

MYSORE

INFORMATION

BULLETIN



JULY 31, 1947

Vol. X, No. 7

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COVER PICTURE : Boating on the limpid waters
of the Hessarghatta lake near Bangalore.

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AUGUST 31, 1947

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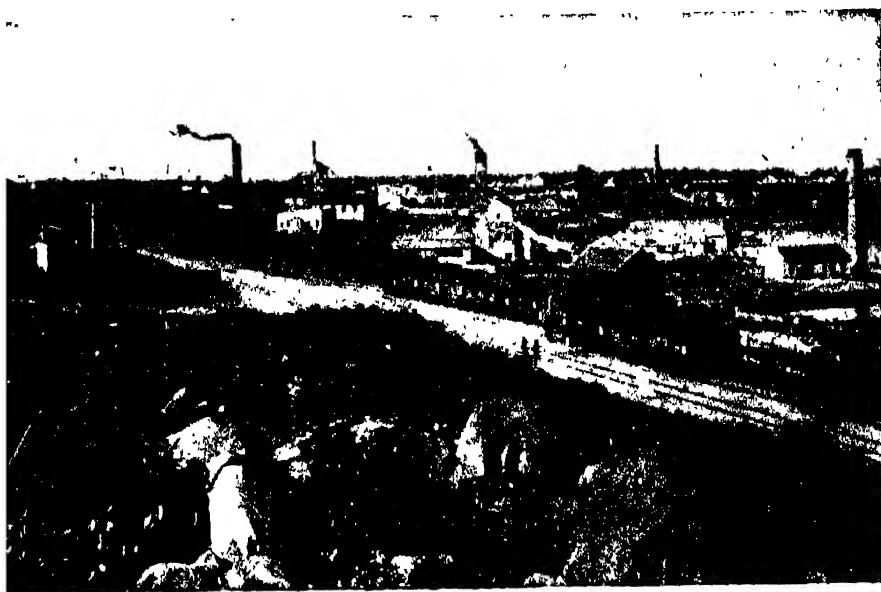
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Mysore Mines during the Steam Age.

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CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS
SPECIAL NUMBER

OCTOBER 31, 1947

Vol. X. No. 10.

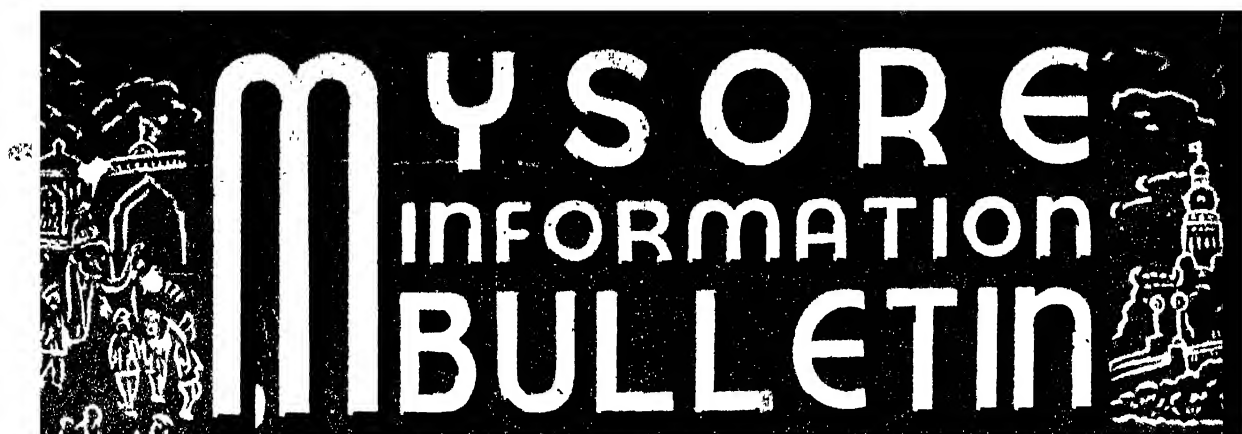
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COVER PAGE.-- A flashlight photograph taken by the "JANAKI" photographer on the occasion of the memorable meeting of the Dewan of Mysore and the President of the Mysore Congress at Carlton House, Bangalore, when the now famous "Mysore Agreement" was arrived at.

MYSORE

INFORMATION
BULLETIN

The title is set against a black background. The word 'MYSORE' is in large, white, serif capital letters. Below it, 'INFORMATION' and 'BULLETIN' are in smaller, white, sans-serif capital letters. To the left of the text is a white line drawing of a temple gopuram with people in traditional attire. To the right is another white line drawing of a temple structure.

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COVER PAGE:—A fine night study of the Pavilion in Statue Square. Mysore City, by Mr. M. Gopal, Artist, Public Health Department. The Palace Illumination is seen in the background.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. X

Bangalore, January 31, 1947

No. 1



THE PALACE
MYSORE

8th January 1947

A Message to the People of Mysore

Now that the stress and strain of the Great War in which we were all engulfed are over and we are faced with new problems, the attention of all people is turned towards constitutional progress and economic development. I have not been unaware of the feeling of my own people in these directions and I have been considering for some time how best I can meet their legitimate desires. In inaugurating the Reformed Constitution, I said in the course of my speech to the Joint Session of the Legislature that "the torch of constitutional progress has been handed down to me as a family heritage" and that it was "my ambition to ensure that its light did not grow dim but will burn ever brighter with the passage of time." In fact, it has been the policy of the House of Mysore to follow the principle of associating representatives of the people more and more with the administration of the Government. The new Legislature which I inaugurated in 1941 has now had five years of existence. The constitutional position in British India is now under examination. The place which Mysore will occupy and the part which it will play in any new structure which will be devised for British India are engaging the attention of my Government and people. Taking all these facts into consideration, I have directed my Dewan to review the whole position and to submit to me proposals regarding constitutional progress in my State. My Dewan has had very considerable knowledge of political constitutions and experience in their working. He will bear in mind the course of discussions and events in the rest of India. He will also take into consultation all sections and classes of my people and with the benefit of their help, advice and co-operation, formulate his proposals for my consideration. Whatever form these proposals may take, I trust they will fulfil the one great objective which I have at heart, *viz.*, that it will ensure equal opportunities for all and will promote the security, contentment and happiness of my dear people. I ask all my people to co-operate in this great endeavour.

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR.

STEPPING UP FOOD PRODUCTION

ALL ROUND LIVE-STOCK IMPROVEMENT

Government sanction Implementing of Planning Schemes.

The Report of the Finance and Co-ordination Committee, reviewing comprehensively the several post-war schemes for reconstruction submitted by the departments of Government and scrutinised by the Policy Committees, has been engaging the active consideration of Government for some time.

The Committee have in their Report scrutinised in great detail the above schemes and the financial aspects of each of them and have also tabulated the cost of these schemes, recurring and non-recurring, during the five-year period and considered the ways and means for financing the execution of these schemes. They have also raised, *inter alia*, several large questions of policy. Government are giving their careful consideration to the points raised and the several suggestions made by the Committee and comprehensive orders of Government on the Report will be issued separately. In the meanwhile, with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Committee and to facilitating the taking up immediately the execution of the five-year programme, Government are reviewing, with the aid of the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning and the Heads of Departments concerned, every one of these schemes and its financial implications and orders are being issued separately in respect of each department and the schemes relating thereto. While considering these schemes Government are also constantly keeping in mind the requirements of the public.

Agriculture being a key-industry supporting more than 70 per cent of the population of our State and live-stock improvement and veterinary aid being closely allied to agriculture and in many ways complementary to it, the schemes relating to these two departments were the first to be taken up for consideration by Government.

Veterinary and Live-stock Improvement

The Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department had submitted 24 schemes involving during the five-year period a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 21'99 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 73'00 lakhs. The schemes as passed by the Finance and Co-ordination Committee involved a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 12'93 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 46'88 lakhs spread over five years. The annual addition to the

recurring expenditure at the end of the fifth year is anticipated to be roughly about Rs. 10'5 lakhs. These schemes relate mainly to improvement of live-stock including milch-cattle, sheep-breeding, poultry-farming and bee-keeping and schemes for expansion of veterinary aid on a more extended scale, for the control of outbreaks of diseases and for attending to cattle ailments. A brief description of the several schemes approved by Government is given below --

The schemes for the improvement of live-stock include, free distribution of 150 stud bulls every year, the award of premia to 150 selected private bulls, at the rate of Rs. 100 per bull per annum under certain conditions and the organisation of 40 one-day hobbli shows in selected villages as an encouragement to cattle-breeding in rural areas. It is expected that this scheme would bring up 200,000 heads of superior type of cattle valued at Rs. 2 crores in the next five-years. A scheme for the establishment of cattle-breeding stations, one for Hallikar cattle in Hassan District, one for Mahad giddas at Anandapuram and the starting of five more Amrit Mahal Economic Farms has also been approved. The existing Cattle-Breeding Station at Ajampur will also be expanded. These Farms are expected to yield 750 stud bulls every year for distribution all over the State. Administrative sanction has also been accorded to the establishment of Farms for the improvement and propagation of a better type of milch cattle - one Farm for Semdhi cows at Hessarghatta and one in Hebbanghatta Kaval - Hassan District for Hallikar cattle and one for buffaloes at Sulekere or Bhadravati in the Shimoga District.

Sheep-Breeding

The expansion of sheep-breeding and improvement of production, utilisation and marketing of wool form an important part of the five-year development programme of the Veterinary Department. Sanction has accordingly been given to sheep farms being established in all the Districts except Shimoga which is unsuited for this purpose to serve as breeding centres for producing stud-rams of standard wool and mutton quality for distribution in the rural areas. To encourage sheep farming amongst rajyats, subvention flocks are also proposed to be introduced in all the Districts. The crude,

uneconomic and slow method of hand-shearing now in vogue will be replaced by machine-shearing for which purpose machines have been imported and additional shearers employed. Sheep-Breeders' Associations will be formed for all the Districts of the State except Shimoga. For grading up local sheep in rural areas, sanction is being accorded to import Bikanir stud-rams every year for being distributed through the medium of the Sheep-Breeders' Association. Similarly, with regard to goats, the celebrated Jumnapari and Tellicherry milch breeds will be imported and propagated on two goat farms to be started specially for this purpose. Their male progeny will be extensively distributed in the goat-breeding areas of the State, with a view to improving the milk-yield of local goats.

Poultry-Farming

A State wide development of poultry-farming will also be undertaken by establishing additional poultry farm centres and improving the existing ones. These improvements will, it is expected, give about 150 thousand table eggs in addition to 15 thousand pullets and as many cockerels of six months' age for distribution purposes.

With the dual purpose of providing a profitable side-line in poultry-farming and with a view to the biological control of the snails responsible for the spread of liver-fluke disease in cattle and sheep in irrigated areas, it is proposed to establish duck farms in Maddur and Hessarghatta tanks. Veterinary aid on a more extensive scale to the agriculturists, will also be made available and for this purpose sanction has been accorded to the opening of 105 more dispensaries during the next five years. This will give one Veterinary dispensary at least for two Hoblis, roughly at one dispensary for 25,000 cattle. Schemes for the re-organisation of Veterinary Research and control of parasitic diseases among cattle have also been approved. The expansion of the Mysore Serum Institute which is doing very good work has also been sanctioned. As these improvements require a large number of trained personnel, schemes for training the necessary personnel both in India and abroad have been sanctioned.

These schemes while undoubtedly being of great assistance to the agriculturist will also improve the cattle wealth of the State and are calculated to increase in a large measure the economic prosperity of the raiyat.

Bee-Keeping

A scheme for the development of bee-keeping is also approved. The scheme provides for marshalling the bee-forces of the State

for increased food production, in respect of not only agricultural crops but also of honey itself. The plan of work contemplated in the Scheme is— (a) to popularise and develop bee-keeping as a cottage industry throughout the State by establishing bee-keeping centres, and (b) to introduce improved methods in honey tapping and collection and to improve the honey market.

Fisheries

There are vast fresh-water fishery resources in the State. With a view to developing and exploiting them to provide the much needed nutritive food to the people, the Government have sanctioned two schemes for fishery development in the State. Fishery development includes for the improvement of fish-productive capacity of rivers, tanks and reservoirs by effecting conservation measures and by stocking them with better species of fishes in large quantities. This scheme will be worked at present in selected areas of the State.

The scheme for the establishment of a Fishery Research Station and an Aquarium at Krishna-rajasagar is directed towards the investigation of important fishery problems which is essential for proper development of fisheries and to impart knowledge of the aquatic life to the people.

Agriculture.

Twenty schemes were submitted by the Agricultural Department involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs and a recurring cost of Rs. 76.28 lakhs spread over five years. Seven, out of these schemes, have been either dropped or transferred for operation to other departments. The schemes approved include, (1) measures for multiplication and distribution of paddy seeds and manures, (2) wide distribution of improved agricultural implements, (3) starting of more Experimental and Demonstration Farms in the State, (4) manufacture of compost from agricultural wastes and (5) providing for an efficient Tractor Service in all the maidan taluks of the State. Schemes have also been sanctioned for the training of personnel, to provide for the increased activities of the department. In addition to the above, schemes for (1) the expansion of the Central Fruit Research Station at Hessarghatta, (2) for research and investigation on the biological control of sugarcane stem-borer and top-borer, paddy stem-borer and cotton boll-worms and potatoe epiphylla beetles by means of the larval and egg parasites have also been sanctioned. A scheme to provide for the proper maintenance of agricultural statistics and for agricultural meteorological studies has also been

sanctioned. It is also proposed to establish a Board of Agricultural Research to facilitate and aid the extension of scientific research in connection with agricultural development in the State.

The scheme for the multiplication and distribution of paddy seeds envisages an acreage of 12,000 acres under seed farms yielding about 83,000 pallas of improved seed paddy to be distributed amongst raiyats. It is also proposed to distribute groundnut oil cake and artificial manures for at least 2½ lakhs acres of paddy area at the end of the fifth year. It is expected that this scheme will wipe out the existing deficit in the paddy requirements of the State. In addition to the above, it is proposed to distribute a lakh of improved ploughs, at the rate of 20,000 ploughs every year, during the next five years. To encourage the use of these improved implements liberal subventions in the price are also proposed to be given. An increased yield of at least 10 per cent in the food crops is expected from the distribution of improved seeds and agricultural implements. The scheme also provides for the distribution of improved jaggery boilers, sugarcane mills and Persian wheels.

Demonstration Farms

With a view to demonstrating and popularising improved methods of agriculture, 50 Demonstration Farms in addition to the existing farms have been sanctioned to be established in taluk headquarters, at the rate of ten farms each year. Five more Regional Experimental Farms have been sanctioned in addition to the existing Farms to study the problems peculiar to each area for being opened at (1) Arsikere (Cotton, chillies, coconut, castor and other oilseeds), (2) Chamarajanagar (Jola and cotton), (3) Arkalgud (Kar-ragi and channel paddy), (4) Anandapuram (Monsoon paddy) and (5) Markandeya—Kolar District (Summer paddy and sugarcane).

Manure

With a view to a better utilisation of farm-yard manure and for turning agricultural waste into manure, a scheme has been sanctioned for organising by propaganda and demonstration the production of compost by improved methods, on an intensive scale in selected hoblis and gradually extended. It is expected that with a bonus of 12 annas per ton by way of inducement to the raiyat, 75,000 tons of compost will be produced in the first year itself. Administrative sanction has also been accorded to the introduction of a Tractor Service in all the maldan taluks of the State. The Tractor Service will be introduced in the districts, the tractors being made available for use to the local raiyats under suitable conditions. The purchase of Tractors for this purpose has been sanctioned.

To provide the necessary subordinate agency for the several schemes, sanction has been accorded to the starting of two more Kannada Agricultural Schools in the malnad area. In order to give agriculturists in all parts of the State opportunities to study improved methods of agriculture, a scheme to select representatives from hoblis and to take them round the Government Farms explaining the different phases of work done in the Farm and giving them also practical demonstrations, has been approved.

Fruit Research Station

Among the other schemes sanctioned, one of the most important is the scheme for expanding the Fruit Research Station at Hessanghatta. Bangalore is famous for its fruits and particularly its apple. This scheme provides for research, combating of diseases and pests and for the training of men from areas where important fruits are grown, and is expected to be of immense value in encouraging the development of fruit cultivation in the State and particularly in Bangalore where there are abundant facilities for the purpose.

FOOD HABITS AND PREJUDICES

Habits and Prejudices influence most of our activities and this is particularly true of our food and diet. Generally they arise from local conditions like climate, availability of foodstuffs and religious practices. Though the subject of food habits and prejudices is wide and intriguing, there is one important and pressing aspect which has a bearing on the present food situation in our country.

Foodgrains are the staple food in our country and we all live mainly on one or other kind of foodgrains. Rice is the staple food of more than half of our people, being the bulk of the food consumed in the Southern and Eastern parts of our country. Wheat on the other hand, is the basic diet of the people in Northern India, while Millets like Ragi, Jowar and Bajra are the staple food in some areas.

UNFAMILIAR FOODS

If a rice-eater is asked why he eats mainly rice, he will be surprised at such a question and may say that he is just habituated to it. A similar reply may come from a North Indian if he is asked why he takes always wheat. How do people in different areas get habituated to particular foods? This is usually because those foods are the best suited for cultivation in those areas and hence the most easily available to them. It may be thought that this is quite natural and there is nothing to worry about it, but this argument is not always correct. In normal times one could have one's own habits, right or wrong, but during a food shortage it is often necessary that some people should eat unfamiliar foods also.

Several people complain that their digestion is upset when they eat even a little of the new foods. If the diet is altered suddenly and to a large extent, there may be some delay for their digestive system to adjust to the new foods. But there should be no real difficulty in gradual and partial substitution of the usual staple food. This is not only

harmless but highly desirable in the case of rice-eaters. Scientific investigations have shown that the nutritive value of the average rice-eater's diet is greatly improved by substituting a part of the rice by wheat or millets. Hence this opportunity of making "a virtue out of necessity" should not be missed and this wheat-eating habit among rice-eaters should be encouraged even after the food crisis is over.

Apart from the question of habit there are also real difficulties in taking to unfamiliar foods. For example, most of the South Indians do not know how to cook wheat and many of them have not even heard of a "chapati." The Government is popularising the methods of cooking unfamiliar grains through the Press, the Radio and most important of all, by actual demonstrations at fixed centres and by mobile units in the rural areas.

A poor rice-eater's diet has been shown to be defective because rice is comparatively deficient in some vitamins and minerals. The situation is made worse by ignorance and prejudice. For instance, *Beri-Beri* which is a disease caused by the deficiency of Vitamin B-1, is rampant in the Northern Circars of the Madras Province. This is because the people in those Districts eat highly milled raw rice and look down upon "parboiled rice" or even under-milled rice though these varieties retain the vitamins and minerals which are mostly lost during the milling and polishing of raw rice.

DON'T DO IT

When excessive milling was prohibited and only under-milled rice was sold to the public, many of them got it milled and polished again before use. This shows clearly how strong habits and prejudices are with some people even when these are actually harmful to themselves. To get rid of old habits is a slow process, but we can and must do so when they are found to be wrong and retarding progress.

GARDENS OF MYSORE

RE-ORGANISATION OF HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

With a view to improving the development of horticulture in Mysore, Mr. G. H. Krumbiegal, F.R.H.S., (Retired Director of Horticulture), was appointed Consulting Architect and Horticultural Adviser to Government.

In addition to the existing Gardens under the control of the Department, the District Office and General Hospital Gardens at Mandya were taken over under the management of the Department.

Among the several kinds of seeds and plants of economic and ornamental value introduced, mention may be made of the following : -

1. Seeds of *Hevea brasiliensis* were received from Dr. G. T. Kale, D.Sc., Librarian, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and they are under trial ;
2. Hybrid orchids—six varieties—brought from Australia were presented by Mr. B. Viswanath.

Experimental work on fruit culture was carried on at the Fruit Nursery, Lal-Bagh, and the Government Orchard, K. R. Sagar. Some of the rare varieties of fruits, such as Butter fruit, Bananas, seedless guava, and new varieties of mangoes are being propagated to make them popular. Propagation of plants of economic importance and ornamental and fruit-yielding varieties was done on a large scale in order to meet the demands of the hobl-workers as well as the general public.

All the gardens under the control of the Department were maintained in an efficient condition in spite of the failure of the rains and the extreme drought which are unfavourable for garden operations, and several minor works were carried out in many of the parks and gardens. The Cubbon Park and the Lal-Bagh at Bangalore maintained their popularity with local citizens and tourists as centres of recreation, while the Curzon Park and the Gordon Park at Mysore City provided similar attraction. The Daria Dowlath Bagh and the Gumbaz Gardens at Seringapatam and the Brundavan Gardens at Krishnarajsaagar continued to attract many visitors and holiday-makers.

The Mysore Horticultural Society maintained its popularity with the help and co-operation of the Horticultural Department and continued to be an important centre for spreading knowledge of horticulture. It has a present membership of 240. The half-yearly horticultural shows were held on the 4th and 5th August 1945 and the 2nd and 3rd February 1946, and the exhibits, including those of the vegetable section, were of high standard. The annual subvention of Rs. 1,000 from Government to the Society was continued for 3 years from 1945-47 in order to enable it to stabilise its financial position and carry on its useful work in promoting gardening and providing other facilities, such as the supply of seeds, etc., to the members.

Hill Stations

The Nandi Hill Station and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station at Kemmangundi continued to be popular as health resorts during summer. In order to popularise the Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station, lighting arrangements were made for four months during the season. Besides a large number of pilgrims, sight-seers, holiday-makers and excursionists, many distinguished visitors, including His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Philip Gaisford, Resident in Mysore, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, His Highness the Rajasahib of Bilkha, Sir Archibald Rowlands and Sir Edward Benthall visited the Hill Stations.

Vegetable Production

In January 1944, a scheme for vegetable production in Mysore and Bangalore was sanctioned with a view to arranging for a regular supply of vegetables to the Military during the period of war and for stimulating the production of vegetables for civilian consumption. Mr. K. Nanjappa, F.R.H.S., Superintendent, Government Gardens, was placed on special

*Based on official reports for 1945-46.

duty and in direct charge of the scheme under the general supervision and control of the Director of Agriculture. The period for which the entertainment of the Special Officer and his establishment was sanctioned expired on 30th July 1945 and they are being continued from that date, pending consideration of the general question of the continuance of the scheme in its present or modified form.

The Director of Agriculture, who was consulted in the matter, has reported that though the demand for vegetables for the Military has ceased, the need for increasing the production of vegetables for civilian use continues and that it is necessary to continue the work on the "Grow More Vegetables" scheme on a modified scale, and has suggested that Mr. Nanjappa may be reverted to his permanent post as Superintendent, Government Gardens, that the Horticultural Section may be placed under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture, that Mr. Nanjappa may, in addition to his duties as Superintendent, Government Gardens, be placed in charge of District Horticultural Work and Vegetable Farms, his status being raised to that of the head of a section of the Agricultural Department, with a revised grade pay of Rs. 300—250—600 and that the vegetable section may be continued as a separate section with a junior officer in immediate charge of it, who will work under the general control of the Superintendent, Government Gardens.

On an examination of these proposals, Government considered that it was not proper that an officer should be in independent charge of the Government Gardens Department and at the same time be subordinate to the head of another department. They have ordered the following revised arrangements for the management of the Gardens Department and the continuance of the vegetable production work in future :—

Mr. K. Nanjappa, F.R.H.S., Special Officer, Vegetable Production Scheme, is reverted to his original charge as Superintendent,

Government Gardens, and continued to be placed in charge of the work on the "Grow More Vegetables" scheme. The Government Grass and Vegetable Farms and the Horticultural Section, with the connected district establishments, is retransferred from the control of the Agricultural Department to that of the Gardens Department. In view of the increased duties and responsibilities, the grade pay of the Superintendent, Government Gardens, is revised to Rs. 400—300—700 and Mr. Nanjappa started on Rs. 550 in the grade.

Mr. K. Keshavagopal Naidu, B.Sc., B.Sc.F. (Edin.), who has his permanent lien in the Forest Department, and whose services have been lent to act as Superintendent, Government Gardens, *vice* Mr. K. Nanjappa, on other duty, is permanently retained in the Gardens Department and styled Gazetted Assistant to the Superintendent, Government Gardens, on the same grade as the present grade of the Superintendent, Government Gardens, *viz.*, Rs. 200—40/2—400, with an initial pay of Rs. 320 in the grade. He will assist the Superintendent, Government Gardens, in respect of all works relating to the development of horticulture in the districts, where the demand for fruit economic and fuel plants and seeds is constantly increasing, and where it is necessary to start district nurseries and organise sales depots in order to meet the demand.

The present Assistant Superintendent is designated as Second Assistant to the Superintendent, Government Gardens, and be given the maximum pay of the grade of Rs. 125—10—175.

Government observe that it is essential that the districts so far neglected in respect of horticultural work should be attended to and that they hope that the arrangements now sanctioned will accelerate the work in this direction.

Mr. M. H. Mari Gowda, Assistant Superintendent, Government Gardens, has been ordered to be deputed for training for six months at the Kew Gardens and other places in Great Britain.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

CYCLES

The Government have ordered the removal of the control regarding the distribution and prices of cycles, cycle spare parts and accessories with effect from the 3rd January 1947. (Press Note dated 4th January 1947).

PRICES OF CEMENT

The Government of Mysore have in their Notification No. C. 4221—C O. 17-15-11, dated 13th January 1947, revised the prices of cement in Mysore State as follows:—

(1) For deliveries to stations in the Mysore State on the broad gauge up to and inclusive of Bangalore City and to all stations on the narrow gauge between Bangalore and Bowringpet..... Rs. 63-8-0 per ton f.o.r. any railway station.

(2) For deliveries to stations elsewhere in the Mysore State Rs. 65-12-0 per ton f.o.r. any railway station.

This will have effect from the date of publication of this notification. (Press Note dated 15th January 1947)

FOOD GRAIN LOSSES

The figures of estimated losses in the foodgrains production in the State, as a result of recent untimely rains, as published in certain local newspapers, are misleading as they are not based on any reliable data. Government wish to make it clear that a field to field survey of the losses is being made, and the estimated losses would be published as soon as the results are received. (Press note dated 16th January 1947)

JAGGERY CONTROL

Under Section 10 of the Jaggery Control Order, 1946, published under Government Notification No. SD. 3643—C. 72-15-18, dated 9th November 1946, a *Lona fide* traveller is permitted to carry with him as personal luggage, jaggery not exceeding three local maunds without a permit, but in view of the shortage of jaggery at present, Government direct that the quantity to be allowed to be so carried as personal luggage shall not exceed half a local maund. The Jaggery Control Order is amended accordingly. (Press Note dated 17th January 1947).

THE MYSORE COTTON TEXTILES (RAW MATERIALS AND STORES) ORDER, 1947

The Government of Mysore, have by a notification issued the Mysore Cotton Textiles (Raw Materials and Stores) Order, 1947, by which The Cotton Textiles (Dyes and Chemicals) Control Order, 1945, (2) The Starch Control Order, 1946, (3) The Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order, 1946, have been repealed. The articles, in respect of which the three orders were issued, have been scheduled in the new order so as to conform to the provisions of the Cotton Textile (Raw Materials and Stores) Order, 1947. The important provisions of the new order briefly are:—

(1) No person shall manufacture starch other than starch made from tapioca except in accordance with the terms of a license granted by the Textile Commissioner.

(2) Instructions have been laid down to be followed by every importer of a scheduled article after the receipt of the consignment by him and for its disposal also.

(3) The 'Seller' and 'Purchaser' are both to obtain licenses by the Textile Commissioner and they are required to conform to the directions given by him.

(4) The Textile Commissioner is also empowered to fix the maximum prices of the scheduled articles to be sold and no person should sell or offer to sell the scheduled articles at a price exceedng the maximum price so fixed.

This will have effect from the 15th January 1947. (Press Note dated 20th January 1947).

DEHYDRATED POTATOES

It is notified by the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, that the selling price of dehydrated potatoes has been reduced from Rs. 1-2-0 to Re. 0-4-3 per lb. for sale to consumers. As this food article yields on reconstitution four to five times its original quantity, it will be noticed that on such conversion it is cheaper than fresh potatoes. Dehydrated potatoes can be used for all culinary preparations. Besides, it has high nutritive value and possesses comparatively better keeping quality. It is available for sale in all retail grain depots and at sub-godowns in Bangalore City.

The public and the proprietors of hotels and restaurants are, therefore, requested to use dehydrated potatoes in view of the substantial reduction in price of this valuable foodstuff. (Press Note dated 22nd January 1947).

BONUS TO GROWERS

In view of the damage caused to crops by the recent untimely heavy rains, Government have been pleased to order that as a measure of relief to growers, a bonus should be allowed for foodgrains coming under the Harvest Order voluntarily delivered at Government Purchase Depots. The bonus will be Re. 0-8-0 per palla in respect of paddy and Rs. 2 per palla in respect of ragi and jola. There will be a corresponding bonus in respect of minor millets also. This will be in addition to the present purchase prices fixed in Government Notification of 16th November 1944. The concession will be in force only up till the end of April 1947. (Press Note dated 16th January 1947).

TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR MYSORE IN LONDON

The Trade Commissioner's Office in London deals with all the demands of the several departments of Government and the private companies supported by Government. It obtains quotations, places orders for all kinds of stores required by the Departments of the State, promotes business relations between Mysore and Britain, and disposes of the raw materials such as sandal oil exported from Mysore. The Trade Commissioner assists in establishing contacts with industrialists of England and other advanced countries of the West. He also generally takes care of all Mysore students sent for higher studies and keeps touch with them during their stay overseas. The address of the Trade Commissioner for Mysore is 532, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W. C. 2 (England)

CURD-RICE FOR BANGALORE SCHOOL CHILDREN

5,000 poor school-children, selected from Municipal Elementary and Aided Schools in Bangalore C. & M. Station, are now enjoying the benefit of a free curd-rice scheme, which costs about one lakh of rupees for one year. The curd-rice is made up of 8 oz. of cooked rice (equivalent to 2 ozs. of rice grains) and 4 ozs. of curd prepared from separated milk or soya-bean. At present about a fourth of the curd requirements is being supplied as soya-bean curd from the Indian Institute of Science. But when this supply is increased, the quantity of separated milk-curd will be reduced correspondingly. The advantages of curd-rice are that it can be eaten cold and is palatable without a curry.

HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCE

According to the existing rules, advances up to one year's pay are admissible to all officers of Government for building or purchasing houses for their residence in all places in the State, where no suitable houses are available or where house rent is exceptionally high. In the case of a few places like Bangalore City, Mysore, Krishnarajnagar and Chitaldrug, advances are allowed to officers up to a limit of two years' pay to build houses in the extensions of these towns and cities. As Government consider that it is desirable to encourage the construction of houses in all the important towns throughout the State, they are pleased to extend the benefit of granting advances for building houses up to two years' pay in respect of all the Taluk and District Headquarters of the State.

HEALTH UNITS FOR IRWIN CANAL AREA

The condition of health in the villages under the Irwin Canal was the subject of discussion in the Legislative Council in December 1945. It was considered a matter of paramount importance to preserve the health of the people in this area by opening more Health Units to cover the remaining villages in the Channel area in addition to those already sanctioned in the Government Orders read above. With this object in view, the Director of Public Health was requested to examine and formulate proposals for protecting all the villages in the Channel area from the scourge of malaria. He has submitted proposals for opening six Health Units at Kirgaval, Dugganahalli, Malavalli, Agasanapura, Chandgal and Kalkunte to cover an area of about 180 additional villages with a Divisional Office under supervision of a Health Probationer at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,23,700 inclusive of the cost of the existing dispensary at Malavalli amounting to Rs. 3,000 proposed to be taken over to the control of the Public Health Department.

As the pay and allowances proposed in certain cases differ from those drawn by similar

class of officials in other Units in the Irwin Canal area, it is desirable that a uniform scale of pay and allowance should be allowed to the staff in these six Units similar to those in the existing Units in the area. With this modification, the extra cost will come to about Rs. 1,13,401 (Rupees one lakh thirteen thousand four hundred and one only) both recurring and non-recurring. Deducting the cost of the existing dispensary to be taken over under the control of the Public Health Department, the net expenditure will be Rs. 1,10,401.

Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Director of Public Health for the formation of Health Units in the places referred to above with the above modification at a net cost of Rs. 1,10,401 for a period of three years in the first instance, the extra expenditure being met by an additional grant as no provision has been made for the purpose in the current year's budget and necessary provision being made for the purpose in the budget for future years.

THE MYSORE HANDLOOM CLOTH (PRICE CONTROL) ORDER, 1947.

The Government of Mysore have by a notification repealed the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1946, and issued a new and amplified order called the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1947.

The new order contains all the provisions of the old order, and the additional provisions made thereunder are the following :-

The Government or such other officer as they may appoint in this behalf shall have power to determine the marking centres in the State and all cloth produced within a zone to be allotted to each marking centres should be brought to that centre for purposes of marking prices not later than a week after such goods are finished. The dealers and stockists shall also produce their unmarked stocks held by them on 31st January 1947 for marking at these centres not later than 1st March 1947. The price marking shall be done by the staff

employed for the purpose by the Controller of Civil Supply in accordance with schedule of rates fixed and notified by Government, from time to time, within a period not exceeding ten days from the date of presentation of goods at the marking centre. A fee of Re. 0-0-6 per piece of handloom cloth shall be charged towards marking charges. The Controller of Civil Supplies shall determine, with the approval of Government, the producer's price for the varieties of handloom articles manufactured and the same shall be notified in the Gazette with a view to render price marking practicable and to confine production only to easily saleable lines. The Government shall determine the varieties, sizes and specification of the articles to be manufactured and shall notify them at the centres and in the *Mysore Gazette*. No other kinds shall be manufactured by the producers.

This will have effect from 1st February 1947.

FOOD SHORTAGE

REPRINTED FROM "INDIAN FARMING "

There is a serious shortage of food in many parts of the world. India is not an isolated country where a grave food shortage has suddenly developed. The gravity of the situation in this country is greater because of the admitted inadequacy of our agricultural production.

Contrary to the common belief, even before the war, production of food in this country fell short of demand; imports were therefore necessary to meet the shortage. Rice, which forms the staple food of a large section of our people, may be considered in this connection; between the years 1937 and 1943, imports of this cereal amounted to 6.65 million tons, mainly from Burma.¹

As a consequence of the fall of Burma early in 1942, this supply of rice was no longer available. The famine of 1943, which was to a great extent the result of this stoppage of imports, served to draw the attention of the country to its precarious food situation.

The population and food supply of any country are directly related, the larger the population the greater should be the food supply in order that everyone should have sufficient to eat. The population of India, as recorded in 1941, was 389 million heads and it is estimated that by 1960 it will stand in the neighbourhood of 490 millions. It is well-known that about 80 per cent of our people are directly dependent on agriculture for their living. If a population has to live entirely on its agricultural produce, the land allotment per head must be of such a size that its production is sufficient to satisfy the necessary nutritional requirements. In India the area producing food crops is 0.72 acre *per capita*. It has been calculated that in order to produce an 'adequate diet at minimum cost' the acreage required *per capita* in the United States is 1.8². The figures are in striking contrast with each other.

It has been admitted by competent authorities that food production in this country has been far left behind by population growth;

the shortage of supply in 1943 amounted to no less than four million tons. As a result of this continuous shortage, a large section of the population suffers from hunger and malnutrition. This persistent hunger has robbed us of our efficiency, both physical and mental, and has killed within us all spirit of daring and adventure.

According to Aykroyd, in order to meet the nutritional requirements of her people, India must accelerate the production of pulses by 2.5 million tons, of vegetables by 23 million tons, of fruits by 4 million tons, of sugar by 1 million tons, of fats and oil by 4 million tons, of milk by 18.5 million tons and of fish, meat and eggs by 5.5 million tons. It means that all factors operating to keep down agricultural production must be eliminated. It also means that more land should be brought under cultivation.

Because of the excessive pressure of population on land, extension of agriculture to areas not under cultivation at present, but which can be so utilized, can hardly be expected to bring about the needed relief. Moreover the total of such culturable wastes is negligible in relation to population. And even otherwise much of such waste lands are in a condition which precludes any possibility of profitable agriculture. The removal of factors which are operative to put these lands beyond the pale of profitable utilization may involve, in many cases, long-range developmental programmes. Yet largely as a result of the 'Grow More Food' campaign, these lands, to some extent at least, have been brought under the plough; for example, 163,000 acres in the Bombay Presidency and 140,000 acres in the United Provinces have been reduced to cultivation. Such an extension has been brought about mainly by the prevailing high prices of agricultural produce, and any withdrawal from these 'conscripted' areas should be guarded

¹ "The Famine Enquiry Commission, Final Report, 1945"

² Ibid.

against when, in future, the market becomes stabilized at the normal level once again.

What is probably more important is that the yield of crops should be increased, i. e., agriculture should be made more intensive. The yield per acre in India is miserably poor as compared with that of many other countries. With respect to rice the yield values per acre happen to be 988 lb. in India, 2,433 lb. in China, 3,070 lb. in Japan and 1,680 lb. in the United States.³ Similarly, with regard to wheat as well India occupies the lowest place. The position can certainly be improved. There is hardly any reason why the production average should not be reasonably comparable with that of the other countries. The causative factors minimizing yields will have to be overcome. The absence of irrigation facilities, for example, may be one of the many causes conducive to low yields. Thus, the yield of rice per acre in Madras rose from 865 lb. in unirrigated areas to 1,195 lb. in irrigated ones, and in the United Provinces from 800 lb. to 1,050 lb. Such an increase can as well be brought about by favourably modifying the other conditioning factors.

The production of food crops and money crops should be so adjusted that one is complementary to the other. The balance between the two should be maintained, for on this the prosperity and economic security of a country depends. A money crop which commands no market can hardly be looked upon as an asset. In recent years such was the case with short staple cotton which could not be marketed as a result of the War in Far-Eastern

countries. The area under this cotton was partly diverted to foodcrops like *bajra* and *jowar*.

It has been suggested in certain quarters⁴ that dietetic habits of the people should be changed—that cereals should, to an increasing extent, be replaced by tubers, which, 'when reduced to the same standard of moisture' are 'richer in carbohydrates, mineral matters and calcium' and have the additional advantage of higher yields per acre than cereals. Tubers (potatoes) in certain parts of Europe, it has been said, occupy a place equal to cereals in the diets of the people. The suggestion is worthy of a close scrutiny by all whose special fields of study entitle them to speak with authority on the subject.

It must be emphasized that any scheme of increasing agricultural production would be necessarily incomplete if a consideration of fodder is altogether left out. Fodder has an important bearing, on the utilization of livestock and, as such, is of great consequence to any scheme for accelerating food production.

Food shortage is one of the most baffling problems before the country which demands immediate solution. Hunger should not be allowed to remain unsatisfied, for persistent hunger is a menace fraught with dangerous consequences both to the individual and to the society.

3 Radha Kama! Mukerjee (1914) "Population and Food Supply."

4 'General Presidential Address' by Mr. M. Afzal Husain at the Indian Science Congress, Bangalore, 1946

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SEA PASSAGES FROM INDIA

NEW PROCEDURE EXPLAINED.

Applications to be made to shipping or Travel Agent and not to the passage pool.

The following Press Communique issued by the Government of India, Home Department, on the subject of priority sea passages from India to the United Kingdom is re-published for general information :—

“ The Government of India have decided to discontinue the issue of priorities for passage to the United Kingdom. This decision does not mean that shipping conditions have returned to normal, but in consultation with shipping interests, Government have come to the conclusion that the improvement has been such that they would no longer be justified in withholding such passage accommodation as is available from the shipping lines which in normal times dispose of it. This decision is in accordance with the views expressed to them on behalf of the public travelling by this route.

Bulk allotment of shipping will continue to be made by His Majesty's Government while the Sea Passages Board (India) will continue to co-ordinate the requirements of the various claimants. The civilian allotment each month will be placed at the disposal of a joint body representing the shipping lines which will allot accommodation to applicants through the medium of a passage pool.

Up to the 30th November, the Civil Passage Controller will continue to receive applications and allot priorities for the rest of 1946 and the first half of 1947. From the 1st December, persons desiring to travel to the United Kingdom should apply to a Shipping or Travel Agent. The Agent will forward names to the

Secretaries of the Passage Pool who will register them for accommodation (after priority holders) in order of applications.

Allotment of priority made by Government up to the end of November for passage in the first half of 1947 will be intimated to the Secretaries of the Passage Pool and, subject to compliance by intending passengers with the conditions indicated elsewhere in this announcement, will be honoured by them in the allocation of accommodation.

Persons allotted priorities who have refused offers of accommodation by the end of December will not be included in the list to be handed over to the Secretaries of the Passage Pool and if they still wish to travel, must make a fresh application to their Shipping or Travel Agents.

After the 30th November intending passengers who hold priorities allotted by Government should confirm with their Shipping or Travel Agents not more than eight or less than six weeks beforehand, the approximate date on which they wish to sail. If this is not done, it will not be possible for the Secretaries of the Passage Pool to comply with the priorities allotted.

It is emphasised that intending civilian passengers to the United Kingdom who have not applied for priority by the 30th November should apply for accommodation to a Shipping or Travel Agent. Applications must not in any case, be made direct to the Secretaries of the Passage Pool.

FREQUENCY CONVERSION SCHEME FROM 25-cy. TO 50-cy.

GUIDANCE TO CONSUMERS

The attention of all concerned is invited to the Press Notes issued by Government from time to time, giving expression to their intention to convert the supply frequency from 25 to 50-cycles throughout the State, except Kolar Gold Field. This change has to be effected in Bhadravati area covering Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts during the year 1947, and in other areas during 1948-50.

2. As notified already by Government in Press Note issued during June 1946, it is required that motors installed on or after 1st May 1946, should be suitable for both 25 and 50-cycles. Such of the consumers as have not adhered to the above instructions, should arrange to obtain at their own cost, appropriate equipment in time for utilising 50-cycles power to be made available. Failure to do so will entail disconnection of service, without prejudice to the claim of the department accruing from the agreement entered into by the consumer with the department.

Equipment Installed before 1st May 1946.

3. In case of individual consumers, other than limited liability companies, whose installed capacity is less than 50 H. P., the Electrical Department will bear the cost of conversion, the mode of conversion being left to the choice of the department.

4. In all other cases, the following procedure will be adopted :—

- (a) In case of motors where re-connection is possible with appropriate changes in the size of pulleys, etc., the entire cost of conversion will be borne by the department.
- (b) In case of motors requiring re-winding to suit 50-cycles, the cost of conversion will be borne equally by the consumer and the department.

NOTE.—If in cases of installations falling under categories (a) and (b) above, the owners

desire replacement of their 25-cycle motors by 50-cycle motors, the department is liable to pay to the owners only such estimated amount as is likely to be incurred in effecting the conversion as suggested above, the balance of cost being borne by the owners.

(c) In case of motors requiring complete replacement—

- (i) The Department will take over the existing 25-cycle motors, and
- (ii) The consumers have to pay to the Department, amounts equivalent to the depreciation value of the above motors, calculated at the rate prescribed in the Mysore Income-tax Act (V) of 1923 as amended from time to time.
- (iii) The Department will supply to the consumers new motors of appropriate sizes suitable for 50-cycles power supply.

5. In order to effect this conversion a partial or total interruption of power supply would be inevitable, but the department will take all reasonable precautions and steps to see that the inconvenience caused to the consumers is a minimum. It is hoped that the consumers will extend to the department their whole-hearted co-operation.

6. For any loss that a consumer may sustain during the period of interruption or due to damage to his equipment after the conversion is effected, the department cannot be held responsible beyond the guarantee to be given by the manufacturer or firm or supplier of the motors as the case may be in the three cases (a), (b) and (c), detailed above.

7. Any additional information or further clarification needed on the above points may be had from the Superintendents of Sections of the Department, or from the Chief Electrical Engineer.

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE.

Report for the fortnight ending 15th January 1947.

During the fortnight there were a few casual showers in some of the districts during the first week and there was no rainfall in any of the districts during the second week. Harvesting of paddy and ragi is in progress. It is reported that the condition of standing crops in Tunkur District is bad on account of untimely rainfall in November and December 1946. A survey has been made of the extent of damage actually caused to paddy and ragi crops in the affected areas.

The following figures show the progress of procurement —

<i>Source</i>	<i>Quota (in tons).</i>	<i>Progress</i>
I Rice (including broken rice) —		
1. Coorg	1,730'59 } 12,000 }	214'1
2. Indonesian Paddy ...	4,954	1,091
3. Jeypore ...	78	...
4. Raigarh ...	270 2	...
5. Kalahandi ...	77 6	...
6. Hyderabad (Broken)	940'9	48'6
7. Do (Rice) ...	610'8	...
8. Punjab ...	3,000	1,999
9. Tadepalliguddam ...	4,000	4,519'98
10. Sind (Rice) ...	5,000	4,241'7
11. Do (Broken) ...	1,000	...
12. Imports ...	28,578'7	7,637'05
II. Millets. —		
1. Baluchistan ...	8,800	...
2. Jeypore ...	55'7	...
3. Hyderabad ...	20,753'23	105'4
1. Orissa ...	56'8	...
5. Imports ...	10,253'45	7,508'15
III. Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products. —		
1. Wheat ...	46,186	45,471
2. Wheat flour ...	22,500	12,502'75
3. Maize ...	52,400	36,693 75
4. Coarse grain ...	8,000	11,241'6
IV. Barley. —		
1. Bikaner ...	645	645
2. Imports ...	Surrendered	

<i>Source.</i>	<i>Quota (in tons).</i>	<i>Progress.</i>
V. Pulses and Grain. —		
1. Sind ...	14,000	10,943'6
2. Punjab ...	1,500	1,500
3. C. P. & Berar ...	1,500	1,501
4. Faridkot ...	2,000	1,330
5. Patiala (Gram) ...	2,400	...
6. Do (Gram Flour)	365	365
7. Bhopal ...	1,000	1,000
8. Hyderabad ...	1,000	960'78
VI. Pulses. —		
1. Hyderabad ...	14,930	5,220
2. C. P & Berar ...	5,000	2,912
3. Rajaputana States...	200	...
4. Patiala ...	500	...

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1947 to end of 15th January 1947: —

1. Paddy ...	7,957 tons.
2. Ragi ...	26 "
3. Jola ...	134 "
4. Wheat ...	...
5. Other grains ...	2 "

Total ... 8,119 tons.

Arrangements have already been made to have a sufficient number of godowns for storage purposes.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in 13 important cities and towns of the State.

The quota of 8,000 tons of groundnut oil, allotted to Mysore from Hyderabad has been transferred from Hyderabad to Madras. Arrangements are made to procure the same and to supply the Local Factories and Trade.

The stock position of wheat is low. The stock position of other cereals is fairly satisfactory. Arrangements are being made for the despatch of 2,000 and 8,000 tons of maize which is no required in the State to Hyderabad and U. P., respectively.

The scheme for free distribution of milk to school-going children and other vulnerable groups in the distress areas was discontinued from the 1st of January 1947 as seasonal conditions have improved. All the free kitchens in the Chitaldrug District have been closed. The existing kitchens in other districts are reported to be working satisfactorily.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

AUGUST 1946

There was no perceptible improvement in the general conditions of the market during the month of August 1946, as compared with the preceding month. Prices of sweet oil, til seed, honney seed, and skins (raw) registered an increase while the prices of castor oil, castor seed, huchellu, chillies, soapnut, raw cotton and raw silk showed a decline. The stocks of controlled food articles in the Market were limited.

The General Index Number of prices during August 1946 was 364 as compared with 363 in July 1946 and 315 in August 1945.

The following statement furnishes details.---

GROUPS	AUGUST 1946	JULY 1946	AUGUST 1945
1 Food-grains and pulses	435	435	327
2 Oils and oil seeds ...	356	354	281
3 Other food articles ...	370	371	292
4 Textiles ..	243	245	212
5 Others ..	369	368	378
6 General Index Numbers ...	364	363	315

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during August 1946 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State pressed 1,100 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during August 1946 as against 604 bales in the previous month.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State :—

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in August 1946	6,315
Do in July 1946	6,398
Do in August 1945	7,201
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1945	79,649
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	73,688

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 286-4-0 during August 1946 as compared with Rs. 290-0-0 in July 1946 and Rs. 201-4-0 in August 1945.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during August 1946, as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the preceding year :—

	Average of August for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	August 1946	July 1946	August 1945	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of August 1927-29	July 1946	August 1945
Mill-woven goods.-							
Lbs (000)	596	1,275	1,256	1,396	+113.9	+15	-8.7
Yards (000)	1,828	1,739	4,735	1,926	+159.2	+0.09	-8.8

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1940-41 to 1945-46 (Yards in thousands) :—

Months	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
April ..	3,653	3,403	4,037	4,103	4,243	4,229	4,006
May	4,107	2,815	1,210	1,344	2,885	4,129	4,747
June	4,113	2,570	4,333	4,510	245	4,656	4,736
July	3,811	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,735
August	3,937	3,758	3,238	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,739
September	3,468	4,133	3,039	4,731	4,005	4,885	
October ...	3,884	4,283	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	...
November	3,955	4,202	4,135	4,415	4,342	4,961	..
December	3,918	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,321	4,888	..
January...	3,152	4,178	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697	..
February	2,708	3,788	4,013	4,320	3,519	4,178	..
March ...	3,768	8,992	4,295	4,636	8,993	4,695	..
Total ..	44,477	45,886	47,895	52,785	43,579	56,179	..

The total production of woven goods during August 1946, was 4,738,805 yards as compared with 4,734,721 yards in the previous month and 4,926,404 yards in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The production during the month under survey thus showed an increase by 4,084 yards or 0.09 per cent as compared with July 1946 and a decrease by 187,599 yards or 3.8 per cent as compared with August 1945.

The demand for cotton goods was heavy. There was shortage in the supply of fine quality goods as before. Prices remained steady.

The following table shows the prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month under survey.

Description of cloth	Rate per	Prices in August 1946	
		Rs.	a. p.
1. Dhoties—Mysore Mills (No. 5038) .. Pair of 8 yds.	Yard	5	0 6
2. Coatings—Do (22 Tassar)	Yard	0	9 2
3. Do—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (712) ...		0	6 6
4. Shirtings—Mysore Mills (7721) (Range)		0	6 3
5. Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (Gold Standard—striped)		0	14 4
6. Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (Gold Standard—check)		0	13 6
7. Long Cloth—Mysore Mills (954)		0	8 8
8. Do—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (S. 6567) ...		0	8 3

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during August 1946 as compared with July 1946 and August 1945:—

	August 1946	July 1946	August 1945	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				July 1946	August 1945
Yarn lbs. (000)	2,417	2,623	2,509	-4.2	-3.7

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during August 1946, was 2,416,785 lbs. as compared with 2,523,289 lbs. in July 1946 and 2,509,433 lbs. in August 1945. There was thus a decrease in production by 106,504 lbs. or 4.2 per cent as compared with the previous month and by 92,648 lbs. or 3.7 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20s per bundle of 10 lbs. during the month under survey was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

There was no production of sugar in the State during August 1946.

Gold

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during the month under survey was 13,803 ozs., and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 36,30,189. The corresponding quantity and value figures for the previous month were 15,242 ozs. and Rs. 38,46,710 respectively.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of August 1946 as compared with July 1946:—

Description of Chemicals	August 1946		July 1946	
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Sulphuric Acid (non fuming)	373	7	393	10
Do (fuming)				
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	486	2	421	2
Do (Acid)				
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	1	11	1	12
Nitric Acid (do)	1		5	5
Aluminium Sulphate				
Copper Sulphate	13		37	10
Ferrous Sulphate				
Magnesium Sulphate				
Alum	12		11	

Alcohol

Production of absolute alcohol in the State during the month under survey was 770 gallons.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of glass and enamelware during August 1946 as compared with July 1946 was as follows:—

	August 1946 Rs.	July 1946 Rs.
Glassware	43,000	66,000
Enamelware	Nil	Nil

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—Demand and transactions were slack. There was a further fall in the prices of all grades of silk during the month.

Spun Silk—Demand and transactions were normal. The prices continued to be steady.

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore cocoons was Rs. 2-4-0 per lb. while the lowest was Re. 0-14-0 per lb. The prices of Cross Breed cocoons ranged from Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 2-13-6 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by this department during the month under survey was 16 as compared with 43 in July 1946. The enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies both within and without the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of the Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

1. Supply of Mysore products for purposes of export.
2. Tanning Industry and its control.
3. Export of Sanda wood Oil
4. Marketing of Barley in India and manufacture of malt therefrom.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of August 1946. It

is seen therefrom that 5 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during August 1946 with a total authorised capital of Rs. 3,05,000. of which a sum of Rs. 85,200 was subscribed and paid up.

No company filed the documents prescribed under Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act XVIII of 1938, during the month under survey.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of August 1946 was 2,309,205 maunds as compared with 3,069,641 maunds in July 1946 and 2,393,623 maunds in August 1945.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 15,43,236 as compared with Rs. 12,08,443 in the previous month and Rs. 13,72,554 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of August 1946.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in August 1946	Ratio
	Food-grains and pulses.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	15 8 0	100	33 9 4	210
2	Paddy	Colomb tore sanna	610 "	36 0 0	100	No sales	
3	Ragi	Black and red varieties	610 "	16 0 0	100	104 9 0	290
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	65 0 0	394
5	Uvaroe	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	16 5 2	204
6	Ballar or avare	Pulses locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	65 0 0	938
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	47 8 0	679
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	40 0 0	333
	Total				800		3,018
	Average						435
	Oils and oil seeds.						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs	5 8 0	100	15 2 10	276
2	Casor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	16 8 0	167
3	Cocoonut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	27 10 0	319
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Socony	2 1/2 ins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	206
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	24 lbs.	0 12 0	100	4 0 0	533
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	53 5 3	264
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	36 0 0	100	130 0 0	361
8	Huehellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	10 0 0	3 6
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	65 0 0	445
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	6 0 0	100	25 12 6	322
	Total				1,000		3,560
	Average						356
	Other food articles						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs	2 0 0	100	8 8 0	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 11 0	100	9 8 0	507
3	Cocoonuts	Assorted sizes	No 1,000	14 0 0	100	20 0 0	4 5
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	20 0 0	320
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	27 7 3	189
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 5 0	100	35 0 0	368
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	25 0 0	294
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measures	4 5 0	100	13 8 0	350
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	18 0 0	666
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	34 9 0	407
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	24 0 0	240
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached—Saklespur	24 "	12 8 0	100	40 0 0	168
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds. of 82 lbs.	28 0 0	100	175 0 0	625
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26 1/2 lbs.	16 0 0	100	60 0 0	275
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	8 0 0	178
	Total				1,500		6,557
	Average						370
	Textiles.						
1	Yarn	Grey—20's, local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	222
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	285 4 0	181
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	13 0 0	260
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charaka reeled	1b.	7 14 0	100	25 8 0	324
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhooties.	Grey-average of 35" x 4 yds. wg. 40 tolas and 41" x 7 yds. wg. 48 tolas.	40 lb.	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	222
	Total				500		1,216
	Average						243

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in August 1946	Ratio
Others.				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.	
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt	57 0 0	100	107 0	186
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	"	54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	4½ lbs.	1 0 0	100	2 10 9	267
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	6 0 0	100	16 1 7	268
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26½ "	2 12 0	100	9 0 0	327
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	11 0 0	244
8	Skins—goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	450 0 0	600
9	Bricks	Wire cut burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	80 0 0	421
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	122 8 0	314
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt	6 12 0	100	27 8 0	407
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs	7 6 0	100	44 0 0	597
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	0 13 0	100	5 8 0	677
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C ft.	2 10 0	100	10 0 0	361
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	30 12 0	456
Total						1,530	5,530
Average							369

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Number of each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	August 1946	Ratio	General Index No.
1	Food-grains and pulses	8	800	3,043	435	364
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1,000	3,560	356	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	5,537	370	
4	Textiles	6	500	1,216	243	
5	Others	15	1,500	5,530	363	
				18 911	364	

APPENDIX II.

Detailed statement showing the particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of August 1946.

Class and Name	Names of Agents, Secretaries, and situation of the Registered Office	Objects	Capital		
			Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING					
1. (f) Tanneries and Leather—Bangalore Kip Tannery, Ltd.	Managing Director, Mr B. K. Iqbal Ahmed, Kadakonda Halli, Kasaba Hobli, North Bangalore Taluk	To carry on the business of leather dressers, curers, tanners and dealers of leather hides, skins, etc.	60,000	60,000	60,000
2. Industrial Agents, Ltd.	Director, Mr M Ramiah, Sri Krishna Buildings, Avenue Road, Bangalore City	To act as Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers of Companies, etc.	5,000	20,000	20,000
3. P. S. Narayana & Co., Ltd.	Director, Mr. P. S. Narayana of Messrs P. S. Narayana & Co., Mines House, East Park Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore City.	Do	1,00,000	200	200
4. Srivasta, Ltd.	Managing Director, Mr B. Cheluvu Rangiah, No 107, Mysore Road, Bangalore City	To carry on the business of merchants, agents and bankers, etc.	1,00,000	1,000	1,000
(ii) Brass & Copper ware—Sravanabelagola Sri Bahubali Industrial & Trading Co., Ltd.	Director, G. K. D. Bharmiah, Sravanabelagola, Channarayana, Hassan.	To manufacture brass, copper and bronze articles of all kinds.	20,000	4,000	4,000
Total			3,05,000	85,200	85,200

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1946—A Rise of one Point.

The Cost of Living Index Number of the working classes in Bangalore City for the month October 1946, works up to 241·8 showing a rise of 0·5 points over the previous month's figure.

As compared with the previous month, the Index Number of the Food group declined by 0·1 points to 265·9 due to a fall in the prices of Bengalgram dhal, Fruits, Gingelly oil, Groundnut, Chillies, Coriander, Garlic and Wheat flour.

The Index Number of fuel and lighting group fell by 0·7 points to 203·5 as a result of a fall in the price of Castor oil.

Owing to a rise in the prices of Supari, the Index Number of Miscellaneous group advanced by 4·1 points to 261·8 points.

The Index Number of Clothing and House Rent groups remained stationary.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			September 1946			October 1946			September 1946	October 1946
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
<i>Food —</i>													
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.) ...	14·0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	.. ..	22·6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	.. ..	6·6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	.. ..	0·7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	316	316
Tur Dhal	... ..	3·4	0	2	8	0	10	4	0	10	6	388	394
Bengalgram Dhal	... ..	1·4	0	2	11	0	11	3	0	6	9	386	241
Avare Dhal	... ..	0·6	0	2	7	0	11	3	0	11	7	435	448
Greengram	.. ..	1·2	0	2	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	504	504
Sugar Wt.	.. ..	1·9	0	1	4	0	2	3	0	2	3	169	169
Jaggery	.. Viss ...	1·9	0	3	6	1	0	2	1	2	0	462	514
Coffee seeds (Wt.)	... Seer ...	1·4	0	3	11	0	12	4	0	12	4	315	315
Meat (Weight)	... 2 lbs. ...	7·2	0	7	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	343	343
Curds (Measure)	... Seer ...	1·9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253
Milk	... ..	6·1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee (Wt.)	... ..	2·7	0	6	0	1	6	2	1	6	3	369	371
Onions	.. Viss ...	1·0	0	1	3	0	4	4	0	4	4	347	347
Vegetables	... ..	5·6	0	2	6	0	7	3	0	7	9	290	310
Fruits	... Doz. ..	0·9	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	158	154
Gingelly oil (Wt.)	.. Seer ...	2·5	0	2	0	0	6	7	0	6	6	329	325
Groundnut oil	... ..	0·4	0	1	8	0	5	8	0	5	3	340	315
Salt (Measure)	.. ..	1·1	0	1	3	0	1	11	0	1	11	153	153
Cocoanut	... Each ...	1·0	0	1	0	0	3	7	0	3	10	358	383
Tamarind	.. Viss ..	0·9	0	3	3	0	9	11	0	10	3	305	315
Chillies	... ..	2·0	0	7	4	2	10	0	2	6	9	573	528
Coriander seeds	... Seer ...	1·3	0	1	5	0	8	3	0	8	1	582	571
Garlic (Wt.)	... ..	0·7	0	2	0	0	4	2	0	3	11	208	196
Wheat Flour	... ..	1·4	0	0	8	0	1	2	0	1	1	175	163
Soji (measure)	... ..	1·3	0	2	5	0	7	6	0	7	6	310	310
Ready made coffee	... Cup	6·3	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Total	...	100·0	...			...			...			266·4	265·9

Index Number of All Food Articles

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity								Index Numbers				
			Year ended June 1936			September 1946		October 1946		September 1946		October 1946			
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.							
Fuel and Lighting.—															
Firewood. ..	Maund	...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197	
Castor Oil (Wt.)	Seer	...	7.7	0	1	11	0	6	9	0	6	7	352	343	
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle	...	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	156	156	
Match Box of 50 sticks.	Dozen	.	4.3	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	240	240	
			(a)			(b)									
Total	...	...	100.0	...			...			...			204.2	203.5
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting			...												
Clothing.—															
Dhoties	Pair of 8 yds.	...	14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	3	13	3	187	187	
Coating	Per Yard	..	22.5	0	5	6	0	10	9	0	10	9	195	195	
Shirting	"	...	21.5	0	4	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	188	188	
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	"	...	3.0	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	252	252	
Sarees	Each	...	22.4	3	0	0	6	12	0	6	12	0	225	225	
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard	...	16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	197	197	
Total	...	...	100.0	...			...			...			201.1	201.1
Index Number—Clothing			...												
House Rent.—															
House rent	...	...	100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total	100.0												
Index Number—House Rent			100 100												
Miscellaneous.—															
Shaving	1 shave	...	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200	
Washing soap	1 Bar	...	17.5	0	4	0	0	13	9	0	13	9	344	344	
Supari (Wt.)	Seer Wt.	...	8.4	0	3	6	0	12	0	0	13	9	343	393	
Bedi	Bundle of 25	...	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200	
Amusement	One show	...	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	185	
Education	...	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Medicine	Btle. of mix.	...	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175	
Flowers	One bunch	...	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200	
Household Necessaries	Seer wt.	...	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	7	0	15	7	312	312	
Total	...	...	100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous			...												
Group				Weight proportional to the Total expenditure			Group Index Numbers								
							September 1946			October 1946					
Food	...	..		53.5			266.4			265.9				
Fuel and Lighting	...	...		7.0			204.2			203.5				
Clothing	...	...		13.8			201.1			201.1				
House Rent	...	...		6.4			100.0			100.0				
Miscellaneous		19.3			260.6			264.8					
Total	100.0					
Cost of Living Index Number					241.3			241.8					

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No. 3

U. N. E. S. C. O. SESSION ENDS.

SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR REPORTS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

Washington, March 27.—Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, President of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and Dewan of Mysore, called on President Truman at the White House yesterday. He was accompanied by the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. W. Thorp.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar had travelled from New York at the President's invitation to report on the activities of the Economic Council.

When he left the White House after a 15-minute talk, he told reporters that he had been struck by the President's keen interest in the work of the Council and his firm faith in the United Nations

New York, March 30.—The United Nations Economic and Social Council completed a four-week session yesterday.

The reports of the various Commissions were approved, and the Council will hear at the next session what progress has been made in help to devastated areas in Europe and Asia.

Interviewed by the press at New York at the end of the session Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, the President, said:—"The most important work done by the Council

from India's point of view was the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Far East and Asia, which will have the task of promoting economic re-adjustment in India and the Far East.

"The Council in its discussions also clearly realized that the problems of industrialized, semi-industrialized and completely unindustrialized regions were closely inter-related and that no real progress is possible without the co-ordination of all three.

"The Council's decision to initiate a maritime conference is also of particular importance to India, especially in its determination to prevent discrimination on the part of certain maritime interests which may have been guilty in the past of unfair practices.

"The Council's other work of particular importance to India was its discussion on the status of women, as India is particularly concerned with preventing discrimination against women and granting them equal rights.

"Summing up, I would say that the Council has now passed from a purely organizational state to what might be called action, and I sincerely hope that the next session in July will show a tangible result."

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

STATELY NEW PREMISES

Mysore will shortly have one of the most up-to-date buildings in the State to house the Representative Assembly and to serve as the Convocation Hall and Examination Hall of the Mysore University. This is a sequel to the promise, which it may be recalled, was made by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudahar, Dewan, at the last Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly that a spacious and a more permanent structure would be provided for housing the Assembly.

Work on this Hall, for which *Rajasabhabhushana* Col. Crawford has generously donated Rs. 1½ lakhs, which is totally estimated to cost about Rs. 1½ lakhs, has already begun on a high elevation between the District Offices and the Oriental Library in Mysore City. This building will serve three purposes, being convertible to the needs of the occasion.

The Representative Assembly will meet here in the Central Chamber under the imposing dome, which will be as high as 140 feet. On the floor of this Hall accommodation will be provided for 400 members of the Assembly with up-to-date provision for the press, visitors' gallery, spacious lobbies, party rooms, luncheon halls, post office, Secretariat Offices, and Assembly Offices and Library.

The Convocation of the University of Mysore will also be held in the same building, provision being made for accommodating 1,700 students on the floor of the hall, 1,200 students on the first floor (balcony) and 200 lady students on the second floor (also a balcony). The balconies will be served by electric lifts. On the dais at the convocation hall special provision will be made for H. H. the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Senate and Academic Council. The building will also be used as the Examination Hall of the University.

Dr. O. H. Koenigsberger, Government Architect, is the designer of the "Crawford" Hall and the blue prints and drawings already provide a vivid glimpse of how imposing a structure this Hall will be when completed.

The central part of the building will be the Hall with its octagonal ground plan covered by a towering dome 140 feet in height from ground level.

Two parallel wings on each side of this central hall will provide accommodation for the secretarial and other offices connected with the Legislature and the University. The total overall length of the building will be 306 feet and the overall width 210 feet. (Please see cover page for the Architect's drawing of the new Building.)

STEADFAST BELIEF IN THE FUTURE OF INDIA

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WAVELL'S BROADCAST TO INDIA ON 21ST MARCH, 1947

This is a short personal message to the people of India to say good-bye and farewell—God-be-with-you and fare-you-well, as those words mean. They come from my heart, for I owe much to India, where I have spent more than thirteen years of my life. As a child I played and grew for 2½ years in the Nilgiri Hills, where the sun and air of a fine climate gave my body a good start in life. As a young subaltern I spent five years in Northern India, and they were certainly some of the best years of my life. They were devoted perhaps more to sport than to hard work or to hard thinking; but I learnt the elements of my profession of soldiering in a land which has always bred fine soldiers. In those years I came closest to knowledge of the common Indian people. I learnt enough of the language to speak with the villagers where I camped and shot, with my shikaries in the hills of Kashmir, where I was several times alone with them for many weeks, and with the soldiers of India with whom I served. My first independent command on active service was a detachment of 33 Indian soldiers: a V. C. O., 8 Sikhs, 8 Punjabi Mussalmans, 8 Dogras, and 8 Pathans all magnificent men. I also acted as Transport Officer to an Indian Mountain Battery for several weeks march; and a friend in the Royal Engineers used to allow me to come out sometimes with this Company of Madras Sappers and Miners. So that I left India with some knowledge of and a great affection for the Indian soldier and the Indian peasant.

During the two world wars, it was my fortune to see much of the prowess of the Indian soldier, and to profit by it.

My last service in India has been the longest, 2 years as Commander-in-Chief and nearly 3½ years as Viceroy. They have been years of hard work and heavy responsibility. I shall be glad if I have during them done anything to repay to

India my debt for the five years I enjoyed as a young man, and for the skill and gallantry of the Indian Army, which served under me through a number of campaigns, in success or failure, in good times or bad, but always with the valour and endurance of true warriors.

I am conscious of mistakes I have made in these years, but I hope you will know that I have always tried to work for the welfare of India's inhabitants and for the advancement of India to self-rule.

I am a soldier and my first words of farewell must be to the soldiers of India, in admiration and in gratitude. I believe that the stability of the Indian Army may perhaps be a deciding factor in the future of India. It has shown how all communities may work together to meet a common danger with comradeship and self devotion.

To all those with whom I have worked in these last years, within the Government or without—Rulers of States, Ministers, Officials and Non-officials—I give deep-felt thanks for their kindness, friendship and support. I would say a special word of gratitude and encouragement to the members of the Services, at the Centre and in the Provinces. I know and sympathise with their difficulties in these times of stress. I know to what strain they have been subjected and I know with what courage and hard work they have met them. They have been very devoted servants of India.

My successor is known to many of you personally and to all by reputation as a great leader in war and an ardent supporter of progress. I can assure you of his goodwill towards India and of his vigour in showing it.

You have hard, dangerous and difficult years ahead. But you will overcome them. I have always believed steadfastly in the future of India. I thank you and wish you good fortune. Good-bye, and may the world go well with you.

UNION AND HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS

EDUCATION MINISTER LAYS INAUGURAL STONE IN BANGALORE.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. T. C. M. Royan, Minister for Education and Dewan-in-charge, laid the foundation stone of the Students' Union and Hostel buildings at Chamarajapet, Bangalore City, on 31st March 1947. The Report presented by the Secretary of the Union showed an all-round progress in the activities of the Union. After presentation of an Address to the Dewan-in-charge by Mr. D. R. Madhava Krishnaiya, President of the Students' Union, Dr. Royan spoke as follows —

It gives me very great pleasure indeed to be present here amidst you this morning and to lay the foundation stone of the Students' Union building and hostel. About eight years ago, during one of those weak moments of my life, when a band of enthusiastic youngmen belonging to this Union approached me to be its President, I accepted to do so. On that particular occasion, even in my happiest vision, I did not look forward to become one of the Ministers of the Mysore State, nor did I think that I would, on an auspicious day like this, come over to lay the foundation stone of the Student's Union buildings in that capacity. Many unexpected and interesting things also do happen in the course of our lives. It is not possible for us to unravel the mystery of the future, nor is it possible for us to say that things lie hidden in the womb of future. However, I consider this as the proudest moment of my life to lay the foundation stone of the institution over which I was President for many long years. We have heard from the reports read just now the great advances that have been made by this Union and the progress it has achieved till to-day. The number of members has increased to a great extent and the present rented building is too inadequate to accommodate all and it is therefore but natural that the members of the Union should desire to have a habitation of their own. I am fully aware of the troubles, difficulties and struggles many of the members had to undergo to secure this beautiful and costly site. Those band of youngmen who were determined to see that they have a building of their own went from post to pillar, visited all the Municipal Councillors, approached the Municipal Commissioner, the Engineer and the President, approached all the prominent citizens of the City to influence the Municipal Councillors. As pointed out by Mr. Krishna Rao, there were occasions when they felt like giving up all hopes. They,

however, kept up the struggle and persevered with determination, courage and unfailing faith till they got this beautiful site from the Municipal Council over which we are placing the foundation stone to-day.

The Union has distinguished itself in many sports and intellectual activities. It has grown from strength to strength. It has become very popular and has received public support also. The members of the Union deserve to be congratulated on the excellent example they have set of self-help to build this Union and what is more striking, they have been able to get philanthropic gentlemen like Messrs. D. R. Madhava Krishnaiya, George Edward Hoover and K. C. Lakshmiah to come forward to donate generously towards the building cost. These gentlemen have indeed done very well in coming forward so generously and contributing munificent sums for the construction of the Union building and the hostel. The youngmen have still to find other philanthropic gentlemen who would contribute to make this Association a Model one in this Model State of ours. The students of to-day and the students of to-morrow who will live in the Union will remember you three gentlemen and the other gentlemen in the City of Bangalore with gratitude as great benefactors of student population and I am sure your names will go down to history.

The object of this Union is to develop and mould the character of youth and to improve their social, moral, physical and intellectual calibre so that they may be useful citizens in future. I am sure when you are here as members of the Union, you will acquire great and noble qualities. The world is living in utter confusion in these days and there is conflict over power, politics, religion and communalism. Mankind is thirsting for new ideals of life. The youth of to-day have to play a great part as a nation of to-morrow and therefore you must equip yourselves with qualities that will stand in your good stead to-morrow. Love humanity, love others who belong to different communities, caste and religion as your own brothers, love your neighbour. Love your King, love your own country Mysore, Mysore is your name and Mysore is your glory. Respect your own conscience, and as youngmen, have always truth on your lips because God has placed truth in your hearts and above all try to be of service to your fellow-beings. May this

Students' Union serve as an example for others to follow and may these great qualities be the distinguishing features of the members of the Students' Union.

I am happy to mention that the Government will grant their usual quota for the hostel building. It is heartening to know that the hostel will accommodate 50 students, and all classes and communities will be admitted into it. This is

indeed setting a noble example for others to follow.

I thank you Mr. Madhava Krishnaiya and your friends once again for the munificent gifts you have given for the buildings and for the opportunity you have given me to take part in this pleasant function. This function shall ever remain green in my memory. I have now great pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the Students' Union and Hostel buildings.

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EXPANSION OF MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE STATE.

GOVERNMENT SANCTION FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME.

Twenty-two schemes (a) for expansion and modernisation of existing institutions, (b) for opening new institutions, (c) for providing in-patient wards to Local Fund dispensaries, (d) for improving nursing services in the State, etc., drawn up by the Senior Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer for Women's Hospitals and approved by the Policy Committee and the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance of the Mysore Economic Conference, were reviewed by Government and orders passed thereon.

The State has at present 419 medical institutions comprising among others 58 hospitals, 299 general dispensaries, 24 special dispensaries, 26 departmental hospitals and dispensaries and 1 aided and 4 non-aided institutions. The average area served by each hospital or dispensary in the State was 70.2 square miles against 126 in Madras, 180 in Bombay, 510 in Bengal, 178 in United Provinces and 131 in Bihar, and the average population served by each hospital works up to about 17,114 as against the All-India figure of 41,000. Expenditure on medical relief has risen from Rs. 0.91 lakh in 1881 to Rs. 27.18 lakhs during 1944-45.

The following are some of the schemes calculated to afford greater facilities to the residents in rural areas particularly in the Malnad which have been approved.

Sanction has been accorded to the opening of one mobile dispensary for each Maidan District and three for each Malnad District. Sanction has also been accorded to the opening during the current year of 30 Medical Relief Units, Health Units and Dispensaries, 15 of these being in Malnad Districts of which 7 should be in the Shimoga District. In addition, a Medical Relief Unit at Hebbalu in

Krishnarajanagar Hobli, is to be started at once. These Units will function as Government Institutions and local bodies will not be required to make any contribution towards their initial or recurring expenditure. Simultaneously, the Senior Surgeon has been requested to put up a five-year programme for providing adequate in-patient accommodation in such of the Taluk Headquarters Local Fund Dispensaries where in-patient accommodation does not exist at present or is insufficient.

Out of 82 taluks in the State, 46 are without a woman doctor. At present 80 per cent of the women have no trained help during child birth. It is therefore necessary to appoint a woman doctor for each taluk to afford maternity aid and the principle of this scheme has accordingly been approved. The provision of a midwife to each hobli in the State has also been approved in the principle. To provide for the large number of midwives required for the several post-war schemes, training schemes for midwives will be accelerated and the stipends to midwives raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem. The proposals for providing a ward of six beds for women with a labour ward, etc., in each taluk headquarter place has also been accepted and the Chief Medical Officer has been requested to draw up a detailed scheme keeping in view the availability of personnel. In order to mitigate the difficulty for housing Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons at District and Taluk Headquarters, housing schemes at these places have also been sanctioned. Among the other institutions in the Districts proposals for equipping and starting new Hospitals at Saklespur and Tumkur and for the conversion of the District Hospital

at Shimnoga into a self-contained General Hospital have also been approved. The conversion of the District Hospitals at Chikmagalur and Hassan into General Hospitals will be taken up later. Sanction has also been accorded to the development of the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Davangere. The undertaking of Anti-Tuberculosis measures such as providing Tuberculosis Wards as annexes to all the District Hospitals, Establishment of Tuberculosis after-care colonies, sanctioning additional equipment and staff to the existing Tuberculosis Hospitals and Clinics, deputation of medical officers to foreign countries for specialising in tuberculosis work, Tuberculosis Survey in Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur Districts have also been sanctioned. Among the proposals for the improvement of existing major institutions at Bangalore and Mysore, the establishment of an up-to-date Tuberculosis Hospital and starting of a separate institution for the treatment of cardiac diseases at Bangalore have already been sanctioned.

A scheme for implementing anti-leprosy work in the State and establish-

ing a Central Leper Asylum in Bangalore has also been sanctioned.

Orders of Government have also been recently issued regarding the improvement of grade pay of medical officers including Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the reorganisation of the Nursing Services. With a view to affording increased medical facilities to women in the extensions of Bangalore, a scheme to start a new hospital for women and children at Malleswaram has been sanctioned and the foundation stone of this "The Sri Kempacheluvajam-manni Avaru Hospital" was graciously laid by His Highness the Maharaja on the 8th November 1946.

These schemes involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 41.24 lakhs during the next five years and an annual additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 5.06 lakhs during the first year of the programme raising to Rs. 9.03 lakhs in the fifth year. Government have no doubt that these schemes will prove of immense benefit to all classes of people in the State both in the Urban and Rural areas bringing medical relief practically to the door of the people.

POST-WAR SCHEMES OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERATION OF ADDITIONAL 72,000 K. W.

The development of major industries and the survival of existing small industries and the establishment of new ones will greatly depend on the availability of cheap electric power. Electrical expansion schemes have therefore high priority in schemes of Post-war Development. The Electrical Department has accordingly after a careful study of the available power resources of the State, including the first stage of Jog power development, considered that it was immediately necessary to take up the second stage involving the installation of 4 more Generating Units developing an additional 72,000 K. W. Administrative sanction to this having been already accorded, the scheme has been taken up for execution. The scheme involves, in addition to the generation of additional 72,000 K. W. also subsidiary schemes to provide necessary arteries for distributing the same throughout the State. The construction of two Transmission Lines, Third and Fourth Circuits between Jog and Bhadravati and construction of a transmission line between Bangalore and Bhadravati, between Davangere and Tumkur and Mandya and Channarayana are provided for in this project. Provision has also been made in the scheme for installation of Sub-stations at Sagar, Tiptur, Shimoga, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Mandya and Chikmagalur. The estimate also includes installation of step-down transformers at Bhadravati and Bangalore, Synchronous condensers, a comprehensive relay system, and arrangements for conversion of fre-

quency from 25 to 50 cycles, where the distribution is now at 25 cycles. The proposals also include making electric power available for lighting industrial and agricultural purposes to as many villages and towns within a 30-mile radius from the distributing centres as possible. A programme of electrification of towns and villages during the five-year period is also being drawn up, so that full advantage is taken by both urban and rural areas of cheap electric power.

Two other proposals relating to the Electrical Department which have been generally approved by Government, are the introduction of Electric Trolley Buses in Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station and electrification of Railways between Bangalore and Mysore. The advantages of an Electric Trolley Bus as against diesel or petrol buses needs no mention. Administrative sanction has accordingly been accorded to the proposals for the introduction of trolley buses in Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station with the direction that the details should be worked up very early and that the initial construction should be by Government, the question of management of the service being considered and decided later.

The scheme of electrification of railway between Bangalore and Mysore proposed by the Railway and Electrical Departments has also been approved by Government, the detailed proposals being asked to be submitted very early for sanction.

FIRST INDIAN MADE AIRCRAFT WILL BE READY IN NOVEMBER

CENTRAL GRANT FOR HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT APPROVED

A supplementary grant of Rs. 20,00,000 for 1946-47 in respect of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, which is expected to produce the first Indian made aircraft in November this year, was approved by the Central Standing Finance Committee at its meeting on March 22 held at New Delhi. The firm is jointly owned by the Central Government and the Government of Mysore.

During the current year, the firm has undertaken the assembly of 100 Tiger Moth Aircraft for the Air Headquarters and of 20 for the Defence Department. In addition, the manufacture of 30 Prentice Trainer Percival aircraft for the Defence Department has also been taken up. According to the present programme, the first assembled Percival aircraft will be ready in November 1947. Arrangements have been made in this connection for training six members of the staff at the Percival Factory in the U. K. and for the deputation of two representatives of the Percival Factory to the Hindustan Aircraft for one year. The supply of all drawings, jigs, tools, etc., required for the manufacture of this kind of aircraft has also been arranged. The company has had the advice of two representatives from

Percival Aircraft who visited the Indian Factory in October and November last year.

Work during 1946-47 comprised mainly of conversion and overhauling of aircraft, engines and accessories. So far about 80 aircraft and an equal number of engines have been completed and the present output is about 8 to 10 aircraft and 25 engines per month. Besides converting military aeroplanes, the firm is undertaking repair and overhaul of other types of aircraft and engines for Airline Operators. A considerable amount of general engineering work for industry and trade has also been done at the Factory.

New Model Railway Coaches.

Large-scale manufacture of "all-metal" Railway coaches, on the model of the experimental prototype coach built last year, will shortly be taken in hand.

The management of the Factory is being constituted according to the recommendations of the United Kingdom Aircraft Mission. Necessary technical personnel are also being recruited from the U. K. in order to strengthen the staff.

RESTORATION OF 4,800 MINOR TANKS

TO COST Rs. 240 LAKHS SPREAD OVER NEXT TEN YEARS

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation in Mysore has prepared a scheme for the restoration of 4,800 minor tanks in the State at a total cost of Rs. 240 lakhs during the next ten years. The Policy Committee for Public Works and Transport and the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance of the Mysore Economic Conference while approving of the scheme have recommended the acceptance of the following principles as an emergency measure :—

(1) The raiyats' contribution for the restoration of minor tanks need not be insisted upon for the present (for the next 2 or 3 years.)

(2) Constitution of an appropriate number of ranges and empowerment of a Special Officer with enhanced powers of sanction and with suitable staff for administration of the minor tank restoration.

(3) The limit of 48 years' assessment in respect of estimated cost of work may be waived and estimates sanctioned having regard to the utility of the tank.

(4) Acreage cess may be levied and the maintenance of tanks taken over by the Government.

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation, whose views were invited on the recommendations of

Committee, has opined that the recommendations excepting No. 4 regarding maintenance to tanks may be accepted. With regard to maintenance works to tanks, he has emphasised the need for this work being got done by the atchkatdars of the tanks themselves.

Government, after due consideration, have sanctioned (1) the scheme of the restoration of 4,800 minor tanks in the State at a cost of Rs. 240 lakhs during the next ten years, and (2) the recommendations of the Policy Committees, with the following modifications :—

(a) The creation of the post of a special officer (with necessary staff) is sanctioned to work out the scheme both of restoration and maintenance of minor tanks in the State, and

(b) The maintenance of minor tanks after restoration may be taken over by Government as facilities for adequate staff are, or become available. Wherever such maintenance work is undertaken by Government, a cess of rupee one per acre should be collected from the raiyats, the existing liability of the raiyats for doing the maintenance work continuing in other cases where it is not so undertaken by Government.

CONCRETING ROADS IN THE STATE

159 MILES TO BE DEALT WITH

At the meeting held on 20th November 1945, the Committee for Public Works and Transport passed a resolution approving the programme of concreting roads in the Mysore State. There are two groups of roads in this programme the first group extending to 300 miles and the second group to 200 miles. The first group is estimated to cost Rs. 180 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per mile and this group is recommended to be taken up in the first five years with a grant of Rs. 36 lakhs per year. The second group costing Rs. 120 lakhs is recommended to be taken in the second set of five years.

Of the 300 miles proposed in the first year programme, a length of 141 miles is already included in the programme of 152 miles approved by Government. The additional length to be approved in accordance with the resolution of the Committee is 159 miles as detailed below :—

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Mysore-Nanjangud Road ... | 15 miles |
| 2. Kadur-Chickmagalur Road ... | 28 " |
| 3. Mysore-Karapur Road up to frontier ... | 40 " |

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 4. Chitaldrug-Davangere Road | 40 miles |
| 5. Bhadravathi-Shumoga Road | 10 " |
| 6. Concreting curves on important roads. | 18 " |
| 7. Other minor lengths within Municipal limits through which State Fund roads pass. | 8 " |

Total	159
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The Co-ordination and Finance Committee have accepted the recommendation of the Policy Committee to concrete the entire length of 500 miles of trunk roads and approved the programme of concreting 300 miles in the first five years. A length of 141 miles out of this 300 miles is already included in the programme of 152 miles approved by Government. Government have since accorded administrative sanction to concrete the additional length of 159 miles during the next five years commencing from 1946-47.

MARKETING OF WOOL IN INDIA

REPORT OF CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEPARTMENT

"Amongst the agricultural commodities exported from India, wool occupies the eighth position, and among livestock and live-stock products, it occupies the first position along with raw skins". In spite of this, says the Report on the Marketing of Wool and Hair in India published by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, there has been practically no improvement in the marketing of wool in this country. "The result is that India is not only losing a large amount of money every year on the sale of her raw wool to foreign countries; but she is also forced to import it at a comparatively high price due to defects in the methods of preparation of her own product."

"The task of bringing about the desired change is however," says the Report, "by no means easy." Various aspects of the problem have been discussed in the Report with the hope that they will prove instructive and useful to the producers, the trade and the officials.

India produces 80.49 million lbs. of raw wool and stands second only to China as far as carpet wool is concerned. In addition, she imports 33.19 million lbs. of raw wool annually. But approximately as much as 71.75 million lbs., or 63 per cent of the total available supplies of 113.68 million lbs. are exported abroad. As the internal demand of wool is limited, India has to export to foreign countries a major portion of her production.

The Report points out that about 50 per cent of the wool produced in India is of a comparatively finer quality. But there is no appreciable demand for quality wool in India as most of the big consumers, namely the woollen mills are not interested in buying it internally and prefer to get it from abroad. Most of this wool could easily be replaced by that produced in India if arrangements were made for its proper grading and marketing and also for adjusting the existing mills, or erecting new ones for manufacturing woollens instead of worsteds.

In normal times, India retains hardly one-third of her production for consumption in the country, the rest being exported. The major portion of the wool exported from India is of a finer type and is used for making blankets, woollen carpets, druggets, etc., in the importing countries.

Emphasising the need for State help, the Report says that it is believed that if adequate protection were to be given now, the country would be in a position to establish many more mills and start

manufacturing woollens for local requirements and carpets, druggets etc., both for internal consumption and export. This would also create a demand for classified wool in the country which would benefit both the producers and merchants more than at present. For making very fine worsted, however, the country will have to depend on foreign wool for some time to come.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading and standardisation of wool forms one of the chief problems of the wool trade in the country and a speedy solution is an essential prerequisite for efficient marketing of this commodity, says the Report. Lack of specific standards constitutes the principal defect in the trade and requires immediate attention of both the merchants and the Government.

Improvement in Export Trade

India has to export a major portion of her production to foreign countries but the trading methods, points out the Report, have been far from satisfactory. The Report recommends ways of effecting improvement in the export trade and suggests the establishment of two auction markets at some sea ports, preferably Karachi and Bombay.

The Report also suggests that standards for different types of Indian wool should be fixed and steps should be taken to ensure their observance by trade. Suitable staff should be stationed in wool producing areas to examine all the wool and test at least ten per cent of the consignments for yield before baling and then issue certificates of purity for only those bales which satisfy the test.

Quality Control

It is further recommended that (i) immediate measures should be taken to exercise quality control on the basis of colour and yield, (ii) all exporters should combine and insist on sales on ex-warehouse basis in respect of all exports and (iii) competent officers with marketing experience should be attached to the offices of the Indian Trade Commissioners specially in London and New York with a view to promoting sales of Indian wool and woollen products in foreign countries.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

PROHIBITION COMMITTEE

The time for answering the questionnaires issued by the Prohibition Committee is extended till the 5th April 1947. The Committee requests all ladies and gentlemen to whom questionnaires have been sent but who have not yet answered them to send their answers to the Secretary, Prohibition Committee, "Vimala Prabha", High Ground, Bangalore, before that date.

WOOLLEN GOODS

The Government of Mysore have, by a notification, cancelled the Indian Woollen Goods (Control Order), 1945 and also removed the items pertaining to the said articles from the Schedule to the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945. This will have effect from the 8th March 1947. (Press Note dated 8th March 1947).

DRUG LICENSES

All license holders under the Drugs Control Order in Mysore are requested to renew their Drug Licenses before 1st April 1947 for the year 1947-48. It is an offence to deal in drugs without a valid license in Mysore State. All applications for renewal of Drugs License should contain the following particulars :—

- (a) Old Licenses with the relative tokens.
- (b) Correct postal address.
- (c) Stock statement of Drugs especially Schedule Drugs under Part IV of the Schedule A.
- (d) Statement of purchases *monthwar* from 1st April 1946 to 31st March 1947.
- (e) Statement of sales *monthwar* from 1st April 1946 to March 1947.
- (f) Certified copy of Income-Tax statement for the year 1946-47.

- (g) Application duly signed by the proprietor in Form A.
- (h) Treasury receipt for having credited the schedule fee.

All applications should reach the Office of the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore on or before 25th March 1947. (Press Note dated 13th March 1947).

HANDLOOM CLOTH

The Government have by a notification amended Clause 17 of the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1947 by which the dealers and stockists shall produce all their unmarked stocks at the marking centres for purposes of price-marking, not later than 1st April 1947 instead of 1st March 1947 as already notified. (Press Note dated 15th March 1947).

IRRIGATION PUMPS

Government have sanctioned the continuance of the existing arrangements for power supply to irrigation pumps used for growing commercial crops for a further period of one year with effect from January 1947.

Consumers of power for growing commercial crops will accordingly be charged at the industrial rate of one anna per unit with a minimum of 50 units per rated H. P.

DRUG LICENSE FEES

In pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause 6 of the Drugs Control Order, 1946, the Government have by a notification reduced the Drugs License fees for the Licensing Year (1st April 1947 to 31 March 1948) by fifty per cent of the existing scale of fees in respect of the several classes of licenses under the provisions of the Drugs Control Order, 1946. (Press Note, dated 26th March 1947).

ALTERNATIVE FOODS

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The Problem

The problem of alternative foods has become important in India with the onset of a serious over all food shortage. Large strides have been made in recent years to tide over the food crisis by the introduction of Rationing, Grow More Food campaign and the insistent demands for food from abroad. Public opinion however is most important and decisive in fighting a food crisis and until all sections of the public play their full part all efforts to avert the food crisis will be of little avail.

A Good Diet

A diet is good only when it fulfils certain basic conditions namely supply of adequate energy to the body, building and protection of the body. The good diet should also conform to the habits and customs of the people but will be governed by adequacy of supply in respect of the chief nutrients. These basic conditions will therefore apply as far as possible with equal force in the choice of Alternative Foods.

Scope

A wide range of eatables exists which enables all classes of people to choose their own diet. With all the divergence of tastes, habits and customs there is ample scope for selection of a proper alternative food in times of shortage of the usual accustomed foods. The scientific knowledge of food values, and years of experience have also further simplified the scope for judicious selection from the foods available, and planning of adequate diets. The prospects, therefore of tiding over the present food crisis, though not bright are not gloomy.

In the South Indian diet rice provides over 80 per cent of the total energy value of the typical ill-balanced diet, whereas, in a well balanced diet it need not be consumed even to half this extent. The advantage of a mixed diet composed of other available foodgrains or millets like wheat, maize or (chulam), Kambu or (Bajra) and ragi substituted for a portion of the rice, are too many, and requires considerable emphasis in planning improved dietaries.

Grain & Millets

The foodgrains are all predominantly carbohydrates but they also contain proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins in varying proportions. The bigger foodgrains—wheat, rice and maize generally lose much of these valuable nutrients during their preliminary processing, whereas, the smaller grains (millet) retain most of them as they do not require so much processing before cooking. Among foodgrains wheat is the richest in protein and also has a high content of fats, phosphorus and iron. Maize or chulam is very rich in fat, proteins and phosphorus. Kambu is the richest in fat and is also very high in proteins, phosphorus and iron. Ragi is the richest of the lot in calcium and it is also very high in iron and fats.

Compared to all these foodgrains rice is very low in all the essential nutrients. As for vitamin, all grains are equally good sources of the B vitamins and to a small extent of vitamin A, though the bigger grains lose much of them in processing and preparation. The grains like wheat and maize, and the millets, ragi, kambu, etc., which are now supplied to supplement rice, are therefore individually superior to rice itself in many respects.

It is therefore the present rice shortage would help the people to get accustomed to a mixed diet, they should welcome it. There is, however, a serious practical difficulty—the people are not used to the various palatable preparations which can be made with these unaccustomed grains. With a little effort every housewife can easily learn the method which can be prepared with rice can equally well be made with wheat, maize, etc.

Other Available Foodstuffs

Some of the other available foodstuffs that could effectively meet the present over all shortage of grains are foods such as groundnuts, sweet potatoes and tapioca.

Groundnuts are largely grown in various parts of the country. But it has not so far been appreciated that groundnut has a high food value, which can very usefully be employed as a corrective against fat and protein deficiency in the diets. Groundnut contains roughly about 20 per cent carbohydrates, 30 per cent proteins, 40 per cent fat, and has a fairly high content of iron and

phosphorus. Owing to its high fat content, the consumption of large quantities of groundnut is likely to upset digestion, but in reasonable limits (say, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. per day), it will be highly beneficial.

It is not difficult to eat even larger quantities of groundnut but it must be gradual, with corresponding increase in the consumption of easily assimilable carbohydrate foods. Groundnut cake contains only about 7 per cent fat and 41 per cent protein. Groundnut cake can be used as human food and can easily form a cheap supplement to pulses which are also in short supply.

Groundnut cake can be ground and mixed with wheat flour in the proportion of 1 to 4, this mixture will make good chapatis. In equal proportions with wheat or millet flour, it will also make good biscuits. The groundnut kernel or even groundnut cake can be mixed with jaggery gur and fried or baked into toffees or 'laddus' and distributed to children in scarcity areas. It is good food and they like it.

Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes & Tapioca

These are root vegetables of high food energy, caloric value and, therefore, they have much value during food scarcity. Their average yield per acre reckoned in terms of calories, is even more than

that of rice or wheat. On this basis alone, there is considerable justification for larger production and consumption of these tubers.

Tubers are, however, predominantly starchy foods and very low in proteins. If their conspicuous defect in proteins could be made up with increased consumption of pulses, groundnuts, etc. or better still, of some good animal protein foods like fish, these tubers can with absolute safety be consumed to replace even a third of the quantity of rice in the dietary. In fact in many Western countries, potatoes supply a good proportion of the carbohydrate in diets.

The protein values vary slightly between potatoes, sweets potatoes and tapioca, but there are no other differences of any importance. Sweet potatoes and tapioca are well known in South India, and the only emphasis that could be made is larger consumption of them—as they occupy an undisputed place in the food economy of India to-day. Even on a long range food policy, they have a prominent place provided their higher consumption is followed up with a higher rate of consumption of protein—rich foodstuffs. This is very important.

A low protein diet will retard the growth of children and seriously affect women during pregnancy and lactation. Roots and tubers, however, provide a filling diet during scarcity of grains.

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 28TH FEBRUARY 1947

There was no rainfall in the State during the fortnight and conditions were normal.

According to the revised estimates furnished in February 1947, the State's deficit for the Kharif Year 1946-47, are 63,251 tons of rice, 31,780 tons of wheat, and 36,669 tons of millets. As the threshing operations are not yet complete these figures are only provisional.

(a) The following figures show the progress of procurement :—

Source	Quota (Figs. in tons.)	Progress
I. Rice (including Broken Rice).—		
1 Coorg ..	1,730'59 12,000	1,205'66 ...
2 Indonesia (Paddy)	4,954	4,812'4
3. Jeypore (Br.) .	78	39
4. Raigarh ...	270'2	
5. Kalahandi . .	77 6	
6 Hyderabad (Br)	940 9	
7. Hyderabad (Rice)	610 8	
8. Punjab ...	3,000	2,088 3
9 Tadepalliguddam	4,000	4,519'98
10. Sind (Rice) ...	5,000	4,98'3
11. Imports ...	28,578'7	12,193'15
II. Millets.—		
1. Baluchistan	8,400	
2 Jeypore	55 7	
3. Hyderabad	20,753 23 1,651'97	105'4
4. Orissa	56'8	...
5. Imports	10,253'45	7,302 15
III. Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products.—		
1. Wheat ...	46,186	45,471'0
2. Wheat Flour .	22,500	12,502'75
3. Maize ...	52,400	36,693'75
4. Coarse grain ...	8,300	11,241'6

Source	Quota (Figs. in tons.)	Progress
IV. Barley.—		
1. Bikaner .	645	645
V Grams and Pulses —		
1. Sind ...	14,000	13,217'6
2 Punjab ...	1,500	1,500
3. C. P and Berar	1,500	1,500'1
4. Faridkot .	2,000	2,000
5. Patiala (Gram)	2,400	1,620
6. Do (Gram Flour)	365	365
7. Bhopal ...	1,000	1,000
8. Hyderabad ...	1,000	960'78
VI Pulses —		
1 Hyderabad ...	14,930	5,220
2 C. P and Berar	5,000	3,608
3. Rajaputana State	200	
Dholpur		
4. Patiala	290 (Surrendered)	

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1947 to the end of 28th February 1947:—

	Tons.
1. Paddy	54,879
2. Ragi	416
3. Jola	665
4. Wheat	2
5. Other grains	48
Total	66,010

In view of the damage caused to crops by the untimely heavy rains in December 1946 and January 1947, Government have been pleased to order that as a measure of relief so growers, a bonus of Re. 0-8-0 per palla in respect of paddy, and Rs. 2 per palla in respect of ragi and jola may be paid in respect of grains surrendered to Government Depots up to the end of April 1947. This will be an addition to the present purchase prices. This

addition does not however, affect the sale prices, which continue at the previous level.

Arrangements have already been made to have a sufficient number of godowns for storage purposes.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in 13 important cities and towns of the State involving a population of 1,036,373 out of a total population of 78 lakhs.

An Ad-hoc Committee consisting of official and non-official members has been formed to look into the price fixation and control over oil and oil-seeds, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Law. The first meeting was held on the 5th instant.

The stock position of wheat is very low and may not last even for the next two months. The need for immediate supplies from outside is very keenly felt. The stock position of other cereals is satisfactory. A quantity of 6,500 tons of maize to U. P. and 1,831 tons to Hyderabad has been booked up-to-date from the State, against the total surrendered quota of 10,000 tons. Since the seasonal conditions have improved considerably, orders have been issued to close all the free kitchens in Kolar District from the 1st March 1947. The question of closing the existing six kitchens in Tumkur District is also being examined.

Report for the fortnight ending 15th March 1947.

There was no rainfall in the State during the fortnight and conditions were normal.

According to the revised estimates furnished in February 1947, the State's deficits for the Khariff year 1946-47, are 63,251 tons of rice, 31,780 tons of wheat, and 36,669 tons of millets.

The following figures show the progress of procurement:—

Source.	Quota (figures in tons.)	Progress.
I. Rice (including broken rice).—		
1. Coorg ... }	1,730'59	1,906'61
}	12,000	...
2. Indonesian Paddy ...	4,954	4,812'4
3. Jeypore (Broken) ...	78	39
4. Raigarh ...	270'2	...
5. Kalahandi ...	77'4	...
6. Hyderabad (Broken)	940'9	48'6
7. Do (Rice) ...	610 8	...
8. Punjab .	3,000	2,088 3
9. Tadepalliguddam ...	4,000	4,519'98
10. Sindh (Rice) ...	5,000	4,988'3
11. Imports .	28,578'7	12,193'15
II. Millets.—		
1. Baluchistan ...	8,000	...
2. Jeypore ...	55'7	...
3. Hyderabad ...	20,753'23	...
and	1,654'97	105'4
4. Orissa .	56 8	33 8
5. Imports ...	10,253'45	7,302'15

Source.	Quota (figures in tons.)	Progress.
III. Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products.—		
1. Wheat ...	46,186	45,471
2. Wheat flour ..	23,500	12,532'75
3. Maize ...	52,100	36,693'75
4. Coarse grain ...	11,000	13,917'5
IV. Barley.—		
1. Bikaner ..	645	645
V. Gram and Pulses.—		
Gram—		
1. Sindh ...	14,000	13,217'6
2. Punjab ...	1,500	1,500
3. C. P. & Berar ..	1,500	1,500'1
4. Faridkot ...	2,000	2,000
5. Patiala—		
(a) (Gram) ...	2,400	1,620
	1,000	...
(b) (Gram Flour)	365	365
6. Bhopal ...	1,000	1,000
7. Hyderabad ...	1,000	960'78
VI. Pulses.—		
1. Hyderabad ...	14,930	5,220
2. C. P. & Berar ...	5,000	3,608
3. Rajaputana State ...	200 (Dholpur)	64
4. Patiala ...	290 Surrendered	

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1947 to the end of March 1947 :—

1. Paddy	...	76,250 tons
2. Ragi	...	1,886 "
3. Jola	...	1,124 "
4. Wheat	...	20 "
5. Others	...	115 "
Total		79,395 tons

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in 13 important Cities and Towns of the State involving a population of 1,036,373 out of a total population of 78 lakhs. Orders of Government have been issued to introduce statutory rationing in two more towns of Hassan and Nanjangud.

The Government of India have decided to remove the control of movement and price over oil-seeds and oils except cocoanut-oil and copra. The matter of removing the control in the State is under consideration. Ad-hoc Committees have been formed for the fixation of prices of oils and seeds and the first meeting has already been convened under Chairmanship of the Minister for Law.

The stock position of wheat is very low, being 2,378 tons on the 15th March 1947. There is immediate need for supplies from outside. The stock position of other cereals is satisfactory. Owing to the non-fulfilment of the allotment of pulses from Hyderabad, C. P. and Berar, and Rajaputana States, and the failure of local crops, the supply position in regard to pulses has become very difficult. Action has been taken to regulate the distribution through ration shops.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

OCTOBER 1946

During the month under survey the wholesale commodity market witnessed a downward trend in prices. The prices of groundnut, wheat-flour, raw silk and goat and sheep skins registered a fall while the prices of Tur dhall, Castor oil, Arecanuts, Cotton and Hides (raw) showed an improvement.

The General Index Number of prices during October 1946 was 366 as compared with 362 in September 1946 and 317 in October 1945.

The following statement furnishes details :—

Sr. No.	GROUPS	OCT. 1946	SEPT. 1946	OCT. 1945
1	Food-grains and pulses	460	436	331
2	Oils and oil seeds	367	354	289
3	Other food articles	371	370	310
4	Textiles	231	235	215
5	Others	372	368	359
6	General Index Numbers	366	362	317

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index Number of wholesale prices in Bangalore during October 1946 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State pressed 679 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during October 1946 as against 977 bales in the previous month.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State :—

	Bales of 400 lbs each
Consumption in October 1946	5,509
Do in September 1946	6,142
Do in October 1946	7,440
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1946	11,651
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	14,551

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 292-8-0 during October 1946 as compared with Rs. 292-8-0 in September 1946 and Rs. 200-0-0 in October 1945.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the

State during October 1946, as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the preceding year :—

	Average of Oct. for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	October 1946	September 1946	October 1945	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of Sept. 1927-29	Sept 1946	Oct. 1945
Mill-woven goods,—							
Lbs (CCO)	603	1,057	1,281	1,472	+80.2	-15.3	-26.1
Yards 600	1,826	4,090	4,839	5,069	+123.9	-15.4	-19.3

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1940-41 to 1945-46 (Yards in thousands) :—

Months	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
April	3,653	3,403	4,037	4,103	4,253	4,229	4,005
May	4,107	2,815	4,210	4,341	2,885	4,129	4,747
June	4,113	2,570	4,538	4,510	245	4,656	4,736
July	3,814	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,735
August	3,937	3,758	3,238	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,739
September	3,468	4,133	3,039	4,731	4,005	4,835	4,839
October	3,884	4,583	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	4,090
November	3,955	4,202	4,135	4,415	4,344	4,961	
December	3,918	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,221	4,888	
January	3,152	4,173	4,265	3,857	4,160	4,697	
February	2,708	3,788	4,013	4,320	3,519	4,178	
March	3,768	8,992	4,295	4,636	3,993	4,695	
Total	44,477	45,585	47,895	52,785	43,579	56,179	

The total production of woven goods during October 1946, was 4,090,218 yards as compared with 4,838,959 yards in the previous month and 5,068,730 yards in the corresponding month of the preceding

year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 748,741 yards or 15'47 per cent as compared with September 1946 and a decrease by 978,512 yards or 19'30 per cent as compared with October 1945.

The demand for cotton goods was heavy consequent on the approach of Dasara and Deepavali Festivals. There was shortage in the supply of fine quality goods and mill made dhoties as before. Prices remained steady. There was no appreciable change in the general condition of the market as compared with the previous month.

The following table shows the prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month under survey.—

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Rate per	Prices in Oct. 1946. Rs. a. p.
	Dhoties—Mysore Mills (No 5088)	Pair of 8 yds	4 12 6
	Coatings— Do (22 Tassun)	Per piece of 24 yards.	13 10 0
8.	Do Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Sontex and Samra ...		No stock
4	Shirtings—Mysore Mills (7721 Range)		9 10 0
5.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (Gold Standard—striped)	Per yard	0 14 4
6.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (Gold Standard Check)		0 18
7	Long Cloth—Mysore Mills (951)	Per piece of 40 yards	21 10
8.	Do Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (5 6567)	Yard	0 9 3

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during October 1946 as compared with September 1946 and October 1945:—

	Percentage change (+ or —) as compared with		
	October 1946	September 1946	October 1945
Yarn Lbs. (000)	2,111	2,374	2,546
	—11.0	—17.0	

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during October 1946, was 2,111,465 lbs. as compared with 2,374,186 lbs. in September 1946 and 2,546,219 lbs. in October 1945. There was thus a decrease in production by 262,721 lbs. or 11'0 per cent as compared with the previous month and by 4,340,95' lbs. or 17'0 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20^s per bundle of 10 lbs. during the month under survey was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

The production of sugar in the State during October 1946 was 2,659 tons.

Gold

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during the month under survey was 14,979 ozs., and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 39,54,456. The corresponding quantity and value figures for the previous month were 14,212 ozs. and Rs. 37,37,766.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of October 1946 as compared with September 1946:—

Description of Chemicals	October 1946		September 1946	
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	420	11	897	
Do (fuming)				
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	430		402	
Do (Acid)				
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)				15
Nitric Acid (do)	4	2	4	4
Aluminium Sulphate	35	0	10	1
Copper Sulphate	27	14	24	10
Ferrous Sulphate				
Magnesium Sulphate		18		
Alum		0		18

Alcohol

Production of absolute alcohol in the State during the month under survey was 27,543 gallons.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of glass and enamelware during October 1946 as compared with September 1946 was as follows:—

	October 1946 Rs.	September 1946 Rs.
Glassware	62,500	56,000
Enamelware	Nil	Nil

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—The market remained firm though indications of a fall in prices were observed at the beginning of the month, the prices improved and rose by Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per lb. towards the end of the month, stocks were cleared as sales improved.

Spun Silk.—The volume of exports were considerably affected by the disturbed conditions in upcountry. Prices remained unchanged.

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore cocoons was Rs. 2-14-0 per lb. while the lowest was Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. The prices of Cross Breed cocoons ranged from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by Industries department during the month under survey was 30 as compared with 67 in September 1946. The enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies from both within and outside the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

- (1) Supply of information relating to availability of sandalwood oil for export purpose.
- (2) Analytical experiments of Dhupa fruit
- (3) Manufacture and supply of Liquid Gold to displace foreign material.
- (4) Improvement of Labour Statistics.
- (5) Erection of a Match Factory at Davangere
- (6) Control of export of Tamarind seeds from the State.

Joint-Stock Companies

Information not received.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of October 1946 was 2,419,898 maunds as compared with 2,018,824 maunds in September 1946 and 2,853,461 maunds in October 1945.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 19,61,996 as compared with Rs. 15,92,537 in the previous month and Rs. 15,94,099 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of
October 1946.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in October 1946	Ratio
	Food-grains and Pulses.			{Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	15 8 0	100	82 9 4	210
2	Paddy	Combatore saana	640 "	36 0 0	100	No Sales	...
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	640 "	36 0 0	100	Do	...
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	61 6 0	372
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	195
6	Ballar or Avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	70 0 0	966
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	48 0 0	686
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	40 0 0	833
	Total				800		2,762
	Average						460
	Oils and oil seeds						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs	5 8 0	100	14 18 6	270
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	16 12 0	372
3	Cocoonut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	25 0 0	338
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Socony	2 tms	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	206
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	21 lbs.	0 12 0	100	4 4 0	567
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	83 0 0	361
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	86 0 0	100	127 8 0	354
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	65 0 0	342
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	65 0 0	448
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	25 12 6	322
	Total				1,000		3,575
	Average						357
	Other food articles.						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	2 0 0	100	8 8 0	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	9 3 6	492
3	Cocoonuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	225 0 0	511
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	22 6 0	358
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	145
6	Areca nut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	40 0 0	421
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	27 0 0	318
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measures.	4 8 0	100	15 0 0	833
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	14 4 0	543
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	34 9 0	407
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	24 0 0	240
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached Saklespur	24 "	42 8 0	100	102 13 4	242
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds. of 32 lbs.	28 0 0	100	173 12 0	621
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26 1/2 lbs.	16 0 0	100	56 0 0	350
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	7 2 9	159
	Total				1,500		5,564
	Average						371
	Textiles.						
1	Yarn	Grey—20* local	101 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	222
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	292 8 0	185
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 13 9	257
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—charaka reeled	1b.	7 14 0	100	21 12 0	276
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhoties	Grey—average of 38"x4 yds. wg., 40 tolas and 44"x7 yds., wg., 41 tolas.	Do	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	299
	Total				500		1,169
	Average						234

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in October 1946	Ratio
	Others.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Copper ...	Sheets ...	Cwt.	57 0 0	100	107 0 0	188
2	Brass or yellow metal ..	Do ...	"	51 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow ...	Raw, local ...	4½ lbs.	1 0 0	100	2 14 2	288
4	Bran ...	Bombay ...	140 "	6 0 0	100	16 1 7	268
5	Soapnut ...	Malnad ...	26½ "	2 12 0	100	10 0 0	364
6	Bees wax ...	Local ...	25 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turmeric ...	Imported ...	26 "	4 8 0	100	12 0 0	267
8	Skins—goats and sheep	Local, raw ...	No. 100	90 0 0	100	420 0 0	467
9	Bricks ...	Wire cut burnt, local ...	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	80 0 0	421
10	Tiles ...	Mangalore pattern, local ...	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	122 8 0	314
11	Cast iron ...	Local ...	Cwt	6 12 0	100	27 12 0	411
12	Tobacco ..	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur ..	25 lbs	7 6 0	100	44 0 0	597
13	Matches (Indian) ..	Safety, large size ...	Gross	0 13 0	100	5 8 0	677
14	Teak, timber ..	Mysore logs ...	C.ft.	2 10 0	100	10 0 0	381
15	Fuel (Casuarina) ...	Unsplit ...	Ton	6 12 0	100	30 12 0	456
	Total ..				1,500		5,582
	Average ..						372

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	October 1946	Ratio	General Index No.
1	Food-grains and pulses.	8	800	2,762	460	366
2	Oils and Oil seeds ..	10	1,000	3,575	357	
3	Other food articles ..	15	1,500	5,564	371	
4	Textiles ...	6	500	1,169	234	
5	Others ..	15	1,500	5,582	372	
		18,552	366	

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1946—A Rise of 4·6 Points.

The working class cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of December 1946, works up to 246·1 which is higher than the previous month's figure by 4·6 points.

As compared with the previous month, the Index Number of the Food group has risen by 7·4 points to 272·1 points due to a rise in the prices of Turdhal, Avaredhal, Meat, Onions, Vegetables, Fruits, Gingelly Oil, Groundnut oil, Coconut, Tamarind, Chillies and Coriander.

A rise in the price of castor oil resulted in the increase of the Fuel and Lighting group by 0·7 points to 204·2 points.

An increase in the price of shirting accounted for the rise of the Index number of the clothing group by 1·1 points to 291·1.

The Index Number of the Miscellaneous group rose by 2·2 points to 270·0 on account of a rise in the price of supari.

The Index Number of House Rent group remained stationary.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers					
			Year ended June 1936		November 1946		December 1946		November 1946	December 1946				
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.						
<i>Food.—</i>														
Raw Rice	Seer	...	14·0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	...	...	22·6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	...	...	6·6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	...	...	0·7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	...	...	3·4	0	2	8	0	10	0	0	10	6	394	400
Bengalgram Dhal	...	...	1·4	0	2	11	0	6	9	0	6	9	231	231
Avare Dhal	...	...	0·6	0	2	7	0	11	5	0	11	6	442	445
Greengram	...	...	1·2	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	7	8	400	384
Sugar Wt.	...	...	1·9	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	2	8	200	200
Jaggery	Viss	...	1·9	0	3	6	1	2	3	0	12	9	521	364
Coffee seeds (Wt.)	Seer	...	1·4	0	3	11	0	12	4	1	11	2	315	285
Meat (Weight)	2 lbs.	...	7·2	0	7	0	1	8	0	1	14	0	343	429
Curds (Measure)	Seer	...	1·9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253
Milk	...	...	6·1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee (Wt.)	...	...	2·7	0	6	0	1	4	2	1	1	4	336	289
Onions	Viss	...	1·0	0	1	3	0	5	2	0	7	5	413	593
Vegetables	...	...	5·6	0	2	6	0	8	9	0	9	9	350	390
Fruits	Doz.	...	0·9	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	9	150	188
Gingelly oil (Wt.)	Seer	...	2·5	0	2	0	0	6	4	0	6	9	317	338
Groundnut oil	...	...	0·4	0	1	8	0	5	4	0	5	7	320	335
Salt (Measure)	...	...	1·1	0	1	3	0	1	11	0	1	8	153	133
Cocoanut	Each	...	1·0	0	1	0	0	3	9	0	4	3	375	425
Tamarind	Viss	...	0·9	0	3	3	0	9	10	0	10	3	303	315
Chillies	...	...	2·0	0	7	4	1	14	11	2	0	6	422	443
Coriander (Measure)	Seer	...	1·3	0	1	5	0	8	0	0	8	2	565	576
Garlic (Wt.)	...	...	0·7	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	200	200
Wheat Flour	...	...	1·4	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	163	163
Soji (measure)	...	...	1·3	0	2	5	0	7	6	0	7	6	310	310
Ready made coffee	Cup	...	6·3	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Total	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number of All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264·7	272·1

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Index Numbers											
			Year ended June 1936		November 1946		December 1946		November 1946		December 1946			
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
<i>Fuel and Lighting.—</i>														
Firewood	Maund	...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil (Wt.)	Seer	..	7.7	0	1	11	0	6	0	0	6	9	343	352
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle	.	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	156	156
Match Box of 50 sticks.	Dozen	.	4.3	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	240	240
Total	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting													20.35	204.2

<i>Clothing.—</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a.	p.				
Dhoties	Pair of 8 yds	...	14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	187	187
Coating	Per Yard	..	22.5	0	5	6	0	10	9	195	195
Shirting	"	...	21.5	0	4	0	0	7	4	183	188
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	"	..	3.0	0	4	0	0	10	1	252	252
Sarees	Each	...	22.4	3	0	0	6	12	0	225	225
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard	...	16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	197	197
Total	..	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Clothing										200.1	201.1

<i>House Rent.—</i>			100	0	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
House rent	...	...	100	0	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—House Rent										100	100	...

<i>Miscellaneous —</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a.	p.				
Shaving	1 shave	...	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	200	200
Washing soap	1 Bar	..	17.5	0	4	0	0	13	9	344	344
Supari (Wt.)	Seer Wt.	...	8.4	0	3	6	0	15	0	429	455
Beedi	Bundle of 25	...	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	200	200
Amusement	One show	..	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	188	188
Education	...	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	225	225
Medicine	Btle. of mix	..	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	175	175
Flowers	One bunch	..	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	200	200
Household Necessaries	Seer wt.	...	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	7	312	312

Total	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous										267.8	270.0

Group		Weight proportional to the Total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
			November 1946	December 1946
Food	...	53.5	264.7	272.1
Fuel and Lighting	...	7.0	203.5	204.2
Clothing	...	13.8	200.0	201.1
House Rent	...	6.4	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous	...	19.3	267.8	270.0
Total	...	100.0	...	...
Cost of Living Index Number		...	241.5	246.1

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

From 1st December 1946 to 1st March 1947.

- Ranganathan S H
Hosarth, D G
Collins, W
Bird, G L & Merwin, F I
Neal, R M
New York Times
Wolfe, R L & Campbell R I
Cassidy, E
Climacus, J
Lidell, A
Riel, G C
Karlsgaard, S
Morse, C A et al ...
Saitayama, G
Smith, F V
More, V F
Morrow, G R
Robins, I P
Tsanooff, R A ..
Talbot, F B
Whitelure, I G
Cornford, I M
Humphrey, G
Russell, Bertrand
Somerville, J
Nelson, G
Nye, D
Church, R W
Goudy, J T
Guenon, R
Udayanarayana ..
Aiyaswami Sastri, N
Belvalkar, S K (ed)
Sarriman, P L (ed)
Bernhardt, K S
Boenheim, C
Cunningham, B V ...
Joad, C E M ...
Young, P T
Guilford, J L (ed)
Boring, E G & others
Rapport, D
Tredgold, A F
Valentine, W
Young, K
Blacker, C P
Bowly, J ...
Campbell, J D
Dicke, H V
Grinker, R R & Spiegel, J P
Ludner, R
Miller, J G
National Library System—A Plan for India (020)
The Ancient East (Home Uni Lib Series) (080)
The Moonstone and the Woman in White (Modern Library Ser) (080)
The Newspaper and Society (070)
News Gathering and News Writing (070)
Editing the Small City Daily (070)
The Newspaper—Its Making and its meaning (070)
Exploring Journalism (070)
Roisseau, Kant and Goethe—Two Essays (104)
Philosophical Fragments or a Fragment of Philosophy (104)
The Literary and Aesthetic of Philosophy (104)
Prejudice and Impartiality (104)
The Sickness Unto Death (104)
Rejection (104)
For Self Examination and Judge for Yourself (104).
Fear and Trembling (104)
Concluding Unscientific Postscript (104)
The Concept of the Bread (104)
Stage in Life's War (104)
Training in Christianity (104)
Works of Love (104)
Philosophy East and West (104)
Persons and Places 2 Vols (104)
The Psychological Way of Life in America. (104)
The Ethical Aspect of Lotze's Metaphysics (Cornell Studies in Philosophy—4) (104)
The Ethical and Economic Theories of Adam Smith (Cornell Studies in Philosophy—18) (108)
Some Problems of Lotze's Theory of Knowledge (Cornell Studies in Philosophy—11) (104)
Schopenhauer's Criticism of Kant Theory of Experience (Cornell Studies in Philosophy—9) (108)
The Fundamental Principles of Fichte's Philosophy (Cornell Studies in Philosophy—7) (108)
The Philosophical Basis of Asceticism (Cornell Studies in Philosophy—14) (108)
The Philosophy of Knowledge—The Theaetetus and the Sophist of Plato (Cornell Studies in Philosophy—10) (108)
The Nature of Learning (International Library of Psychology, Philosophy, etc. Series) (108)
History of Western Philosophy (109)
Social Philosophy—A Study of Theory and Practice (109).
The Organisation of Knowledge 110
Cosmology: The Philosophical Study of the Inorganic World 2 Vols (1204)
Bradley's Dialectic (124)
The Ethical Principles of American Humanism (126)
Man and His becoming According to the Vedanta (1304)
Introduction to the Study of the Hindu Doctrines (1304)
Nyayakumarani Vols I and II (132)
Sivanarasaratnam Sastra Sankhya karika of Isvara Krishna (138)
The Bhagavadgita (136)
Friedrich's Psychology (1403)
Practical Psychology (1409)
Introduction to Present day Psychology (1404)
Psychology for Nurses (1404)
How Our Minds Work (1404)
Evolution: Man and Animal (1404)
Fields of Psychology (1409)
A Manual of Psychological Experiments (141)
Diagnostic Psychological Testing 2 Vols (141)
Manual of Psychological Medicine (141)
Experimental Foundations of General Psychology (141)
Personality and Problems of Adjustment (141)
Neurosis and the Mental Health Services (142)
Personality and Mental Illness (142)
Everyday Psychiatry (142)
Clinical Studies in Psychopathology (142)
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Jackson, R	.		An Examination of the Deductive Logic of John Stuart Mill (150 4)
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Hofman, D	.		The Renewal of Civilization (225)
Muhammad Amin (ed)	.		Islamic Culture (225)
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Wallis, W D	.		Mythicism Old and New (304)
Zimmer, H	.		Religion in Primitive Society (304)
Abrams, P D	.		Myths and Symbols in Primitive Civilization (290)
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DeLaguna, I	.		Introduction to Community Education (300 i)
Dexter, R C	.		The Factors of Social Psychology (300 i)
Gurwitsch, G	.		Social Adjustment (300 i)
Ieghtun, A H	.		Sociology of Law (300 4)
Williams, I M	.		The Germination of Man (300 4)
Mannheim, H	.		The Foundation of Social Science (300 4)
Thomson, D	.		Communication in Social Reconstruction (International Lib of Social Science and Social Reconstruction) (300 8)
Thibault, M	.		Patterns of Leadership (International Lib of Sociology and Social Reconstruction) (300 8)
Chatterpaul, K P	.		The Spirit of the Child (311)
Kramet, F	.		A Plan for Religious Education (310 i)
Pearson, F S and Wishart, J	.		A First Course in Introduction to Statistics (310 4)
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Borjas, G	.		The State of Public Knowledge (320 4)
Chamberlin, W H	.		Plan for Liberty (320 i)
Crossman, R H S	.		World Order or Chaos (320 4)
Dean, V M	.		Government and the Governor (320 4)
Hobbes, I	.		The Four Cornerstones of Peace (320 4)
Huxley, J	.		Less than (320 4)
Janowsky, J I.	.		On Learning in a Revolution (320 4)
Kaljarvi, T V and Others	...		Nationalities and National Minorities, with Special reference to Eastern Central Europe (320 4)
Laski, H J	.		Modern World Politics (320 4)
Lasswell, H D	.		Reflections on the Revolution of Our Time (320 4)
Monrad Krohn, G H	.		World Politics Faces Economics (320 4)
Moore, D L	.		Human Sciences and the Peace Problem (320 4)
Pattabhi, Sitaramayya, B	.		The Vulgar Heart—An Inquiry into the Sentimental Tendencies of Public Opinion (320 4)
Snith, B L and Others	.		Constitutions of the World (320 4)
Warburg, J P	.		Propaganda, Communication and Public Opinion (320 4)
			Unwritten Treaty (320 4)

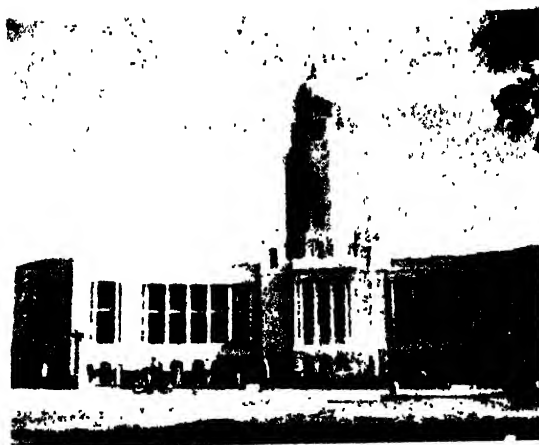
(To be continued)

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MYSORE

INFORMATION

BULLETIN



APRIL 30, 1947

Vol. X, No. 4.

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COVER PAGE : A view of the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore. Please see page 88

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. X]

Bangalore, April 30, 1947

[No. 4

CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS OF MYSORE

DEWAN'S DISCUSSIONS WITH PARTY LEADERS

Bangalore, Dated 23rd April 1947

The Dewan and the President and the General Secretary of the Mysore State Congress had a general discussion this afternoon about the message of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore regarding the constitutional progress and the scope of constitutional proposals envisaged in the said message and allied subjects. The position of the Congress was explained and there was a frank exchange of views. The Dewan stated that he was meeting other parties within the next few days and that he would thereafter be in a position to continue the talks. The President of the Congress stated that he would in the meantime have the matter discussed further in the Working Committee and that thereafter there might be a further meeting at an early date.

Bangalore, Dated 24th April 1947

The Dewan met this evening at Carlton House at 4 p.m. the representatives of the Mysore Praja Paksha Party. *Dharmaprakash* K. Kuppaswami Naidu Messrs H. R. Gurur Reddy Y. Dharmappa and M. I. Srikanth. The Praja Paksha Party had sent in a memorandum containing views on the constitutional development in the State which was the subject of discussion between the Dewan and the representatives. Various other questions relating to constitutional problems, the procedure that may be adopted in ascertaining the views of parties and individuals and the part that Mysore may take in the discussion of All-India problems and the method of representation on any Delegation that Mysore may send, were also thoroughly discussed. The meeting lasted for over two hours. The representatives will report to their Executive Committee and further talks are expected to be continued about the middle of May.

Bangalore, Dated 28th April 1947

The Dewan met the President and the General Secretary of the All Mysore State Muslim League at Carlton House this evening in connection with the series of discussions which the Dewan is having regarding constitutional reforms. The President of the Muslim League presented a Memorandum prepared by the Working Committee containing the views of the League on constitutional progress in the State. The memorandum formed the subject of discussion between the Dewan and the Delegation.

The Dewan is meeting the representatives of other parties and also certain individuals who have sent in Memoranda on his return from Delhi.

Bangalore Dated 29th April 1947.

The Dewan met the President and the General Secretary of the Mysore State Congress this evening. The Congress representatives raised the question of Responsible Government, the procedure which will be adopted by the Dewan for consultations before formulating his proposals and the possibility of forming an Interim Government. They also raised the question of representation of Mysore State on the Constituent Assembly. There will be a further meeting with the Congress Party and with other Parties after the Dewan's return from Delhi.

Bangalore Dated 29th April 1947.

On the eve of his departure to Delhi, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar the Dewan, made the following statement —

His Highness' gracious message addressed to the people of Mysore has been before the public for some time. In my opinion that message requires neither implication nor elucidation. I conceive it my duty in formulating proposals for submission to His Highness to bear in mind clearly the objectives of these proposals, namely, the conferment of equal opportunities to all and the promotion of peace contentment and security within the State. I have been asked what type of Government is contemplated to achieve this object. I am of opinion that the Ministers of the future should be chosen from the Legislature. The type of responsibility of the Ministers to the Legislature and its extent varies in different constitutions. The checks and balances that must be provided in a constitution, the controls that must be exercised also differ. These are the major details on which I hope to form opinions in consultation with different parties. It is my hope that the largest amount of unanimity may be obtained as a result of these consultations. I believe that as a result of these consultations a type of Responsible Government suited to and agreeable to the people of the State will be evolved and that this will be as has been made clear from all platforms, consistent with the Sovereignty of the Ruler."

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY TO BE DEVELOPED

NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In a written reply to Prof. N. G. Ranga in the Central Legislative Assembly to-day (April 9) the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Industries Member, denied that there was any intention at present on the part of the Government to dispose of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, when it becomes self-paying. On the other hand, he emphasised, that Government proposed to develop the Factory and establish the production of Aircraft in India and to control it by a new Board of Directors which will consist of the Member for Industries and Supplies (Chairman), the Dewan of Mysore (Vice-Chairman) and one industrialist, namely, Mr. J. R. D. Tata (Member).

The Industries Member added that from 1st April 1946, the company status of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., had been revived and it was at present being managed by three Directors, two nominated by the Government of India and one by the Mysore State. This Board was now being reconstituted.

Expenditure since 1942.

The total expenditure on the Factory, both Capital and Revenue, from 1942-43 to 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 965 lakhs against which recoveries of Rs. 786 lakhs

for work done or services rendered have been made from the parties concerned, leaving an uncovered expenditure incurred by Government since 1942-43 to 1945-46 at Rs. 179 lakhs. This amount included Rs. 82½ lakhs on account of Government share money, premium and solatium paid in acquiring the controlling shares and the complete control of the Factory up to 31st March 1946. The accounts of the company for 1946-47 had not yet been compiled.

For the duration of the war Government had sterilized the interest of Mysore State by paying them a solatium of Rs. 12½ lakhs and was in complete control of the Factory. All expenditure incurred during that period whether Revenue or Capital and the losses, if any, have been met by Government. From 1st April 1946, the Mysore State has again become an active partner in the Factory. The Company has agreed to acquire the useful assets added during the war at their present value. Mysore Government will contribute one-third of the value of such assets to maintain their one-third interest in the Company's Capital. The profits and losses of the Company from 1st April 1946, will be to the account of the two shareholding Governments.

MYSORE IN PICTURES

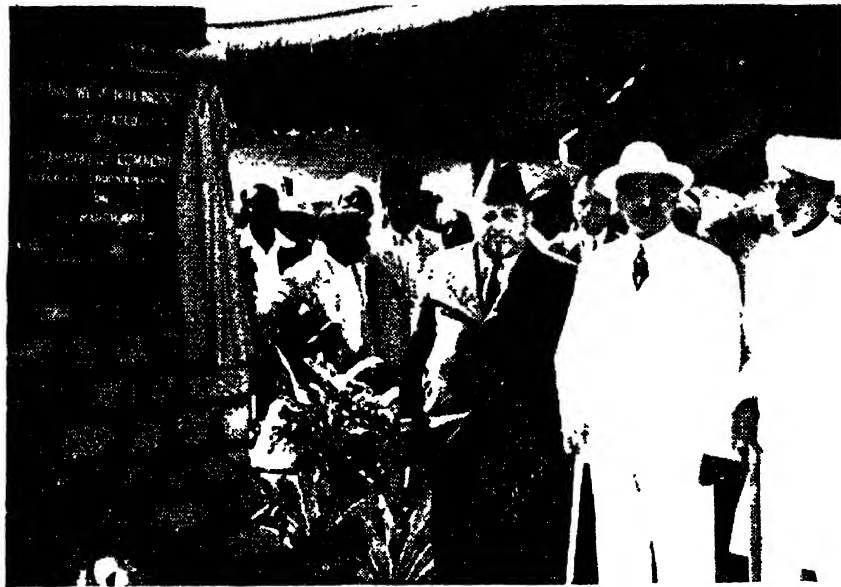


Photo taken on the occasion of the visit of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan, to the Industrial School at Nelamangala on 25th April 1947. The Dewan is seen talking with the President of the Local Town Municipal Council.



The Non-Gazetted Officers of the General and Revenue Secretariat and associate offices gave a reception to the Dewan at the Sri Jayachamarajendra "Victory Hall," Bangalore, on 24th April. Photo shows the Dewan, the Education Minister, and the President of the Reception Committee.

MYSORE IN PICTURES



Dr. T. C. M. Royan, Minister for Education and Public Health, inaugurated the Kumara Park West Housing Scheme in Bangalore, on 23rd March. Next to the Minister is the President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council.



Mr. L. Siddappa, Minister for Agriculture and Public Works, going round the Cattle Show held near Closepet on 22nd March 1947.

IMPROVED TECHNIQUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

MINISTER'S CALL TO STUDENTS

Mr. L. Siddappa, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Agriculture, Inaugurating the Agricultural Students' Association at Hebbal declared :—

It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening and to inaugurate the newly formed Agricultural Students' Association. I congratulate the students of the Agricultural School and the Agricultural College on their having formed themselves into an organisation so soon after the starting of the new College. The need for such an organisation cannot be over stressed. It brings the students of all grades of both the institutions together and helps to foster in them a spirit of brotherhood. I am sure that the extra curricular activities envisaged in their programme will help the development of their physique and intellect. One thing that greatly impresses me is that the management of the hostel and connected activities are left to the students themselves under the guidance of the members of the staff. This spirit of self-help will be an asset to students in their after life to be self-reliant to manage affairs entrusted to them.

You have in your welcome speech, Mr. Principal, referred to my interest in and sympathy for the uplift and well being of the agriculturist. I claim that I have been taking more than passing interest in their betterment. I belong to a community whose main profession is the practice of agriculture. I come of a family whose only profession is agriculture. I was born and bred in a village in a remote corner of the State where more than 90 per cent of the population directly or indirectly live on agriculture. I have known the poignance of the poor and indigent conditions in which they eke out their livelihood. It is a well-known fact that inspite of what the Government have done to improve their condition, there has not been any appreciable improvement. It is rightly said that an average Indian farmer labours not for profit, not for a net return, but for a mere subsistence. More often than not, even this slender

subsistence he fails to get in return for his arduous labour. The agriculturist is very often blamed for being conservative and not responding to the advice and help rendered by the Department. He is accused of not readily taking up to improved methods of cultivation by using improved implements, not using improved strains of seed and not applying proper manure in required quantities, with the result that the production on his farm is miserably low, and he continues to be steeped in debts. I agree that he is ignorant and conservative and not readily responsive to the advice given by experts of the Department. The reasons for this state of affairs are many and deep-rooted. It is for this very reason that we have to think of a new approach to him. While we accuse the raiyat of his ignorance, illiteracy and conservatism for which state of affairs he is not wholly responsible, there is a charge against the Department, I mean the agricultural department of not coming into frequent contact with the rural population, of not taking the results achieved in the laboratory and on the farms, to the doors of the agriculturists. While in some cases our experts have done very well in the laboratories and on the farms, those responsible for propaganda and demonstration have either failed or have not come up to the require standard. It is my firm belief that unless better propaganda methods on a vast scale are adopted and demonstration carried on on a wider scale than what it is, there are very little chances of our agriculturists taking to improved methods.

To take a simple instance of preparing compost manure out of agricultural waste, I have seen demonstration pits dug and the method of preparing the manure explained to visitors in the Agricultural section of the Dasara Exhibition and also in District Head quarter

towns during the District Conferences. But how many of those that have visited the Exhibition have on their return to the villages taken up to the preparation of the manure on the lines indicated to them? After years of experience we have found that that method of demonstration, propaganda has not produced any concrete results. It is, therefore, very necessary that we change the technique and the *modus operandi*. It is necessary that the Agricultural Inspectors and the Fieldmen attached to taluks seek the assistance of the District Development Officer and through him the assistance of the local revenue officers and gramasudhanikas and arrange to dig pits in a prescribed number of villages, according to a plan drawn up for the purpose and advise the raiyats of the entire village to prepare good manure. They must, by frequent visits to the villages, see that anyone who gives up the attempt is induced to take to it once again and continue the same until the end of the season. If, after using the manure thus prepared, the raiyat gets a better crop yield and an increased income, I assure you that he will never require further advice or inducement. To take another instance I was touring in the latter part of the last official year in the villages served by the Rural Welfare Centre, Closepet. I found that an allotment of Rs. 750 earmarked for a certain purpose was not likely to be spent. I instructed the management to utilise the amount for giving 25 per cent subsidy to the raiyats who purchase improved ploughs by taking the ploughs to their doors. I further asked them to send me a report of action taken. You will be surprised to note that within a week I got a report that the entire grant was spent and that there was demand for some more grant. I am not unaware of the various handicaps under which the Department has been suffering for want of adequate staff. Government have recently passed orders on the proposals of the Director for posting an Agricultural Inspector in charge of each taluk and Fieldmen in charge of important hoblis. I assure you that Government, on their part, are always prepared to assist the agriculturist to improve his material condition. It is the desire of our beloved Ruler, whose sympathy and solicitude for the welfare of his subjects is so well known

that no effort and expenditure should be spared for the improvement of the economic condition of the masses and thereby raising their standard of life. It is hardly necessary for me to allude to the gracious act of His Highness who commanded His Government to grant remission and suspensions of khists on an unprecedented scale in the previous year on account of the distress conditions then prevailing in the State. Those of you that have followed the career of our distinguished Dewan I am sure, are certainly impressed by the innate sympathy he has for the masses in general and the rural folk in particular. His one motto in life has been to strive for the betterment of the common man. It is not a mere formal expression of his desire to improve the condition of the common man. We have plenty of evidence of his abiding interest in the well being of the people. I have happily the help and co-operation of my colleagues who have not only been doing all that is necessary to improve the condition of the masses in their own spheres of work but also support me in the various activities connected with the departments in my charge. Government have during the course of one year and a half sanctioned a number of irrigation works. You are aware that Lakkavalli project costing nearly 12 crores has been sanctioned. Nugur project in Mysore District costing 51 lakhs, Tungabhadra project costing 70 lakhs and some minor schemes - about a dozen in number - costing 2 lakhs to 15 lakhs have been sanctioned and are in various stages of progress.

You are also aware that a scheme for an accelerated programme of restoration of minor tanks at an annual cost of 20 lakhs for a period of 10 years has been sanctioned and is in operation. Government have, in the course of one year and three months, passed some four orders granting various concessions for those intending to take power for irrigation pumps. This has encouraged more and more raiyats to take power for irrigation pumps. While during the previous years the Electrical Department was servicing 10 to 15 pumps a year, during the course of this one year and three months more than 120 pumps have been installed and serviced. This is indeed encouraging. Applications for power have

been pouring in and I do hope it will be possible for Government to meet the entire demand for power for irrigation purposes in a period of one year. While the Department had barely a dozen tractors, Government have recently placed orders to get in all 60 tractors by the end of December 1947. You are, perhaps, aware that Government have recently accorded sanction to various post-war schemes relating to departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, costing several lakhs of rupees, both recurring and capital. I may take this opportunity of thanking *Rajasevasakta* A. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer who, with his rich knowledge and varied experience of Indian agriculture, has been rendering yeoman service to the State in his capacity as Chairman of the Policy Committee for Agriculture and also as Chairman of the Board of Agriculture.

I may mention here some of the important schemes sanctioned by Government —

1. A scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved strains of paddy seeds and manure which is expected to make the State self-sufficient in rice.
2. A scheme for the wide distribution of improved agricultural implements by subsidising the cost to the extent of 25 per cent of the cost.
3. Schemes for the starting of more experimental and demonstration farms in taluk headquarters in the State.

4. A scheme for the manufacture of compost from agricultural wastes.
5. A scheme for popularising tractor service in the State.
6. Starting of more Kannada Agricultural Schools both in Maidan and Malnad areas in the State.

Some of these schemes are already in force in the State on a moderate scale. Work on some of these schemes has commenced in right earnest. Government are aware of the difficulty in getting the required quantity of manure and implements on a progressively wider scale. With a view to getting over this difficulty, the establishment of a fertilizer factory, at a cost of nearly 3 crores of rupees, is under the active consideration of the Government. In this connection, I have to acknowledge on behalf of Government the very valuable advice given by Sir J. C. Ghosh.

A proper implementation of all these schemes requires a band of young men, who are well trained not merely in the various courses that are taught in your school and college, but, who have led a disciplined life. It is with this background I want you, Mr. Principal, to realise your high responsibility in the shaping of the career of those that are entrusted to your care. I am certain that the various activities undertaken under the auspices of the Association, which I inaugurate to day, will help to make the boys a band of disciplined young men.

DISTURBANCES IN BANGALORE

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The following six Press Communiques on the disturbances in Bangalore were issued by the Chief Secretary to Government :-

I

Bangalore, Dated 1st April 1947.

As the sequel to a dispute over the stoppage of music in front of a local Mosque, a procession of *Annamma Devuru* was attacked with stones and brickbats in Ranasingpet in Bangalore City at about 10-30 P.M. last night. This incident developed into a communal clash resulting in injuries to 13 persons including one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector. Of these, nine persons were admitted immediately into the Victoria Hospital. One of them has since succumbed to the injuries, in the Hospital. The mob set fire to 8 putkas and looted 4 petty shops in the locality. Police re-inforcements were rushed to the spot immediately and the situation was brought under control. The Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the District Magistrate visited the area and have made suitable *bandobast*. As a precautionary measure, Troops have been stationed at important places in the City to meet any emergency. The situation is now quiet.

II

Bangalore, Dated 2nd April 1947

The situation in the City which was quiet after the incidents referred to in the Communique of yesterday took a turn for the worse about NOON yesterday. On account of a scare, shops and markets closed in the affected area. The District Magistrate imposed a Curfew Order prohibiting people from moving out of their houses from 9 P.M. to 5 A.M. from April 1st to April 3rd in the Old City Area. There was calm during the period of Curfew. This morning, however, there were a number of stray assaults and stabbings in the affected area. The District Magistrate had therefore

to impose a further Curfew Order prohibiting people from moving out in the affected area for 48 hours from 12 NOON to-day.

All the injured have been admitted to the hospital and are receiving necessary attention. Of the persons injured, there have been four deaths. Armed police and troops have been stationed at important places in the City to meet emergencies. Arrangements have been made to send round patrols in the outlying areas to check the possibility of spread of any further trouble. Action has been taken to close all excise shops and cinema shows in the City area. Influential leaders of both communities have been going round in the disturbed areas pointing out to the people the wickedness and futility of such acts of violence and advising them to live in amity and goodwill as they have always lived hitherto.

Government trust that the advice of these leaders will not go in vain and that all communities will strive to re-establish sanity, mutual goodwill and understanding and to allow conditions of life to return to normal very rapidly, so as not to impair the good name and reputation of this City. At the same time, Government wish to make it clear that they will not hesitate to take the sternest measures to maintain public tranquillity.

III

Bangalore, Dated 4th April 1947.

The situation in the City registered an improvement since the issue of the last Communique of April 2nd.

There were no incidents except for three stray cases of stabbing and a few cases of minor assault. The curfew order in the old City area from 9 P.M. to 5 A.M., which expired on the morning of the 3rd was extended by another three days from the 3rd to the 5th

The other Curfew Order for 48 hours which was imposed in the worst affected areas in the Old City limits expired by 12 noon to-day and has not been extended. Many shops in the main bazaars as well as in the localities which were under curfew have opened and business is steadily assuming normal proportions. Armed Police and Military pickets and patrols continue to operate in the areas concerned for the maintenance of order. A number of arrests have been made and charge sheets have been placed before Courts in a number of cases, while other cases are under investigation.

The total number of persons injured is 65 from the commencement of the trouble and of these 6 persons have died.

In view of the communal situation in the City Government have decided not to permit the Kurga procession this year. The purely religious observances at the temple will however go on as usual. The Public of Bangalore District and of the neighbouring Districts have been advised through the newspapers, the radio and otherwise that the Kurga procession in Bangalore City is not being held this year, that special travel facilities have been stopped and that it is not advisable for them to proceed to Bangalore for the occasion as they are liable to be turned back.

IV

Bangalore Dated 5th April 1947

No incident was reported from any part of the disturbed area on the night of Friday the 4th instant. But a mob of labourers attacked

a private house in one of the colonies of Malleswaram. The Police prevented this and it is reported that in a further attack by the labourers, one of the inmates of the house fired at the crowd, as a result of which one young man met with instantaneous death. Armed Police and Military pickets have been posted in the locality and calm now prevails in the area.

In this connection arrests have been made of persons suspected to have been encouraging lawless acts and further action is being taken under the provisions of law. The Curfew Order from 9 P.M. to 5 A.M. in the Old City area has been extended till the 12th April 1947.

V

Bangalore Dated 6th April 1947

The situation in the City is perfectly quiet. Kurga festival passed off peacefully last night.

VI

Bangalore Dated 12th April 1947.

There were no incidents subsequent to the issue of the last Communique on April 6th. The situation in the City is quite normal, and in view of this it has been decided by the District Magistrate Bangalore District, not to extend the Curfew Order, which expired at 5 A.M. this morning.

The Police and Military *bandobast* made in this connection is continuing.

Government trust that peace and harmony will prevail as before among all sections of the public in the City.

FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE IN 1945-46

THE PROSPECTS FOR 1946-47

Introductory

The area of the Mysore State is about 30 000 square miles. The population according to the 1941 Census was 7.3 millions. The present population is estimated at 8 millions. The increase is partly due to a large influx from outside the State during the period of the War. The average rainfall is about 36 inches per year. The total area under staple foodgrains, i.e., rice and millets is 3.9 million acres. The total annual food requirements of the State are 863,000 tons. The State is generally deficit in rice even in normal years to the extent of 50,000 tons while in good years it is self sufficient for millets. The normal production of wheat is only about 300 tons and the State has to depend for its wheat requirements entirely on outside assistance. Quite a large extent of land on which rice is grown, and the entire production of millets depend for a good crop on favourable seasonal conditions and adequate rainfall.

Low rainfall and production

The year 1945-46 was one of the worst that Mysore ever faced. The rainfall was 30.37" as against the average of 36" and an actual of 40" in 1944-45. The failure of rains in the months of October and November 1945 in particular affected the yield of crops. There were some good showers in February and March 1946 but they did not in any way help the food situation as there were hardly any standing crops at the time though they eased the fodder position somewhat. There were fairly good rains in May and June although slightly belated in some parts of the State. These rains however did not help to relieve the immediate food situation. The annual production of rice in the State varies from 200 000 to 270 000 tons depending on the rainfall while the millet crops yield between 500,000 to 700,000 tons similarly. In the year 1945, which was the lowest on record for the past half a century the yield was no more than 209 000 tons of rice and 338,000 tons of millets or a total of 547,000 tons of all foodgrains. The short fall in production in 1945 was therefore, over 300,000 tons or nearly 40 per cent of the total production in normal years. The fodder situation was also seriously affected. Cattle had to be moved from the affected parts to the wooded areas in the State for grazing and in some cases even to places outside the State. The total population affected by the adverse seasonal conditions was about 3.3 millions, of whom 1.2

millions had to be supplied for the full year, and 2.1 millions for about six months in the year. A large number of small cultivators who even in normal times did not produce enough for themselves were particularly affected that year.

Measures taken to meet the situation

Apart from pressing on the attention of the Government of India the need for adequate import quotas to Mysore to make up the unusually heavy deficit necessary measures were taken to secure monopoly procurement of all cereals and to ensure equitable distribution of available supplies so to afford the maximum possible relief to the affected population.

(i) *Monopoly Procurement*—The scheme for the procurement by Government as the sole monopolist, of all surpluses of staple cereals over and above the needs of the individual producers which is in force since December 1943, was continued and tightened up during the year. These supplies not being adequate to meet the requirements of the other sections of the population, were augmented by supplies arranged by the Government of India.

(b) *Reduction of Portion*—The cereal rations were reduced from 15.5 ozs. and 16.6 ozs., respectively to A (rice-eating) and B (millet-eating) classes to 12 ozs. with a supplementary ration of 2.4 ozs. to heavy manual labourers.

(c) *Prevention of Wastage*—To reduce wastage and extravagant consumption of food in hotels and other institutions, restrictive orders in regard to catering and issue of food in hotels and institutions and by private individuals on special social and religious occasions were promulgated and strictly enforced.

(d) *Milk Control*—The extravagant or wasteful use of milk in catering establishments except for coffee tea and other drinks, was prohibited, so that more milk might be available for consumption by the vulnerable groups of population.

(e) *Import of dehydrated Potatoes and Milk-powder*—To make up the deficit in cereals as far as possible 800 tons of dehydrated potatoes and 450 tons of milk powder were obtained at a cost of about Rs. 4.8 millions and arrangements were made for their distribution free to the vulnerable groups and at subsidised rates for others.

(f) *Relief Works*—Several relief works such as road building, repairs to tanks, wells for drinking water and for irrigation, etc., were started in all the affected areas. The total number of works

thus started was 1,059 involving an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs, giving employment to 24,000 persons.

(g) *Hay Reserves.*—One thousand tons of hay were obtained from the forests and kept as a reserve for cattle feeding in adversely affected areas.

Import Assistance.

The situation during the year was such that in the absence of adequate assistance from outside on a larger scale than over before, there would have been a breakdown of the entire distribution system and this was impressed from time to time on the Food Department of the Government of India, the Hoover Mission and the Indian Famine Emergency Commission from the United States which visited Mysore in April and July of last year. As a result of these representations, 87,663 tons of foodgrains were received in the State from out of imports during the period 1st July 1946 to 31st December 1946, apart from 73,034 tons received during the first half of the year 1946.

Owing to short-fall in production due to adverse seasonal conditions, small cultivators who would in normal years grow sufficient grains for their annual requirements, had to be supplied by Government during a considerable portion of the year 1946, which necessitated the introduction of rural rationing throughout the State. Besides, about 100 Relief Centres were opened for destitutes in the affected districts where cooked food was served free to nearly 4,000 destitutes daily. The acute food situation necessitated the import on a large scale of unfamiliar foodgrains like Maize and Milo, the extensive use of wheat and wheat products. With a view to popularise these foodgrains, demonstration kitchens were organised in rural and urban areas. Maize, wheat and wheat products, dehydrated potatoes and milk powder were freely made use of in these kitchens to feed the vulnerable groups, e.g., children and expectant and nursing mothers. Officers of the Medical and Health Departments periodically inspected these centres and arranged for medical aid. As a result of these measures, the State was able to tide over the critical food situation during the year 1946.

Prospects of the year 1946-47.

The rainfall during the year 1946 was 45" as against 30.37" during the preceding year and an average of 36". There was a heavy rainfall in the months of November and December 1946 and this rainfall which was untimely seriously affected the yield of the crops especially millets, the production of which would, but for these rains have been

above the average. The rice production during the current year is estimated at 262,000 tons while that of all millets is estimated at 603,000 tons. The net deficit for the State during the current year is estimated at 132,000 tons of all foodgrains made up of 63,000 tons of rice, 32,000 tons of wheat and 37,000 tons of millets. The allotments so far made by the Government of India to cover this deficit are wholly inadequate and representations have been made for more allotments.

Pulses.—The State is even in normal years deficit in pulses and gram and quite a large portion of the deficit was being made up by imports from other provinces in India. The shortage of pulses in recent months has assumed great importance both in Mysore and in other parts of India. Owing to the untimely and excessive rains in the months of November and December 1946, there was a complete failure of the local pulses crop. A similar failure of pulses crops is reported from other areas of India with the result that the sources of allotments of pulses made by the Government of India, have all dried up for want of stocks. The stocks on hand are very meagre and may not last for more than a month. Faced with this situation, Government have undertaken to ration out pulses also. The need for immediate import of pulses is acutely felt.

Low Nutrition.—The rations now given are still very inadequate and fall below the basic metabolic requirements of an average Indian adult. The calorific value of the rations now issued to the people, who are predominantly vegetarian in diet, together with the other articles of food such as pulses, vegetables and milk normally consumed by an average citizen comes to 1,231 calories in the case of A and B Classes and 1,516 in the case of heavy manual labourers. There is very little for supplementing this diet because of the difficulty in getting milk supplies due to the decrease in the number and deterioration of the condition of cattle and the defective position of pulses. The religious customs and sentiments of large sections of the people as well as their inability to go in for expensive articles of food, militate against a larger use of meat as an article of diet. Cereals and other pulses are therefore their mainstay and every effort is being made to make these available at least at the existing levels which are admittedly low. The food position during the current year is thus giving room for considerable anxiety, while the prospects of securing supplies from outside appear to be far worse than last year when the attention of the whole world was, as it were, focussed on the situation in South India.

SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA SILVER JUBILEE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

COURSES OPEN TO STUDENTS

The Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore, imparts instruction in the following courses :—

1. The (B.Sc. Textiles) Degree Course in Textile Technology.
2. The Certificate Course in Textile Technology.
3. The Artisan Course in Weaving, Dyeing and Printing, and Hosiery.

Full particulars in respect of each of these three courses are given below :—

(B.Sc. Textiles) Degree Course.

In this course, Scientific and Commercial training in all the main branches of textile (cotton, silk and wool) manufacture, i.e., weaving and hosiery, dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing of textile fabrics and Textile Testing will be imparted to enable the young men thus trained to organize and work small-scale factories; to enter into business connected with textiles, or to occupy responsible positions in organized large-scale textile industries. The course extends over three sessions (three academical years) at the Institute followed by practical training in an approved mill or factory for a period of six months. There will be a public examination at the end of each session. Only those that satisfy the requirements of training and pass the examinations both in theory and practice, and complete the prescribed practical training will be eligible for the award of the Degree of B.Sc. (Textiles) by the University of Mysore.

The training imparted at the Institute for this course will also enable the students to appear for the City and Guilds (London) Institute Examinations in the respective textile subjects.

The candidates seeking admission to this course should not be more than 22 years of age in the case of Brahmans and 24 years of age in the case of Backward communities and should have passed the Intermediate (Science) Examination of Mysore, or any other examination recognised by the University of Mysore as its equivalent with *Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics* as optional subjects of the University. *The application for admission to this course should be accompanied by a list of marks (certified by the Registrar of the*

University) obtained by the applicant at the *Intermediate Examination or its equivalent or any higher examination which the candidate may have passed.* In the case of graduates seeking admission to this course, the age limit is 24 years in the case of Brahmans and 26 years in the case of Backward Community candidates and they should send a certified copy of marks obtained by them in the Degree Examination as also in the Intermediate Examination.

The scale of fees provisionally proscribed for this course is as follows :—

1. Admission fee	Re. 1 (for the whole course).
2. Medical fee	Re. 1 (for the first and the third sessions, payable at the commencement of each of those sessions).
3. Breakage Deposit	Rs. 10 (payable on admission. This will be refunded on the completion of the course).
4. Tuition fee	Rs. 50 per session for Mysoreans and Rs. 100 for non-Mysoreans payable in two equal instalments at the commencement of each term.
5. Association fee	... Re. 1 (per session).
6. Sports fee	... Rs. 4 (do).
7. Library fee	... Rs. 2 (do).

Note.—The candidates who join this course will have to provide themselves with books, instrument boxes and other drawing instruments at a cost of about Rs. 50 at the commencement of the first session.

Certificate Course in Textile Technology.

The training imparted in this course will, so far as the practical requirements of the industry are concerned, be similar to that of the Degree Course, instructions in theory being less exhaustive and limited only to the essential requirements. The course extends over a period of two years at the Institute followed by practical training in a

recognised mill for a period of six months on the satisfactory termination of which a certificate will be awarded to the successful candidate. The candidate seeking admission to the course should not be more than 20 years of age (next birthday) and should have completed the S.S.L.C. Course, preference being given to those who have taken Weaving as a vocational subject in the Secondary School Course. The admission, medical association, sports and library fees and the breakage deposit will be similar to that of the Degree Course but there will be no tuition fee for Mysoreans for this course. Non-Mysoreans will, however, have to pay a fee of Rs. 50 per annum in two equal instalments at the beginning of each term.

Note.—The candidates who join this course will have to provide themselves with books, instrument boxes and other drawing instruments at a cost of about Rs. 50 at the commencement of the first session.

Artisan Course.

This course is intended to train up candidates in theory and practice of any of the following sections of the Textile Industry:—

1. Handloom Weaving.
2. Powerloom Weaving.
3. Dyeing and Printing.
4. Hosiery.

The course extends over a period of one year. The instruction will be in Kannada. The candidates seeking admission to this course should have studied up to the Middle School standard. No fee, except an admission fee of Re. 1 and an Association fee of Re. 1, will be charged for this course.

General

The session will consist of two terms, the first one from June 24th to October 31st and the second one from 1st November to 31st March. The selection of candidates will be made by a Committee and the names of candidates provisionally selected will be notified on the notice board by 7th June. Selected candidates should appear before the Principal, on a date to be fixed by him not later than 12th June. On their selection being confirmed by the Principal, the fees mentioned above, should be paid on a date to be fixed not later than the 15th June. Any selected candidate who fails either to appear at the interview or to pay up the fees as above will forfeit his claim for

admission. Vacancies, if any, will be filled from amongst the remaining applications. The number of candidates to be admitted in the next session to the Degree, Certificate and Artisan Courses is limited to 10, 15 and 20, respectively. The applications for admission should be in the prescribed form which can be had from the Principal and should reach him on or before the 27th May 1947. If sufficient number is forthcoming it is intended to start a hostel to accommodate 12 students, from July 1947.

In the final year, the students will have to participate in an educational tour to places of Textile interest.

Scholarships and Freeships.

The following scholarships and freeships are available in each class of the several courses:—

I. B.Sc. (Textiles) Course:—

- (a) Three Backward and Depressed community scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 each per mensem (for 8 months).
- (b) One Merit Scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem (for 8 months).
- (c) Two Free-studentships.

II. Certificate Course:—

Three scholarships of Rs. 5 each per mensem (8 months) two being awarded to candidates of Backward and Depressed Classes, if forthcoming.

III. Artisan Course:—

Three scholarships of Rs. 5 each per mensem (8 months) two being awarded to candidates of Backward and Depressed classes, if forthcoming.

IV. Women's Scholarships:—

Four scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem (for 10 months).

Note.—Every application for admission to the B.Sc. (Textiles) Degree Course shall be accompanied by a fee of one rupee. This fee shall not be refunded in any case. Applications received without this fee will be rejected. The fee may be either paid in cash at the Institute or credited to a Mysore Government Treasury to the head of account "XX. Education, 3. Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore—(i) Fees" and the duplicate chellan sent along with the application.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

ALL-INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION TO MEET IN BANGALORE.

The Mysore Government have invited the All-India Council for Technical Education to hold their next meeting at Bangalore. This invitation has been accepted and the Chairman of the Council, Mr. N. R. Sarkar, has fixed May 29th and 30th 1947, for the meeting.

The Council will consider, among other matters :—

(i) a preliminary report on survey of technical institutions in the country,

(ii) reports of the Visiting Committees appointed by the Co-ordinating Committee of the Council to visit some of the important technical institutions in the country and to make recommendations for their improvement,

(iii) the question of formation of the Regional Committees of the All-India Council for Technical Education, and

(iv) the location of the proposed Higher Technical Institutions for the North and the South.

CEMENT

The Government have by a notification dated the 2nd April 1947, enhanced the existing prices of all brands of cement in the State by the addition of Rs. 5 more a ton; in conformity with similar action taken by the Government of India on account of the increase in the price of jute bags and a rise in the labour charges. The price of cement after the said enhancement will be (1) for deliveries to stations in the Mysore State on the Broad Gauge up to and inclusive of Bangalore City and to all stations on the Narrow Gauge between Bangalore City and Bowringpet Rs. 68-8-0 per ton in full waggon loads f.o.r. any railway station; (2) for deliveries to stations elsewhere in the Mysore State Rs. 70-12-0 per ton in full waggon loads f.o.r. any railway station.

The other conditions set out in the previous notification remain unaltered. (Press Note dated 3rd April 1947).

EDIBLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

In view of the recent decision of the Government of India, the Government of Mysore have withdrawn the control over prices and movement of edible oils and oilseeds in Mysore until further orders.

The ban on the export of coconut oil and the provisions regarding vegetable oil products contained in Government Notification No. SD. 978—C. 71-45-48, dated 5th August 1946, will, however, continue. (Press Note dated 4th April 1947).

REGULATION OF HAJJ TRAFFIC

The following Press Note issued by the Government of India, Commonwealth Relations Department is published for general information :—

"A large number of applications are being received from intending pilgrims asking for information about the next Hajj and in some cases money has also been sent with requests for reservation of passages to the Hedjaz.

Intending pilgrims are hereby informed that the question whether Government should regulate Hajj traffic this year as in the past is still under consideration and pending a decision on this question it will not be possible for this Government to reserve any passages.

"They are, therefore, advised to wait for an announcement in the Press which will be made as soon as a decision is taken in the matter. Meanwhile applications and money should not be sent."

CONSUMERS GOODS

The Government of Mysore have amended the Consumers Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945, according to which items No. 2 (Lead Copying and Coloured Pencils) and No. 15 (Kerosene Hurricane Lanterns) have been omitted from the Schedule to the above order. (Press Note dated 8th April 1947).

GROUNDNUT SEEDS AND OILS

Pursuant to the decontrol of prices regarding the groundnut seeds and oil, the Government of Mysore

have also removed the price control over the groundnut oilcake in the State. This will have effect from the 16th April 1947 (Press Note dated 16th April 1947).

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF READY-MADE GARMENTS

The following circular issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, is published for general information —

It has come to the notice of the Civil Supplies Department that some licensed cloth dealers in the State permitted to manufacture ready-made garments out of the fents or damaged shortlengths supplied by wholesalers, are in the habit of selling such garments to any person without reference to the cloth ration of the individual. This is not in accordance with the provisions of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order. All cloth, either fents or damaged shortlengths, is reserved against the State quota of five yards per person. Circular instructions have also been issued from the Civil Supplies Office that the sale of ready-made garments should be invariably entered in the cloth coupon of the purchaser and accounted for against the quota of the individual. Such ready-made garments should be sold only by licensed dealers to ensure equitable distribution of cloth.

Therefore, all licensed garment-makers who receive their quota of cloth by virtue of their licenses should sell only to licensed retail cloth dealers if they were to sell wholesale, making due entries, i.e., the value of the garments in the quota card of the dealer. If they are themselves retailers, they should conform to the procedure prescribed above of selling to consumers only against the latter's ration cards. Any violation of these instructions will entail cancellation of the license of the dealer and such other punishment as may be necessary according to law. (Press Note dated 22nd April 1947.)

GROUNDNUT OILCAKE

Government in their notification No C. 7719-Co 34-46-1, dated 16th April 1947, have abrogated the scheme of price control over the groundnut oilcake, fixed from time to time, under the provisions of the Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1944. It has come to the notice of Government that this has been interpreted to mean that the dealers are free to trade in the groundnut oilcake irrespective of other restrictions contemplated in the Manure Dealers' Licensing Order.

At present, only the ceiling prices are abolished; but as regards license to deal in groundnut oilcake and permission to export it, the provisions of the Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1944, continue as heretofore, the administrative officer in this behalf being the Controller of Civil Supplies at present.

Exports are prohibited except in exceptional cases where permitted by Government, and licenses under the Manure Dealers' Licensing Order are necessary to deal in groundnut oilcake. (Press Note dated 25th April 1947.)

DRUGS CONTROL

The Government of Mysore have, by a notification dated the 26th April 1947, abrogated the Drugs Control Order 1946, with all its amendments to date with immediate effect. (Press Note dated 26th April 1947).

COMMITTEE FOR REVISION OF SALARIES

The Committee for Revision of Salaries, after completing a general scrutiny of the scales of pay of the non-gazetted establishments in several departments of Government, commenced the examination of selected representatives of the employees in the various departments so as to give them an opportunity of personally representing to the Committee their views with regard to the terms of reference to the Committee. During the sittings of the Committee on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of April 1947, representatives of the following departments and organisations placed their views before it —

- (1) (i) Mysore State Education League.
(ii) Landits and Moulvis employed in Government Educational Institutions.
(iii) Music teachers employed in Government Educational Institutions.
- (2) Revenue Department.
- (3) Forest Department.
- (4) Land Records and Settlement
- (5) Government Printing Department
- (6) Secretariat
- (7) Audit and Accounts Department.
- (8) Government Insurance Department.

HYDERABAD-BANGALORE AIR MAIL SERVICE

The Deccan Airways, Ltd, are now operating a twice-weekly air mail service between Hyderabad (Deccan) and Bangalore. The service leaves Hyderabad in the afternoon of every Tuesday and Thursday, and leaves Bangalore on every

Wednesday and Friday in the morning. This service provides an immediate connection at Hyderabad with the Delhi-Madras air mail service run by the same company.

Purchased inland air mail correspondence can be sent by this service at the same rates and under the same conditions as are applicable to inland air mail correspondence generally. (Press Note issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, dated 25th April 1947).

SHELLAC INDUSTRY FACES CRISIS

Owing to the discovery of new synthetic resins in the U. S. A., the Indian shellac industry faces a severe crisis. The annual value of India's exports of shellac range from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 10 crores and the industry provides employment for at least 50,000 workers who convert crude lac into purified shellac, and income to about 30 lakhs families in the villages who collect the lac from trees.

The U. S. A. has been the largest importer of shellac securing from a half to two-thirds of the total quantity of Indian lac sent abroad, which is used in the manufacture of gramophone records. Recently that country has produced gramophone records from synthetic resins, which are not much costlier, but are far superior to shellac records because they are unbreakable and provide a finer reproduction of music without any surface noise.

It is the view of competent observers that if the Indian shellac industry is to survive, two remedies are necessary, to lower the price of shellac and to carry on research to enable the manufacture of records which are unbreakable and free from surface noise. Any complacency on the part of the trade resulting in attempts to secure high prices, will mean the practical extinction of the shellac industry.

TWO-YEAR ENGINEERING COURSE

There is a heavy demand for the Engineering Diploma students both in the State and outside due to the rapid industrialisation and Post-War Schemes of Development and hence an urgent necessity has arisen to make available trained men, in larger numbers as quickly as possible. The Committee of Management of the Engineering School who examined this question recommend that one of the ways to accelerate the supply of trained hands is to shorten the period of the Diploma Course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, from three years to two years, as a temporary measure, by curtailing the summer vacation and other holidays and increasing the number of hours of work. They propose to give effect to the revised course from the academical year

1947-48. The revision which involves additional staff and equipment is estimated to cost Rs. 35,000 (Non-recurring) and Rs. 15,020 (Recurring) during the first year. Government have sanctioned the recommendation of the Managing Committee.

TRACTOR PLOUGHING OF LANDS

The Director of Agriculture has reported that it is usual for the Agricultural Department to recover ploughing charges from agriculturists for tractor ploughing of their lands, at a rate fixed by the department, based on the actual cost of materials used for running the tractors, the pay and allowances of the tractor staff and depreciation of machinery, and that the rate for tractor ploughing has thus been fixed at Rs. 12 per acre, in respect of the lands already under cultivation, a concessional rate of Rs. 4 per acre, under the "Grow More Food" Campaign, being charged in the case of virgin lands. He adds that in view of the representations recently made by certain agriculturists of Shimoga to Government in the matter, the rate for tractor ploughing of cultivated lands has been reduced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 6 per acre, with effect from 1st December 1946 and that the Agricultural Engineer has been instructed to levy this rate until further orders in cases where tractors are hired for ploughing cultivated lands. The Director requested formal sanction of Government to the same.

In the circumstances mentioned, Government have directed that the concessions now granted be continued till the end of June 1948 in the first instance.

AIR PASSAGES FOR CIVILIANS

Arrangements have been made for a limited number of additional air passages from India to the United Kingdom. These will be available only for civilian passengers who intend to leave India and not return within the next 14 months. Applications for this additional accommodation may be made, with immediate effect, to the Civil Secretary Air Priorities Board (India), New Delhi, if applications through the normal channel to the Air Companies for commercial bookings have been unsuccessful.

Applications will be dealt with on their merits in strict rotation. No recognised form is necessary, but letters must indicate clearly—

- (1) the full name and address of the applicant,
- (2) any special reason for urgency,
- (3) source of payment of passage money,

- (4) port of embarkation on the trunk route, and (5) date by which all formalities regarding passport, medical certificates, etc., will be completed and the passenger ready to travel.

The application should also certify that the applicant will not apply for an air or sea return passage to India before June, 1948.

Applications from persons who fail to accept bookings offered under these conditions will not be reconsidered, unless their explanation is accepted by the Air Priorities Board (India).

PROHIBITION COMMITTEE

The fourth meeting of the Prohibition Committee was held on the 26th, 27th and 28th March 1947, under the presidentship of *Mushir-ul-mulk* Mr. J. Mahomed Imam, B.A., B.L., Chairman of the Committee. The Committee examined some representatives of industrial concerns, labour associations, Government Officers, who have knowledge and experience of management of industries and labour, and some leading non-official gentlemen. The Committee also discussed certain aspects of the question of prohibition.

The fifth meeting of the Prohibition Committee was held on the 10th, 11th, and 12th April 1947, under the presidentship of *Mushir-ul-mulk* Mr. J. Mahomed Imam, B.A., B.L., Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee discussed various aspects of the question of introducing prohibition in the State and several alternative methods of bringing the scheme into force.

The financial implications of prohibition and the method of meeting the shortfall of revenue and the expenditure on account of prohibition were also considered.

The sixth meeting of the Prohibition Committee was held on the 22nd and 23rd April 1947 under the presidentship of *Mushir-ul-mulk* Mr. J. Mahomed Imam, Chairman of the Committee. The Committee discussed various steps for introducing prohibition in the State and ancillary questions like alternative occupations to tappers, vendors and others who are likely to be thrown out of employment consequent on the introduction of prohibition. The final meetings of the Committee will be held in the second week of May 1947.

BREEDING FARMS FOR MILCH GOATS

With the object of improving the Milch Strain of goats and easing the milk situation in the State, the Director of Agriculture forwarded in May 1945 a scheme formulated by the Special Officer for Animal Husbandry. The scheme was considered by the Policy Committee of Agriculture and approved, providing for an expenditure, during five years, of Rs. 72,500 non-recurring and Rs. 70,000 recurring. The Co-ordination and Finance Committee also approved of the scheme subject to the following modifications:—

(1) The number of imported goats to be limited to 50 does and 10 bucks on each farm.

(2) The capital cost to be reduced to Rs. 43,000 in the first year and Rs. 7,000 in the second year, and the recurring expenditure to Rs. 7,500 in the first, Rs. 10,000 in the second and Rs. 11,500 in the next three years, the return also being reduced to Rs. 10,000. According to the Committee's recommendations, the scheme involves a total expenditure during five years of Rs. 50,000 capital and Rs. 52,000 recurring and is given second priority.

The Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, who was asked to send revised proposals on the basis of the amount suggested by the Co-ordination and Finance Committee, sent up a revised scheme involving a capital cost of Rs. 68,750 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 61,560 for five years for two farms. Against the total expenditure of Rs. 1,29,810 the Superintendent anticipated a total income of Rs. 27,400 for five years from the same number of bucks and does. He proposed under this scheme, to import into the State two breeds of goats, viz., the Janinapari goats from United Provinces and the Tellicherry goats from Malabar, with a view to taking up simultaneously the improvement of local goats both in the maidan and the malnad parts of the State, the exact places where the farms are to be located being fixed after the completion of the survey in progress.

Government have passed orders sanctioning the scheme of the Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services. He is to take all further action to implement the scheme early.

HOW TO PRESERVE ANCIENT BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

FIRST NUMBER OF "THE INDIAN ARCHIVES"

"India has long been indifferent to her archives. While on the one hand records have been created without any regard to their bulk or worth, all old papers, on the other hand, have often been treated as useless papers and wantonly destroyed or left to the tender mercy of voracious insects. Of late, the public conscience has been roused to a considerable extent, and the Central and Provincial administrations have admitted in unambiguous terms their responsibility with regard to the official sources of the country's history."

Thus state the Editors of "The Indian Archives" in the first number of a quarterly journal, an enterprise of the Government of India. They point out that while the science of archives-keeping has made rapid strides in the West, India's indifference in the matter of preserving old and important papers has resulted in their destruction, either wholesale or partial.

The archivist's problems in India are not always the same as those of his colleague in the West.

This country's vast area, varying climates and multitudinous insect life give rise to special problems.

But there are also problems common both to East and West. Therefore, on the suggestion of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Government of India decided to produce a technical journal on archivism, which would make known to archivists and librarians in India the results of western research on the preservation of books and manuscripts, tests for the authenticity of writing, date and durability of paper and ink, etc.

The journal also serves as a medium for the exchange of information among archivists in India. Nearly half of the first issue is devoted to News and Notes from record offices and manuscript libraries in this country as well as abroad.

Among the contents of the first issue, dated January 1947, mention may be made of an article

on the Book-Worm by Thomas Iiams being a detailed study of the *Gastrallus Innicus*, the bane of all archivists and librarians. Colonel R. H. Phillimore's description of the Survey of India Records, a note on the Preservation of Palm Leaf

Manuscripts by S. Chakravarti, and Brigadier H. Bullock's Life and Travels of General Ventura, are other articles of interest. There is also a section in which books on archival and historical subjects are reviewed.

TILE FACTORY AT GUDIBANDA

On a representation received from several citizens of Gudibanda that a tile factory be started there in view of the natural resources and facilities available and that the factory may in due course be handed over to the Gudibanda Town Municipality, the Director of Industries and Commerce was asked to forward a report in the matter. The Director reported that he discussed the matter with the Vice-President of the Municipality and other non-officials at Gudibanda, and that after investigating the question, he selected a suitable site for locating the factory and recommended that in view of the suitability of the clay of the tank at Gudibanda and the availability of an abundant supply of fuel and labour, a tile factory may be started at the place at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 29,000 (recurring Rs. 8,000 and non-recurring Rs. 20,975 or Rs. 29,000 in round figure).

As regards the Industries Department taking action to start the factory in co-operation with

the Municipality at Gudibanda, it is stated that much delay and inconvenience will be caused in arriving at a decision, both as regards the site and other details for starting the factory and that it would, therefore, be preferable to consult the local body after bringing the factory to a working condition, and transfer it to them later on, if possible.

As there are no local people who can take up the construction of the tile factory, though there is real need for tiles, the recommendation of the Director for starting a Government Tile Factory in Gudibanda at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 29,000 has been sanctioned, the charges being met from the Rural Industries grant for the year 1946-47. The Director is to take immediate steps for starting the factory. The question of transferring it to Municipal management will be considered later.

CONTROL OF PARASITIC DISEASES OF LIVE-STOCK

A scheme for the control of parasitic diseases among the live-stock in the State was sanctioned in 1945 for a period of one year, as a temporary measure. The Superintendent of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, while forwarding the progress report in regard to the Scheme, stated that consequent upon the rapid extension of irrigation facilities in the State, the health performance and longevity of the State's live-stock have been seriously threatened as a result of parasitic infestation which is a necessary evil associated with extensive irrigation. He, therefore, stated that the scheme may be made a permanent feature of the departmental activity and programme so that suitable steps may be taken to investigate the variety of helminthic infestations to which the live-stock are falling a prey and to adopt timely measures to minimise the loss.

The Policy Committee for Agriculture and the Finance and Co-ordination Committee have also suggested the consideration of a post-war scheme relating to this subject, giving it a high priority.

The Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, who was further consulted, stated that the proposals submitted by him embrace the post-war scheme approved by the Policy Committee as well as the views of the Finance and Co-ordination Committee. He however forwarded for the consideration of Government a modified statement of expenditure in the light of the experience gained in connection with the working of the scheme during the past year, and requested orders of Government on the following points:—

- (1) To continue the Scheme on a permanent basis.
- (2) To provide the amount required in the budgets of the Mysore Serum Institute from next year onwards, and
- (3) To meet the expenditure during the current year out of the lumpsum grant of Rs. 2 lakhs provided for the post-war scheme of the department.

In the circumstances, Government have sanctioned the above proposals of the

Superintendent of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services.

Instruction to raiyats in improved methods of Agriculture.

The Director of Agriculture reported that at the sixth meeting of the Board of Agriculture held on 24th February 1945, it was resolved that a short course of training for a period of three to four months be instituted in each of the Kannada Agricultural Schools to train the agriculturists of the neighbouring area and to give them visual instructions in improved methods of agriculture. He was of the opinion that the most suitable season for visual demonstrations is from October to December but that the raiyats would be fully engaged with their own crops during this period and cannot afford to be away from their places for such a long time then. He proposed that the raiyats may be taken round the farms on an educational tour for about a fortnight instead of making them attend a regular course of training lasting three to four months and that with this end in view an agriculturist from each hobli in the State would be selected and formed into different groups for being taken round the Government farms in different places by the Circle Officers and instructed during their stay on the farms in the various improved methods of agriculture advocated and adopted by the department with practical demonstrations as far as possible. The Director also proposed to select 364 agriculturists each year from different hoblis in the State and give each of them a lumpsum amount of Rs. 25 for the entire trip, towards their expenses such as railway fare, boarding charges, etc., at a total expenditure of Rs. 9,100, the scheme being tried for a period of five years. *

The Scheme has been approved both by the Committee for Agriculture and the Co-ordination and Finance Committee.

In the circumstances, Government have sanctioned the scheme and direct that it be tried for a period of five years in the first instance.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE

RUPEES 123 LAKHS SPENT IN 1945-46

As the rapid growth and development of education of all grades during the past decade or so had greatly increased, the volume of administration and inspection work and the changing conditions had necessitated more satisfactory arrangements to deal with new problems, sanction was accorded to the re-organisation of the administrative system of the Education Department, so as to secure greater effectiveness in administration and control and efficiency in the general working of the Education Department. The re-organisation was given effect to from 13th May 1946. Twenty-seven additional ranges were opened during the year, 23 in connection with the introduction of the scheme of compulsory attendance and 4 in connection with the opening of 400 more primary schools under the Expansion Scheme. A suitable re-distribution of the several ranges was also made.

The following statement shows the number of public institutions, classified according to management and their strength as on 1st March 1945 and 1st March 1946:—

Sl. No.	Management	1st March 1945		1st March 1946	
		No. of institutions	No. of pupils	No. of institutions	No. of pupils
1	Government Institutions	7,027	431,094	7,470	477,214
2	Municipal do ..	23	1,688	31	4,981
3	Aided do ..	1,779	71,219	1,826	76,386
4	Un-Aided do ..	44	4,577	45	5,626
	Total ...	8,871	513,578	9,372	664,230
	Private ...	639	9,950	609	9,668
	Grand Total ..	9,510	523,528	9,981	673,898

The increase in the number of schools was largely accounted for public institutions whose number increased from 8,871 to 9,372, i.e., by 501 or 5.6 per cent and the enrolment from 513,578 to 563,230, i.e., by 49,652 or 9.7 per cent as against an increase of 6.1 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively in the previous year. The number of private schools decreased from 639 to 609 or by 30 and their strength from 9,950 to 9,668, i.e., by 282.

On 1st March 1946, 53.26 per cent of the population of school-going age was at school, as against 48.67 per cent in the previous year. The percentage

of boys at school was 75.13 of the male population of school-going age and that of girls 30.20 of the female population of school-going age, as against 68.79 and 27.46, respectively in the previous year.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 11.27, that of girls to the total female population 4.53 and that of boys and girls together to the total population was 7.99 as against 10.32, 4.12 and 7.30, respectively in the previous year. *On an average, there was one school for an area of 2.9 square miles and for every 718 persons. One, out of every 1.88 of the population of the school-going age was under instruction.*

The total expenditure on public instruction including that on University Education amounted to Rs. 1,23,62,933 as against Rs. 1,04,11,475 in the previous year and was met from the several sources as indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Heads	Amount		Percentage	
		1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46
1	State Funds	Rs. 83,29,007	Rs. 1,01,84,488	80.00	82.38
2	Local Funds	7,19,661	4,05,475	7.21	3.28
3	Municipal Funds...	17,059	91,535	0.45	0.74
4	Fees	9,93,677	13,72,845	9.54	11.10
5	Other sources	2,92,315	8,08,590	2.80	2.50
	Total ...	1,04,11,741	1,23,62,933	100.00	100.00

The direct expenditure (i.e., excluding the cost of buildings, direction, inspection, equipment and scholarships) was Rs. 92,30,352 and the indirect expenditure Rs. 31,32,581. The total expenditure on Aided Institutions was Rs. 6,79,444 of which a sum of Rs. 3,72,620 was contributed from State Funds. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-11-7 against Rs. 1-7-3 during 1944-45. Of this sum of Rs. 1-6-7 (Rs. 1-2-7) was met from State Funds. An expenditure of Rs. 6,32,026 was incurred from State Funds on educational buildings excluding those under the University.

Secondary Education.

On 1st March 1946, there were 90 High Schools with the total strength of 23,276 pupils as against

80 High Schools with 20,314 pupils in the previous year. The total number of pupils increased by 2,962 or 14·6 per cent as against 12·7 per cent in the previous year.

The number of High Schools by management was as follows :—

(a) Government	...	...	26
(b) Municipal	...	...	31
(c) Private—			
1. Aided	...	...	20
2. Un-aided	...	...	13
			<hr/>
Total	...		90

About the close of the official year 1945-46, 14 High Schools were sanctioned to work from the academical year 1946-47, of which one was a Government Girls' High School at Basavangudi, Bangalore City, 12 Municipal High Schools for Boys at Vadigehalli, Devanahalli, Hunsur, Maddur, Mulbagal, Hoskote, Channagiri, Hosadurga, Gundlupet, Hiriyur, Arkalgud and Romanur and an Aided Girls' High School at Bhadravati. Subsequently, sanction was also accorded to the opening of a Municipal High School at Seringapatam. Permission was accorded to private agencies to open High Schools at Shinoga, Sirigere, Davangere and French-Rocks.

A total number of 8,236 students appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1946, of whom 8,037 were examined. Of these, 7,453 were ordinary candidates and 584 supplementary candidates. The number of passes among the ordinary candidates was 4,527 giving a percentage of 60·7 (54). Three thousand four hundred and ten candidates were declared eligible for College Course out of ordinary and supplementary examined giving a percentage of 42·4 (38·7)

Middle School Education.

There were 524 Middle Schools with the total strength of 80,670, as against 490 schools with 72,960 pupils in the previous year. The scheme of expansion of Middle School Education was continued and sanction was accorded at the close of the year for opening 49 Middle Schools during the academical year 1946-47.

The scheme of conversion of Upper Primary Schools into Middle Schools of the rural type was continued, and 49 Upper Primary Schools were developed into Middle Schools of the new type. There were 373 such schools working.

Out of 17,418 candidates registered for Middle School Examination of 1946, 17,037 sat and of these 10,558 were successful, giving a percentage of 61·4 (58·0).

Primary Education.

The total number of Primary Schools increased from 7,756 to 8,186, i.e., by 430 and the total enrolment from 361,304 to 391,020, i.e., by 29,716 or 8·2 per cent. Under the Four-year Plan for the expansion of Primary Education in the State, 100 more Primary Schools were opened in rural parts. The scheme of expansion was continued and sanction was accorded for opening 400 more Primary Schools in rural parts and 40 in urban areas during the year 1946-47.

Adult Education.

There were 78 Adult Night Schools with the total strength of 2,325 pupils as against 67 schools with 2,158 in the previous year. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities on an enlarged scale. The Council conducted 4,530 literacy classes and made 89,896 persons literate. Eight hundred and sixty-five new Libraries were opened in the several parts of the State and the number of such Libraries was 1,260 with a total membership of 128,520. From 1941-42 when the Council started its activities, 156,900 persons have been made literate. The Government grant to the Council was enhanced during the year from Rs. 1,70,000 to Rs. 3,44,000 for carrying on its various activities

Special Institutions.

As in the previous year, there were two institutions that provided training of the Secondary Grade and six Institutions that provided training of the Primary Grade. The number of Commercial Institutions remained the same as in previous year, viz., 25 but their strength increased from 1,625 to 1,691.

There were 81 pupils studying in the school for Deaf and Blind Boys, Mysore, as against 77 in the previous year. Carpentry, tailoring, printing, binding, ball-thread making, coir-mat weaving and mat-weaving and dyeing were the new industries introduced in the school. The strength of the Municipal School for the deaf mutes, Bangalore, continued to be the same as in previous year, viz., 16.

Sanskrit Education.

On 1st March 1946, there were 83 Aided Sanskrit and Veda Patasalas with the strength of 2,240 pupils as against 86 with 2,264 in the previous year. Of these 47 were Sanskrit Patasalas and Veda Patasalas. In addition there were 4,758 pupils studying Sanskrit in General Schools.

Women's Education

There were 18 High Schools for girls with the total strength of 2,460 as against 19 schools with 2,270 pupils in the previous year. In addition there were 785 girls studying in boys' high schools making a total of 3,345 girls in high school classes as against 3,013 in the previous year.

The number of Middle Schools for girls was 84 (79). The total number of girls in the middle school classes was 16,101 (14,787). There were 45 new type middle schools for girls with the total enrolment of 6,564 pupils and 7 upper primary schools for girls with 689 pupils.

The number of lower primary schools for girls decreased from 150 to 131 but their total strength increased from 38,097 to 38,479. Besides, there were 82,041 girls studying in the boys' lower primary schools.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians

The number of institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians remained the same as in previous year, viz., 6, but the strength increased from 516 to 665. The number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians on the roll was 169. In addition there were 76 pupils belonging to these communities in the other educational institutions in the State.

Muslims

On 1st March 1946, there were 1,149 separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls with the total enrolment of 57,143, as against 1,109 institutions in the previous year. Of the 57,143 pupils in Urdu schools, 57,073 were Muslims and 70 Non-Muslims. There were 10,010 Muslim pupils studying in other general schools making a total of 67,083 (63,533).

Depressed Classes

Education in all grades is free to these classes and they are exempted from payment of examination fees also.

There were 417 separate schools for the Depressed Classes with the total strength of 13,990 pupils, as against 411 schools with 13,648 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 9,126 pupils belonged to Depressed Classes. The number of Depressed Class boys and girls under instruction in the several grades of education was 43,541 (36,811).

There were 43 hostels and boarding homes intended for the boys and girls of the Depressed Classes as against 39 in the previous year. Of these, 10 were Government hostels and 33 aided.

Scholarships and Freeships.

A sum of Rs. 18,85,126 was distributed to students by way of scholarships. Out of 20,619 pupils on 1st January 1946 studying in the high school classes, 2,654 enjoyed fee concessions either as recipients of Scholarships or as belonging to specified communities, and 2,292 pupils were exempted from payment of half the fees as belonging to certain specified communities. In addition, 1,269 free studentships and 5,765 half free studentships or 4,151½ in the aggregate in terms of full freeships were awarded to pupils other than scholarship holders in high school classes. To facilitate the progress of education of the several communities living in Malnad tracts the provision of Rs. 2,250 for the award of Malnad scholarships in high and middle schools was enhanced to Rs. 1,500 from the year 1945-46.

Libraries

The total number of libraries aided by the department was 43 as against 44 in the previous year. The total grant sanctioned amounted to Rs. 12,242-4-0 including the grants paid to the two public libraries.

With a view to laying down a liberal policy of grant-in-aid to public libraries and reading rooms and encouraging private interest and enterprise, a set of grant-in-aid rules were prescribed, a sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum being earmarked for the purpose.

Scout Movement

The total strength of the movement under the various branches of scouting as on 31st March 1946 was 36,738 as against 31,015 in the previous year. The Girl Guide Movement worked satisfactorily.

Medical Inspection.

Medical inspection was in force in all the Government schools in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in 75 mofussil centres and in 8 girls' high schools. Girls studying in all boys' high schools were also examined.

General

With a view to implementing the provisions of the Elementary Education Amendment Act of 1944, the scheme of compulsory attendance involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,68,462 per annum (recurring) and Rs. 2,65,600 (non-recurring) was introduced in nine headquarter taluks of nine districts in the State. The scheme was extended to nine more taluks during 1946-47.

The basic pay of non-graduate teachers in pucca middle schools was raised to Rs. 25 per mensem. Sanction was accorded to the conversion of the scales of pay of primary school teachers from Rs. 15—1—20 and Rs. 17—1—20 to Rs. 20 (fixed) per mensem. The scales of pay of drill instructors, drawing masters and music teachers in high and normal schools were also revised. Sanction was also accorded to the revision of the scales of pay of the Ministerial staff of the Department drawing salaries below Rs. 50.

A scheme for holding a Refresher Course every year for the benefit of Primary School Teachers (Kannada and Urdu) during the Summer Vacation was sanctioned with effect from 1945-46.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 for providing mid-day lunch for the pupils of high, middle and primary schools was sanctioned for the year 1946-47. Subsequently approval was also accorded to the grant-in-aid rules for the mid-day lunch scheme.

Sanction was accorded to the appointment of a special officer with a view to the introduction of the basic system of education as an experimental measure in a few schools in the State.

The rules of grant-in-aid to high schools were revised so as to allow more liberal grants for the maintenance of the schools which received permanent recognition of the department and also to allow payment of grant to high schools recognised temporarily.

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INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE*

Assistance to Industries

There were 301 (313) large industrial establishments working in Mysore State during the calendar year 1945, employing on an average 88,849 (81,154) persons. Of these, 272 (283) were perennial factories and the remaining 29 (30) were seasonal. The number of cotton mills working at the end of 1945-46 remained the same as in the last year, *viz.*, nine. Of these, 4 were engaged in the manufacture of both cotton cloth and yarn 3 in the manufacture of cloth only, one in the manufacture of yarn only and one in the manufacture of hosiery. Six woollen mills (5) were working with 365 looms (165), 9,002 (9,002) spindles and 1,000 charakas and the total quantity of woollen goods produced amounted to 10,617,059 (9,897,483) lbs. These mills also produced woollen carpets and druggots.

As in previous years, the Industries Department continued to render financial and technical assistance to private industrialists for the development of small scale industries. Loans to the extent of Rs. 3,805 (Rs. 9,000) were disbursed to 7 (5) persons under the Industrial Loan Rules and the rates of ordinary and penal interest levied on the loans were reduced from 6 per cent to 4 per cent and 9 per cent to 6½ per cent, respectively, with effect from April 1946. The loans recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 28,402 (Rs. 19,300). The scheme of granting loans to the educated unemployed to start industries of their own is reported to be popular. A sum of Rs. 19,862 relating to the loans granted during 1944-45 and another some of Rs. 22,259 relating to 1945-46 were disbursed to 14 and 11 persons, respectively, during the year under report. The question of raising the present limit of Rs. 2,000 which is the maximum amount of loan fixed under the scheme to Rs. 5,000 is under the consideration of Government separately. Technical assistance by way of erection and repair of industrial plant and machinery belonging to private concerns was also continued, as also the supply of duty-free salt and of rectified spirits, either duty-free or at concession rates. Arrangements were also made for the supply of iron and steel and of coal and coke and machinery required by private industrialists and companies.

Industrial Concerns worked by the Department

(1) *Central Industrial Workshop*.—As in the previous year, the workshop was engaged in supplying the requirements of the several Departments of Government and Government Aided Concerns and private parties in respect of all kinds of repairs and manufacture of machinery. The out-put and sales amounted to Rs. 1,65,738 (Rs. 1,66,222) and Rs. 1,54,122 (Rs. 1,70,000), respectively.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.—The Institute imparted training in high class fine arts modelling, metal work, inlay work, ivory and sandalwood carving as in previous years. There were 154 (165) students receiving training in the several sections and the scholarships paid to them amounted to Rs. 8,044 (Rs. 8,278). In addition to these, 12 students of the Depressed Classes were trained in carpentry and 10 of them received a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem each and the other 2 of Rs. 15 per mensem each. Two students received training in block-making for cloth printing and were given scholarships at Rs. 15 per mensem each. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 1,07,240 (Rs. 56,174) and Rs. 1,14,990 (Rs. 82,962), respectively.

District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga.—The value of work turned out during the year was Rs. 4,476 (Rs. 4,639) and the total sales amounted to Rs. 4,543 (Rs. 4,477).

The Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.—The total value of stock handled was Rs. 4,09,119 (Rs. 2,79,098) and the sales amounted to Rs. 1,70,534 (Rs. 1,37,621), yielding a net profit of Rs. 13,906 (Rs. 12,820).

Rural and Cottage Industries

The number of Rural and Cottage Industries Centres remained the same as in the last year, *viz.*, 15 and attention was mainly devoted to the consolidation and intensification of work in these centres during the year. A brief account of work done in some of the important centres is given below :—

(a) The hand-paper making centres at Badanval and Hosur continued to manufacture paper, envelopes and letter-heads, while work in the centres at Bangalore and Hassan was further developed. Nine candidates were under training

*Government review of the report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for 1945-46.

in Bangalore and Hassan Centres. The total production and sales in these two centres aggregated Rs. 4,750 (Rs. 5,358) and 2,400 (Rs. 4,036), respectively.

(b) *Village Tanneries*.—The village tanneries at Doddasiddavvanahalli and Hulikunte trained 18 students and 11 more were under training during the year. The output and sales of the tannery at Hulikunte amounted to Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 2,500, respectively. Arrangements are being made for the early completion of the building for transferring the tannery at Malavalli to Mangalwarapet near Channapatna.

(c) *Leather Stitching at Doddasiddavvanahalli*.—The centre trained 11 students and 5 were under training during the year.

(b) *Button-making at Doddasiddavvanahalli and the Rural Welfare Centre at Anandapuram*.—Nine students were under training in these two centres. The combined output and sales of the tannery, leather-stitching and button-making sections of the centre at Doddasiddavvanahalli amounted to Rs. 3,750 and Rs. 4,000, respectively.

(c) *Pottery*.—The Pottery Centres at Closepet and Doddaballapur trained 13 students and seven more were under training. The output and sales of the centres amounted to Rs. 3,180 and Rs. 2,920, respectively. Articles worth Rs. 810 were produced in the pottery-ware section of the Industrial School at Chikmagalur and the sales amounted to Rs. 640.

(f) *Smithy*.—Eleven candidates were trained and 18 were under training in the Smithy Centre at Closepet. The total production and sale of both the centres at Closepet and Malavalli (where 3 candidates were trained) amounted to Rs. 9,550 and Rs. 8,180, respectively.

(g) *Brass Work*.—The Brass Work Centre at Nagamangala continued to manufacture furniture fittings, door handles, etc., and articles worth Rs. 1,800 (Rs. 630) were manufactured and the sales amounted to Rs. 750 (Rs. 2,350).

(h) *Mat Weaving*.—The number of Mat Weaving Centres working during the year under report was 15, *viz.*, Hiriyur, the centre located in the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, Doddaballapur Town, Doddaballapur Rural Welfare Centre, Alur, Hassan, Anandapur, Giddobanahalli, Closepet Rural Welfare Centre, Labour Colony, Kolar Gold Fields, Nagamangala, Chikmagalur, Badanval and Bellur. The centres trained a large number of candidates (including students of the Depressed Class) in mat-weaving during the year. The combined output and sales of all the centres aggregated Rs. 9,150 and Rs. 6,680, respectively.

(i) *Rattan*.—The Industrial schools at Hassan, Shimoga and Chikmagalur trained a number of candidates in rattan work and the total output and

sales amounted to Rs. 3,060 and Rs. 2,720, respectively.

(j) *Other Cottage Industries*.—The Carpentry Centre at Ankanahalli (near Closepet), the Volegari section at the Industrial School Channapatna, and the Coir Manufacturing Centres at Arsikere and Malgal (near Channapatna) continued to do good work during the year.

The Department participated in several exhibitions held in and outside the State and demonstrated the importance and usefulness of cottage industries.

Progress of Schemes Sanctioned in Recent Years

With a view to finding employment for some of the Adikarnatakas during the recent famine, a special section for "Chappal" manufacture was opened at the Doddasiddavvanahalli Leather Stitching Centre in May 1946. A sum of Rs. 7,150 was spent for the purchase of raw materials and payment of wages. About 600 pairs of "Chappals" were manufactured.

Eighty-five candidates were selected for training on scholarships of Rs. 25 each per mensem. Training was given in mat-weaving, carpentry, leather stitching and smithy. Twenty-two candidates who were found fit to start industries of their own were given the requisite equipment free at an approximate cost of Rs. 3,500.

Instructors in Rural Industries

Twenty candidates were selected for training as Instructors in Rural Industries and they were given scholarships of Rs. 25 each per mensem for a period of six months.

(4) Arrangements are being made by the department to give effect to the following schemes:

- (a) Establishment of a coir industry at Nanjangud.
- (b) Manufacture and supply of machinery and appliances to private people who propose to start cottage industries.
- (c) Purchase and supply of machinery and appliances such as sewing, braiding machines to home industries institutions on certain terms.
- (d) Starting of certain cottage industries in the Rural Welfare Centre at Anandapuram at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,000.
- (e) Training of six lady candidates in tailoring in the Occupational Institute, Bangalore, on a scholarship of Rs. 25 each per mensem.

Industrial Surveys

With a view to starting certain rural industries industrial surveys were conducted in 54 villages of

the Magadi Taluk and in the Rural Welfare Centre areas of Anandapuram, Doddballapur and Closepet.

Industrial Schools

The number of industrial schools under the control of the department remained the same as in last year, *viz.*, nine. The Director states that the strength of the schools did not improve to the extent expected, when enhanced rates of scholarships were sanctioned, due probably to the increased cost of living and the high rates of wages ruling in factories. The S. L. N. Industrial School, Bangalore, and the Methodist Mission Industrial

School, Tumkur, continued to receive annual grants of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,412 during the year. Besides these, there were 23 home industries classes receiving grant-in-aid from the department. The total number undergoing training in these classes and also in the industrial schools was 1,037 and 335, respectively. The Industrial School for Women, at Channapatna, continued to impart training for ghosha women in tailoring, zari work, embroidery, etc. In order to enable students to undergo training in industrial subjects in recognised institutions outside the State, scholarships of the total value of Rs. 1,200 were granted during the year.

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

Report for the fortnight ending 31st March 1947.

There was a slight rainfall in the districts of Mysore and Hassan.

According to the revised estimates furnished in February 1947, the State's deficits for the Khariff year 1946-47, are 63,251 tons of rice, 31,780 tons of wheat, and 36,669 tons of millets.

The following figures show the progress of procurement : —

Source	Quota (figures in tons).	Progress.
I. Rice (including broken rice).—		
1. Coorg ... {	1,730'59	1,730'59
	12,000'00	2,899'85
2. Indonesian Paddy ..	4,954	4,812'4
3. Jeypore (Broken) .	78	39
4. Raigarh ..	270'2	...
5. Kalahandi ...	77'6	...
6. Hyderabad (Broken)	940'9	48'6
7. Do (Rice) ...	610'8	...
8. Punjab ...	3,000	2,088'3
9. Tadepalliguddam .	4,000	4,519'98
10. Sind (Rice) .	5,000	4,988'3
11. Imports ..	28,578'7	12,193'15
II. Millets.—		
1. Baluchistan ..	8,000	...
2. Jeypore ...	55'7	...
3. Hyderabad .	20,753'23	...
4. Orissa ...	56'8	33'8
5. Imports ...	10,253'45	7,302'15
III. Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products.—		
1. Wheat	46,186	45,471'00
2. Wheat flour	23,500	12,502'15
3. Maize	52,400	36,693'75
IV. Barley.—		
1. Bikaner	645	645
V. Gram and Pulses.—		
Gram—		
1. Sind	14,000	13,217'6
2. Punjab	1,500	1,500
3. C. P. & Berar	1,500	1,500'1

Source	Quota (figures in tons).	Progress.
4. Faridkot ...	2,000	2,000
Patiala ...	2,400	2,400
Gram Fl. Patiala...	365	365
6. Bhopal ...	1,000	1,000
7. Hyderabad ..	1,000	960'78
8. Jurd ...	500	...
9. Patiala (Gram Chuni).	400	...

VI. Pulses.—

1. Hyderabad ...	14,930	5,220
2. C. P. & Berar ...	5,000	4,585
3. Rajaputana State ...	200	64
(Dholpur)		
Patiala .	...	Surrendered.

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1947 to the end of 31st March 1947.—

1. Paddy	87,322 tons.
2. Ragi	7,013 "
3. Jola	1,423 "
4. Wheat	22 "
5. Other grains	210 "

Total . 95,990 tons.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in 13 important Cities and Towns of the State, involving a population of 1,036,373 out of a total population of 78 lakhs. Statutory Rationing will be introduced in two more towns of Hassan and Nanjangud from 1st April 1947 and 16th April 1947, respectively.

The stock position of groundnut seeds is not satisfactory and attempts are being made to obtain them from the Government of India. The question of banning the export of copra and cocoanuts from the State is under consideration.

The position in regard to wheat and wheat products is causing anxiety, the present stock being only 2,300 tons on 31 March 1947. The need for immediate supplies from outside is very keenly felt. The stock position of other cereals is fairly satisfactory. The stock position of pulses is not satisfactory.

Report for the fortnight ending 15th April 1947.

There was a slight rainfall in the Mysore District and some showers in other Districts.

The following figures show the progress of procurement :—

Source	Quota (Figs. in tons.)	Progress
I. Rice (including Br. Rice).—		
1. Coorg ...	1,730'59	1,730'59
	12,000	3,949'6
2. Punjab ...	3,000	2,746
3. Tadepalliguddam	4,000	4,008
4. Sind (Rice) ...	5,000	4,988'3
5. Imports ...	21,998	16,540'2
II. Millets.—		
1. Baluchistan ...	7,800	
2. Orissa ...	56'8	33'8
3. Imports ...	11,319	11,080'6
III. Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products.—		
1. Wheat ...	46,966	46,845'3
2. Wheat Flour...	12,568	12,517'6
3. Maize ...	37,700	36,851'5
IV. Barley.—		
1. Bikaner ...	645	645
V. Gram and Pulses.—		
Gram—		
1. Sind ...	14,000	13,374
2. Punjab ...	1,500	1,500
3. C. P. and Berar	1,500	1,500'1
4. Faridkot ...	2,000	2,000
5. Patiala (Gram)	2,400	2,400
6. Patiala (Gram dhal)	1,000	
7. Do	1,000	
8. Do (Gram flour)	365	365
9. Bhopal ...	1,000	1,000
10. Hyderabad ...	1,000	980'78
Pulses—		
1. Hyderabad ...	17,930	5,220
C. P. and Berar	6,000	4,880
Rajaputana State (Dholpur)	200	64
4. Gwalior ...	1,500	

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally

for the period from 1st January 1947 to the end of 15th April 1947:—

	Tons.
1. Paddy ...	95,191
2. Ragi ...	16,329
3. Jola ...	1,776
4. Wheat ...	23
5. Other grains ...	396
Total ...	110,714

[An allotment of 4,000 tons of Maize 3,000 tons to Indore (C.I.) and 1,000 tons to Hyderabad (Deccan)] has been made from the State. Seven hundred and forty bags have so far been moved.

The purchase prices fixed for Bangalore City under the Harvest Order are noted below :—

Purchase prices in rupees and annas per palla—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Paddy—(fine)	14	12	0
(Medium)	12	12	0
(Coarse)	11	12	0
Ragi	15	0	0
Jola	15	8	0
Navane and Bajra	14	0	0
Haraka and Same	13	8	0
Wheat ...	32	8	0

A sufficient number of godowns is available for storage purposes.

Rationing has been working satisfactorily in 14 important cities and towns of the State. Statutory rationing will be introduced in the town of Nanjangud from 16th April 1947.

The control over movement and price of all kinds of edible oil and oil seeds except cocoanut oil has been withdrawn.

The stock position of wheat and wheat products is causing great anxiety, the stock being 2,293 tons only on the 15th April 1947. The need for immediate supplies from outside is very urgent. The stock position of other cereals is fairly satisfactory. The stock position of pulses is very low and the situation is causing anxiety.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1947—A Rise of 5 Points.

The working class cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of January 1947, works up to 251.1 which is higher than the previous month's figure by 5.0 points.

The Index Number of the Food group, as compared with the previous month has advanced by 7.4 points to 279.5 points owing to a rise in the prices of Avareddhal, Coffee seeds, Onions, Vegetables, Fruits, Gingelly Oil, Groundnut oil, Salt, Cocoanut, Tamarind, Chillies and Coriander.

The Index Number of the Fuel and Lighting group rose by 1.7 points to 205.9 points, on account of rise in the price of castor oil.

A further increase in the price of supari resulted in the rise of Index number of Miscellaneous group by 4.8 points to 274.8 points.

The Index Number of Clothing and House Rent group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			December 1946			January 1947			December 1946	January 1947
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
<i>Food.—</i>	Seer												
Raw Rice	... (Measures) ...	14.0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	... „ ...	22.6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	... „ ...	6.6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	... „ ...	0.7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	... „ ..	3.4	0	2	8	0	10	8	0	10	8	400	400
Bengalgram Dhal	... „ ...	1.4	0	2	11	0	6	9	0	6	9	231	231
Avare Dhal	... „ ...	0.6	0	2	7	0	11	6	0	12	6	445	484
Greengram	.. „ ...	1.2	0	2	0	0	7	8	1	7	6	383	375
Sugar Wt.	... „ ...	1.9	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	2	8	200	200
Jaggery	Viss ...	1.9	0	3	6	0	12	9	0	12	9	364	364
Coffee seeds (Wt.)	Seer ...	1.4	0	3	11	0	11	2	0	12	0	285	306
Meat (Weight)	2 lbs. ...	7.2	0	7	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	429	429
Curds (Measure)	Seer ...	1.9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253
Milk	.. „ ..	6.1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee (Wt.)	... „ ...	2.7	0	6	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	289	283
Onions	Viss ...	1.0	0	1	3	0	7	5	0	9	1	593	727
Vegetables	... „ ...	5.6	0	2	6	0	9	9	0	10	11	390	437
Fruits	Doz. ...	0.9	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	4	0	188	200
Gingelly oil (Wt.)	Seer ...	2.5	0	2	0	0	6	9	0	7	2	338	358
Groundnut oil	... ..	0.4	0	1	8	0	5	7	0	5	10	335	350
Salt (Measure)	.. „ ...	1.1	0	1	3	0	1	8	0	1	9	133	140
Cocoanut	Each ...	1.0	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	4	6	425	450
Tamarind	Viss ..	0.9	0	3	3	0	10	3	0	10	7	315	326
Chillies	... „ ...	2.0	0	7	4	2	0	6	2	7	5	443	538
Coriander (Measure)	Seer ...	1.3	0	1	5	0	8	2	0	8	4	576	588
Garlic (Wt.)	... ..	0.7	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	200	200
Wheat Flour	... ..	1.4	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	163	163
Soji (measure)	... ..	1.3	0	2	5	0	7	6	0	7	6	310	310
Ready made coffee	Cup ...	6.3	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Total	...	100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number of All Food Articles			...			...			...			272.1	279.5

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1936			December 1946			January 1947			December 1946	January 1947	
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Fuel and Lighting.—														
Firewood ..	Maund	...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil (Wt.)	Seer	...	7.7	0	1	11	0	6	9	0	7	2	352	374
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle	...	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	156	156
Match Box of 50 sticks.	Dozen	..	4.3	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	240	240
Total	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting													204.2	205.9

Clothing.--			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.						
Dhoties	..	Pair of 8 yds.	14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	3	13	3	187	187			
Coating	..	Per Yard ..	22.5	0	5	6	0	10	9	0	10	9	195	195			
Shirting	...	" ...	21.5	0	4	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	188	188			
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	..	" ...	3.0	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	252	252			
Sarees	...	Each ...	22.4	3	0	0	6	12	0	6	12	0	225	225			
Cloth for jackets, etc.	..	Yard ...	16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	197	197			
Total			100.0	
Index Number—Clothing														201.1	201.1		

<i>House Rent.</i> —															
House rent	...	...	100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total	100.0												
Index Number—House Rent													100	100	

Miscellaneous --				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.					
Shaving	..	1 shave	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200			
Washing soap	...	1 Bar	17.5	0	4	0	0	13	9	0	13	9	344	344			
Supari (Wt.)	..	Seer Wt.	8.4	0	3	6	0	15	11	1	1	11	455	512			
Beedi	...	Bundle of 25	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200			
Amusement	.	One show	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	188			
Education	...	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225	
Medicine	..	Btle. of mix.	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175			
Flowers	...	One bunch	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200			
Household Necessaries		Seer Wt.	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	7	0	15	7	312	312			
Total			100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous														270.0	274.8

Group		Weight proportional to the Total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
			December 1946	January 1947
Food	...	53.5	272.1	279.5
Fuel and Lighting	...	7.0	204.2	205.9
Clothing	...	13.8	201.1	201.1
House Rent	...	6.4	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous	...	19.3	270.0	274.8
Total	...	100.0	...	...
Cost of Living Index Number		...	246.1	251.1

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

From 1st March 1947 to 1st April 1947.

Broadfield, A.	..	The Philosophy of Classification (920)
Dickinson, G. L.		The Meaning of Good A Dialogue (104)
Mannheim, K.		Ideology and Utopia (International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction) (820 8)
Gutkind, E. A.		Revolution of Environment (International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction) (300 8)
Dickinson, G. L.		Justice and Liberty A Political Dialogue (320 4)
Mill, J. S.	...	On Liberty and Considerations on Representative Government Ed by R. B. McCallum (320 4)
Murray, R. H.		The Individual and the State (320 4)
Desch, C. H.		Science and the Social Order (Royal Inst of International Affairs Pub) (320 6)
France and Britain		(Royal Inst of International Affairs Pub) (320 6)
Dickinson, G. L.		Causes of International War (229)
Crum, W. L. and Schumpeter, J. A.	...	Rudimentary Mathematics for Economists and Statisticians (310 4)
Sweezy, P. M.		The Theory of Capitalist Development (330 9)
Gyan Chand		Local Finance in India (8 6)
Gollancz, V.		Our Threatened Values (338a)
Raymont, T.		Modern Education Its Aims and Methods (370 4)
Reeves, M.		Growing Up in a Modern Society (370 4)
Hjeltnveit, N.		Education in Norway (370 9)
Mukerji, S. N.		Education in India in the 20th Century (870 9)
Thomas, M. W.		Young People in Industry, 1750 1945 (371 42)
Jeffreys, M. V. C.		Education Christian or Pagan (373 4)
Allan, R.		The Royal Road (382)
Cameron, T. L.		An Outline of Railway Traffic Operation (382)
Whittaker, E. T.		A Course of Modern Analysis (510)
Geikie, J.		Structural and Field Geology (550)
Gregory, J. W.		General Stratigraphy (550)
Rutley, F.		Elements of Mineralogy (550)
Stamp, L. D.		Introduction to Stratigraphy (550)
Darwin, O.		The Variation of Animals and Plants 2 vols (575)
Thomson, J. A.		Darwinism and Human Life (575)
Goodrich, E. S.		Studies in the Structure and Development of Vertebrates (570)
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McCarrison, S. R.		Nutrition and National Health (614)
Smith, P. I.		Materials of Tomorrow (690)
Casson, H.	...	Homes by the Million (690)
Sharp, T.		The Anatomy of the Village (690)
Coomaraswamy, A. K.		Figures of Speech or Figure of Thought (704)
Petrie, M.		Art and Regeneration (704)
Tanner, R.	...	Lettering for Children (715)
Mayer, J. P.		Sociology of Film (791 1)
Duckworth, L. B.		Cricet My Love (796 388)
Grigson, G.	..	The Mint - A Miscellany of Literature, Art and Criticism (810 1)
Fifteen Poets		Chaucer, Spenser and Others (821 081)
Taylor, G. (ed)		Irish Poems of To-day (821 081)
Sarojini Naidu		The Sceptred Flute (821 1)
Martín, D.		The Shepherd and the Hunter (822 6)
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Saroyan, W.		Get Away Old Man (822 6)
Churchill, R. C.		He Served Human Liberty An Essay on the Genius of Jonathan Swift (824 42)
Dickinson, G. L.		The Magic Flute (824 6)
Imam El-Haramain	..	After Two Thousand Years (824 6)
		El Irohad Id and Translated into French, by J. D. Luciani with Original Text in Arabic (863 2)
Hsiao Ch'ien		The Spinners of Silk (880)
Yuan Chia Hua and Payne R.		Contemporary Chinese Short Stories (890)
Cornish, V.		Geographical Essays (910 4)
Zeki Validin Togan, A. (ed)		Biruni's Picture of the World (910 9)
Dickinson, G. L.		Appearances Being Notes of Travel (914 1)
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Edited by G. V. Rajaratnam, Publicity Officer to Government (I/o.)

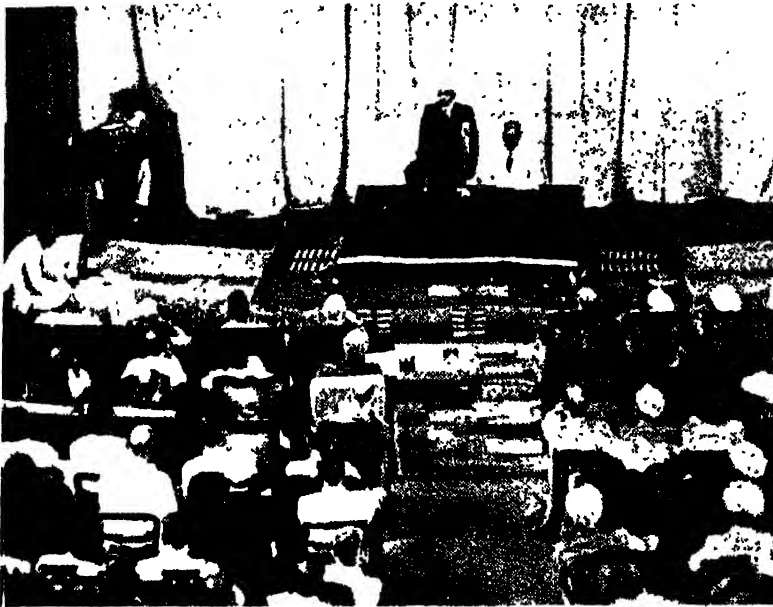
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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. X]

Bangalore, May—June 30, 1947

[Nos. 5 & 6



The All-India Council for Technical Education held their meeting at Bangalore on May 29th and 30th under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. R. Sarkar

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudalliar, Dewan of Mysore, is seen welcoming the members of the Council on the opening day

The Dewan gave a party to the Members of the All India Council for Technical Education at Carlton House, Bangalore. (Left to right) the Hon. Pir Ilahi Bux Mr. N. R. Sarkar and Sir A. Ramaswami Mudalliar.



Photos: Sagai and Ram.

we in this State were spared the disasters that occurred elsewhere in earlier years. I feel that we should be grateful to the Government of India for the help they extended to us and to the Provincial Governments and to Governments abroad which helped us to stave off disaster. In view of the repeated representations by agriculturists that the prices paid by the Government for procurement of food-grains were not quite adequate and in order to induce the raiyats to more readily place their surplus at the disposal of Government in the interests of the entire people of the State, the Government decided with the approval of the Government of India to pay a bonus to raiyats on locally acquired grains provided that these grains were acquired before April. It has been recently decided to extend the period to the end of June and I hope and trust that the response to the gesture of Government will be prompt. The anxieties regarding adequate supply of foodgrains for the next year continue to exist particularly owing to the failure of crops in Northern India. The need for vigilance is just as great as ever and I fervently hope that with the co-operation of all sections of the people, we shall be able to tide over our difficulties.

Committees and Committees

The current year has been marked by the appointment of several committees to consider and report on the several questions referred to them and by the conclusion of the work of other committees appointed earlier. Foremost among the latter are the committees on post-war planning, all of which have submitted their reports to Government. The final report of the Co-ordination and Finance Committee was received on 31st October 1946. I should like to take this opportunity of conveying the grateful thanks of the Government to the Chairmen and

Members of these Committees for the thoroughness which has characterised their work and the expedition which has marked their deliberations. In particular, I should like to convey the appreciation of Government to the Chairman of the Finance and Co-ordination Committee, *Rajamantradhurina* Sir Albion Banerji, a tried and veteran servant of the State, who has given of his best to the service of the Ruler and the people of Mysore. The Malnad Improvement Committee has also submitted its report and the thanks of the Government are equally due to the Chairman and Members for a very valuable report.

Pay Commission, Prohibition Committee

It was found necessary early in the year to appoint a Pay Commission to consider the revision of the salaries of the non-gazetted services of the State and the report of the Commission will, I understand, be shortly in the hands of Government. Total prohibition has been for several years stated to be the objective of Government in accord with the desire expressed by the Legislature from time to time. Government had indicated that this question would be dealt with in an earnest spirit but without disregarding the realities and in accordance with this undertaking appointed a very representative committee to consider all aspects of the problem and to report on the most practical method of solving it. The committee has just submitted its report and I propose to offer a few remarks thereon at a later stage.

It has often been suggested by critics of Governments generally that the appointment of a committee is a special device of Governments to shelve the consideration of important, difficult or embarrassing problems. I trust it will be realised by all fair critics that such an easy and facile method has not been followed by this Government but that during the last few

months a period of intense activity has characterised the work of every department of Government.

during the last few months. I shall state briefly the results of such activities.

Post-war Planning Committees

The recommendations of the Post-war Planning Committees have not only been considered by Government but decisions have been arrived at and an indication of such decisions has been given in the Press Communiqués issued from time to time. The budget to be presented will give an indication of the financial effect in the next budget year of the acceptance of these recommendations. Many of the recommendations of the Malnad Improvement Committee are closely similar to those of the Post-war Planning Committees and Government have taken both sets of recommendations into consideration in arriving at their decision. It will be found from the Budget that in accordance with the declared intention of the Government on the subject, the special and often tragic needs of Malnad have been taken into account and high priority has been given to proposals for improvement of this region.

The Pay Commission Report, as I have already stated, is expected to be before the Government shortly; but it was brought to the notice of Government early this year that the position of non-gazetted services required immediate relief and Government decided that a month's salary should be paid to all non-gazetted staff. The Report of the Prohibition Committee has also been considered by Government within a week of its receipt and I shall refer to the decisions of the Government thereon a little later. It will be thus seen that the recommendations of the Committees have not been utilised to postpone decision nor has there been dilatoriness in dealing with the reports.

I referred to the intensive activity of various departments of Government

Revision of Salaries

The Pay Commission has before it the task of reviewing the salaries of non-gazetted services but it was manifest that some of the scales of salaries of gazetted ranks also required review by Government. On the recommendation of the High Court the scales of salary of the Munsiffs have been revised and put on a satisfactory basis. Similarly, the salaries of the officers of the Medical and Public Health Departments have been revised. The Lecturers and Assistant Professors of the University have, for some time, petitioned the Government to review their scales of salary and their prospects in service. The subject has been before the Government for nearly three years. Successive Vice-Chancellors have urged on the Government the need for such review. It is most important that the teaching profession should be fairly contented having regard to the onerous task that it undertakes in training the youth of the country in the habits of self-discipline and in the acquisition of knowledge. The Government therefore felt that the consideration of the question could brook no delay and have accordingly decided to revise the scales of salaries of University Lecturers and Assistant Professors. The non-gazetted service in the Educational Department as in other Departments have placed their case before the Pay Commission and the Government will consider with sympathy the suggestion that may be put forward for their relief. One exception has, however, been made in the case of a certain section of non-gazetted ranks, because it was both pressing and urgent and, in a sense, unique, as its solution would not in any way anticipate the recommendation of the Pay Commission or embarrass it in making such revision. I refer to the

Nursing service, whose pay and prospects have not been enough to attract suitable candidates to that service. The Government therefore decided to review the pay of the nursing staff in all hospitals and have sanctioned revised scales.

Irrigation Projects

During the year several irrigation schemes have been sanctioned and some of them are in the first stage of execution. The Tunga and the Bhadra projects are two of such schemes. The most important and one which will rival the biggest schemes in the State is the Lakkavalli project, the first stage of which has been sanctioned recently.

Industries and Commerce

I had referred to the various industrial concerns in the State in my Address to the Assembly during the Dasara Session and to the need for strengthening some of these concerns and expanding others. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, which during the war, fortunately, was able to stand on its own legs, will shortly have to face severe competition both from internal and external sources. The need for re-adjusting its economic production and expanding its activities has been urgent. Various additions have therefore been made including electric pig iron furnaces, billet and structural mill, acetic acid plant, and an additional plant for manufacture of ferro-silicon. The production capacity of the Cement Factory at Bhadravati is proposed to be doubled as much to make it an economic unit as to produce more cement for the State. Plans and estimates have been ordered to be prepared in this behalf. Proposals are under way for placing the plastic industry on a firm basis. Moulding plant and accessories have been ordered with a view to making the industry more up-to-date. The Mysore Electric Factory will have both

its capacity and utility improved so that it can handle most of the requirements of the State in electrical goods and be of service to neighbouring provinces as well. The production in the Soap Factory has gone down both in quantity and quality. Mysore has been the pioneer in the production of indigenous Indian soap. A determined effort has been made to put it on a proper basis with a view to producing more and better soap. The cottage industries of the State compare most favourably and, in fact, are well in advance of many such industries elsewhere in India, both in the volume and variety of such industrial production. The problem of establishing these cottage industries on a firm basis with a regular and regulated programme and—what is even more important—with adequate marketing facilities both in India and abroad has engaged the attention of Government. A Special Officer—Additional Director of Industries—has been appointed and he is now engaged in a State-wide survey of these industries with a view to strengthening the existing industries and to formulate proposals for the development of new industries. Plans and estimates in this behalf are well under way.

I have not attempted to refer to the activities of various other departments such as education, medical or public health departments, as they have progressed according to the plan formulated at the time of the presentation of the last budget.

Budget for 1947-48

I now turn to the budget for the coming year. The estimated revenue for the year is Rs. 1,016 lakhs and the net expenditure from revenue is estimated to be Rs. 1,013 lakhs leaving a small surplus of Rs. 3 lakhs. The decrease in revenue over the current year's figures is due partly to natural causes and partly to the avoidance in the estimates of taking into account some of the abnormal features

responsible for the increase of revenue in the current year.

Education

The budget for the next year provides for increased expenditure under several important heads. Education, as may be expected, gets nearly Rs. 40 lakhs more than what was provided in the budget last year and is responsible for 15 per cent of the total expenditure—a natural increase when its importance in national progress is kept in mind. The educational field is an integral whole and every aspect of education has to be promoted if there should be balanced progress. While special provision has been made for the expansion of primary education, middle school and high school education, the need for developing *pari passu* greater facilities for University education has also been kept in view. More primary schools and additional teachers for such schools, a scheme to implement the system of compulsory attendance in some more taluks, the opening of more middle schools, increased provision for new high schools and increased grant to non-governmental high schools, all account for a portion of this increased expenditure. Foreign scholarships have been liberally granted to enable teachers to get further training abroad. Vocational education also finds an important place in this development and I shall deal with it in connection with a review of the activities of the Industries Department.

Agriculture

The Agriculture Department and the Veterinary Department have also received increased allocations. The post-war schemes relating to these Departments are being given effect to as suggested in the recommendations of the Planning Committee. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been set apart for the proper develop-

ment of the Agricultural College and Government may congratulate themselves on securing the services of an experienced Principal whose enthusiasm for the re-organisation of the College and development of the Research Institute is matched only by his long experience in these matters. Distribution of improved paddy seeds and manure, the distribution of agricultural implements, starting of more experimental and demonstration farms of agriculture, opening of Kannada agricultural schools, the re-organisation of the sections dealing with agricultural statistics and meteorology, are some of the other directions in which progress is intended to be made and for which money has been provided. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been set aside for the tractor and lorry services and if the tractors are obtained in time, it will prove a boon to the agriculturist. The Veterinary Department has also received a large contribution from the revenues and from funds allotted for post-war development. Provision has been made for training of candidates in the Veterinary Colleges in India and abroad, for opening new Veterinary Dispensaries, for sheep-breeding farms and an aquarium for the collection of various kinds of fish. It is intended to purchase Sindhi cows and bulls so as to improve the breed, particularly of milch cows.

Rural Reconstruction

Rural reconstruction is another important feature of the budget for next year. The grants to Village Panchayats, provision for under-ground drainage in towns and minor municipalities, the appointment of more Gramasudharakas, publicity and propaganda have all been provided for in the budget.

Irrigation

There is an increased provision in the irrigation works which is self-explanatory

in view of what I have said.- There is one important feature which requires to be specifically stated—a scheme for the restoration of minor tanks with a definite programme spread over a period of years has been decided upon and provision has been made for expenditure in this connection. Communications including the construction of bridges, inter-village roads, cement concreting of the main trunk roads, account for the large increase in expenditure shown in the budget. It is not necessary to go into greater detail in the expenditure schemes of the new budget. A budget is intended to illustrate the policies which the Government propose to follow and the short summary I have given above underlines the policy of Government in these matters.

Policy of Good Neighbourliness

There are certain other important schemes for which provision has been made in the budget and which, I feel, I ought to refer to. Steady progress is being made in the generation of hydro-electric power and a sum of Rs. 107 lakhs has been provided for installing the four generators at Jog and the transformers and switchgear at Bhadravati. There is also provision for the transmission lines from Bangalore to Bhadravati and from Davangere to Tumkur. I may mention to Honourable Members that this Government have come to an agreement with the Government of Madras for power supply to the adjoining Ceded Districts and a special line from Davangere to Ujjaini is under construction. The construction of this line is in accordance with the agreement arrived at with the Madras Government for giving power supply of a stated quantity to the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency. I am drawing your particular attention to this agreement as it illustrates the policy of the Government of Mysore—the policy of good neighbourliness. This Government

and, I am sure, the people of the State are quite willing to give such benefits as they can spare to neighbouring areas either in power supply or in educational facilities or in medical relief. The City of Bangalore itself and even more big towns like Davangere and Shimoga which are on the border afford ample evidence of this characteristic of the State and its people.

Railways

The improvement of our railway system in several directions has been a long-felt need. The war not only put an end to all progress during the last six years but resulted in such deterioration both in the permanent way and in the condition of locomotives and freight cars that the utmost inconvenience has been caused to the travelling public and to the commercial community. The proposals of the Post-war Planning Committee on the subject entail large expenditure which, however, Government consider, is essential and ought to be undertaken. In addition to the improvement to the permanent way in several places, the remodelling of the more important stations has been taken up. Provision has been made for the improvement of existing quarters of the staff and Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided for the construction of new quarters to the railway staff. Provision has also been made for the purchase of 27 additional locomotives for replacement and a large number of wagons both for replacement and for increase in the existing strength. The electrification of the Bangalore-Mysore Section has been recommended by the Post-war Planning Committee. Arrangements have been come to with the English Electric Company of Great Britain for a survey of the track and for proposals for the type and kind of machinery required for such electrification. The survey is now in progress and I trust that we may be in a position to place orders

definitely for the electrification of the line by the end of the year.

ultimately emerge from the Pay Commission's Report.

Industries

I have in reviewing the activities of the Government in the current year referred to the programme of strengthening the existing industries in the State and of developing new industries. Provision has been made in the Budget for carrying out this programme to a further stage in the coming year. The development of the Soap Factory, purchase of machinery and equipment for increasing the capacity of the Silk Weaving Factory—Mysore silk has a world market to-day—the provision of rotary machinery for the Electric Factory, the modernisation of the bakelite moulding with a view to establish a well-equipped plastic industry, further provision for the cement extension plant and financial provisions for the expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to which I have already referred, are some of the features which are included in the Budget.

Pay Commission

Let me now turn to certain proposals, provision for which has not been made in the Budget. Foremost among them are the proposals expected to be adumbrated by the Pay Commission. It is obvious that these recommendations will result in a large recurring liability to the State, the extent of which I do not wish to anticipate at the present time. It is only right that those non-gazetted servants—and their number is legion—whose work is the essential foundation for all administration but whose name or contribution is never publicly noticed, should be assured of reasonable security and comfort both in their tenure and in the emoluments that they draw. Government would therefore consider with the greatest sympathy the recommendations that will

Real Salary and Wages

While I am on the subject of revision of salaries, I would be failing in my duty if I were not to utter a general note of warning or caution. Mere increase in wages or salaries, either to workers or Government servants is not an end in itself either from the point of view of Government or of the recipients. The value of the salary that one receives does not depend upon the actual amount but on the purchasing capacity of that amount. The rates of pay that have been recently recommended by the Central Pay Commission would have sounded fantastic four decades back and yet it is questionable whether even on such rates of pay one could command the comforts which one obtained on the scale of pay prevailing in the former period. The race between increase in wages and increase in the cost of living is ultimately an unavailing and futile race and may lead to disaster to the body politic as much as to the individual concerned. I venture to state that the time has come when instead of merely contemplating increase in wages and salaries, a courageous attempt was made to bring down the cost of living to a reasonable and realistic level. This cannot obviously be done in any one State or in any one Province in India. The reaction of any policy pursued in isolation irrespective of what is happening round about our frontiers will be disastrous. I therefore venture to make a very earnest appeal to those who are in a position to guide and control the whole economic policy of this country to take note of the growing dangers of the situation and to make a determined attempt to bring the cost of living to a reasonable level.

Prohibition

I have referred to the Report of the Prohibition Committee which was received last week by Government. The Report is in course of publication, but certain essential recommendations have already seen the light of day. Government have considered the Report and have decided that certain recommendations should immediately be given effect to, pending a more leisurely examination of the other recommendations of the Committee. The fact that the Committee was practically unanimous in its recommendations, has been of great help to Government in arriving at quick decisions. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Committee that there should be a 20 per cent reduction in the number of shops leased, in the number of trees tapped and the quantity of spirits issued for consumption during the next financial year and that Government should work up to a programme of reduction all along these lines which will bring about total prohibition in the course of five years.

Increasing Expenditure

The demands on the resources of the State and the cost of the recommendations by the Reports of such Committees are obvious. The Post War Planning Committee's recommendations, as accepted by Government involve not merely non-recurring expenditure but a great deal of recurring expenditure which will only increase and not diminish from year to year. The recommendations of the Pay Commission's Report will again cast a recurring financial burden on the State. On the other hand, the carrying out of the policy of prohibition, as now decided upon by the Government, will in the next five years result in a loss of revenue of over a crore and a half. I am not extremely perturbed by the picture that

presents itself when these facts and tendencies are studied. I believe that both through agricultural and industrial developments and even more by those intangible advantages which the State would gain by promotion of educational facilities and the development of public health and medical relief, there will be a resilience in our resources which will not be negligible. Unless harum-scarum policies are adopted, which I have no reason to believe will ever find support in Mysore, unless we lose the realistic touch which has characterised the administration in the State so far, there is no reason to fear that we shall not have adequate resources to meet the new and growing demands of our modernised State. While therefore I have faith in the future of our resources, I feel that we should also take steps to augment such resources further so as to enable us to confidently march forward to the various goals that we have placed before ourselves. The Prohibition Committee charged as it was with the duty of finding additional or alternate sources of revenue, has made certain recommendations. The Pay Commission is also likely to give us valuable advice on the subject of securing additional revenues. These recommendations will require the very careful consideration of Government and perhaps an expert committee may have to sit and make more detailed examination of such additional sources of revenue. Government at some stage in the near future will have to decide on what additional sources must be availed of.

In view of the programmes that I have chalked above, I trust that our decisions for raising additional revenue will be equally expeditious and that the support from the Council and the Representative Assembly will be as enthusiastic for finding such sources of revenue as I believe it is for the various expenditures that I have described or the loss of

revenue that Government have decided upon.

Constitutional proposals

Members of the Representative Assembly, I have given you a picture of the activities of the Government now and in the future as I have seen it. There may be some who consider these activities as humdrum, uninteresting, and uninspiring, not calculated to enthuse those who think not of the mundane things of the world but much more of the shape of things to come particularly in the political future of our State and our country. But I trust even to such, the march of events during the last few months may not prove disappointing. In the early days of this year, His Highness the Maharaja addressed a gracious message to the people of the State. In that message His Highness referred to the fact that "the torch of constitutional progress had been handed down as a family heritage and that his ambition was to ensure that its light should burn ever brighter with the passage of time." In that message too, I was directed to submit proposals regarding constitutional progress in this State, to bear in mind the course of discussions and events in the rest of India and to take into consultation all sections and classes of His Highness's subjects and with the benefit of their help, advice and co-operation to formulate constitutional proposals. Above all, I was commanded to see that those proposals fulfil one great objective that they will "ensure equal opportunities to all and promote security, contentment and happiness of His Highness's people." I have taken note of this command in all seriousness and sincerity and I have appealed for the co-operation of all sections of the people in the all-too onerous task that has devolved on me. I have received evidence of willing co-operation of all sections.

My desire is to get the largest measure of agreement from all the people of the State to the proposals that I shall ultimately submit for the gracious consideration of His Highness. There has been a tendency in some quarters to feel impatient at the progress that has been made. I stated more than once with all due emphasis that I shall pursue no dilatory tactics whatsoever. Indeed, it will be futile on my part to attempt any such course; for after all, how long can the submission of these proposals be delayed? But I would ask you all to realise the demands on my time and energy during the last few months—demands of various kinds—which I could not possibly fail to fulfil. I would also venture to suggest that a constitution like a plant cannot be pulled by the root every alternate day to examine how it is progressing and that therefore a great deal of deliberation is required before formulating a worthwhile constitution. I have had opportunity of consultation with groups and individuals and I propose to complete these consultations very shortly. It will thereafter be useful, I believe, to have a small committee, meeting in a consultative capacity where the various viewpoints can be examined and on fundamentals at least, the largest measure of agreement may be arrived at. I desire to be present myself at these consultative meetings of the committee and to utilise the opportunity to promote the largest measure of agreement on the fundamentals of the constitution. I trust that even as I have had co-operation so far I shall continue to have co-operation till the end of my labours in this direction.

Constituent Assembly

There is another subject on which there has been a great deal of agitation in certain quarters—the subject of the Constituent Assembly and the entry of the State of Mysore into that Assembly.

Honourable Members may recall that as early as during the Dasara Session I had announced that the State had accepted the plan of the Cabinet Mission and that according to the procedure laid down in that plan, it would willingly enter the Constituent Assembly and that His Highness had directed that I should lead the delegation from the State of Mysore to the Constituent Assembly. I need hardly refer to later events, when, again, according to the Cabinet Mission Plan, I attended meetings of the Negotiating Committee on behalf of States and took part in the negotiations with the corresponding committee from British India. It was then generally agreed that on the basis of the Cabinet Mission Plan, the area of authority at the Union Centre being defined thereby, Mysore State along with others would find it possible to take part in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly and help in the evolution of a constitution which will be ultimately agreed to by the State with a view eventually to enter the Union. The course of events was suddenly arrested by the declaration of His Majesty's Government on 20th February 1947 and by the uncertainties that have followed that pronouncement. Within the next week a momentous announcement is expected which may alter the fundamental basis of the Cabinet Mission Plan and may, though I fervently hope it will not, make a United Central Government with even a few powers impossible. I have told you quite frankly what the definite attitude of the Mysore State was and continued to be under the Cabinet Mission Plan. I think ordinary prudence and courtesy alike require that we should await the announcement on 2nd June, before making any further statements.

Obligations, Rights and Immunities

I hope, however, I shall be pardoned if I venture to draw the attention of the

representatives in the Assembly and other illustrious and distinguished public men of the State to one fact to which I attach very great importance. While there has been a great deal of literature on the question of the States, and Mysore in particular, joining the Constituent Assembly, I have been surprised at the fact that very little discussion has emerged in public, regarding the position of Mysore in a contemplated Federation. When I remember the long and detailed discussions, sometimes acrimonious, which formed part of the deliberations of the Round Table Conferences in London, when I particularly note the amount of careful study which Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States, officials and attaches had made of the peculiar problems of the States in relation to federal jurisdiction or administration, I feel that we are drifting in an unrealistic state when all the emphasis is laid on entry into the Constituent Assembly and little attention is devoted to what attitude the delegates should take in such a Constituent Assembly. The obligations that a State should undertake, the rights and privileges, if any, which may have to be preserved, the immunities which may have to be enjoyed, the controls which may have to be accepted and the freedoms which may be assured to the State—these are matters of even greater paramount interest than the question of mere entry of a State into the Constituent Assembly at the initial stage. For these are the subjects on the satisfactory settlement or solution of which will depend the ultimate accession of a State into the Union. May I therefore hope that these matters will be seriously considered and that when a delegation enters the Constituent Assembly it will have a proper brief from public opinion for the discharge of its responsibilities towards the Ruler and the people of the State.

MYSORE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

DEWAN'S STATEMENT AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE HELD IN THE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL HALL AT 11-30 A.M. ON 17th JUNE 1947.

I requested the presence of the representatives of the Press to make an announcement under the orders and direction of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Mysore had accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan of May 16, 1946, for the future Constitution of India and His Highness the Maharaja had decided that the State should send a Delegation to the Constituent Assembly which would be formed for British India to consider the framing of an acceptable Constitution for an Indian Union. In pursuance of this decision of His Highness and in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Cabinet Mission, I, as the Dewan of Mysore, served as a Member of the Negotiating Committee which, on behalf of the States, was authorised to meet and come to an agreement or understanding with a similar Negotiating Committee constituted for British India. The two Negotiating Committees met on the 8th and 9th of February 1947 and an agreement was arrived at regarding certain fundamental propositions which the Negotiating Committee of the States had put forward as forming the basis of their entry into the Constituent Assembly. Further progress that Mysore would have made in this direction was interrupted by the declaration of His Majesty's Government of February 20th, 1947 and by the uncertainties that followed that pronouncement. The future constitutional position of British Indian Provinces has now been clarified and settled by the statement which His Excellency the Viceroy, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, made on June 3, 1947, a statement which

has been accepted by the two leading British Indian parties. According to that statement there will be a division of the Provinces of British India with two Constituent Assemblies meeting to decide the nature of the Constitution for each of the two parts which, for the present, will form the two Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The States have been invited to join in the deliberations of one or the other of these two Constituent Assemblies, for the purpose of evolving a constitution for the Provinces represented in each such Constituent Assembly and for such States as would like to join in a Federation with such Provinces. The State of Mysore has now to make its choice whether it would join in such deliberations of one of the Constituent Assemblies. It has been repeatedly stated by leaders in British India that the scheme of participation of the States in such a Federation is a voluntary one and whether in regard to the entry into the Constituent Assembly or subsequently when the Constituent Assembly decides and comes to conclusions and the stage of accession is reached there will be no compulsion. It has also been stated that the general plan of the Cabinet Mission regarding the subjects for a Union Centre in which the States take part still holds good. Taking all these facts into consideration His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has decided that the State of Mysore should send a Delegation to partake in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly formed of British Indian Provinces contiguous to its own area. The Delegation will be composed of

the Dewan and six members, and the formation of the Delegation would be taken up immediately. On the constitutional proposals for a Federation that may emerge from the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly and on the particular arrangements, agreements or conventions that may be decided upon with special reference to conditions in Mysore State will depend the ultimate issue which is still open whether the State of Mysore should join such a Federation or come to some other arrangement with neighbouring States.

I would like to clarify the issues that are contained in this statement and to make the position perfectly clear as to the circumstances under which Mysore is now entering the Constituent Assembly. There are two stages and it has always been recognised that there are these two stages. First, the stage when there is a co-operative effort to evolve a constitution for a Federation in which the State of Mysore can take part. Secondly, the stage when after the evolution of this Constitution and on the basis that it is satisfactory from the point of view of the State of Mysore the decision to join the Federation by a Treaty of Accession is to be made by the Ruler of the State. These two positions have to be kept clearly distinct and apart and the present decision is to send a Delegation from Mysore which will take part in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly and help as far as it can in the formulation of a Constitution for a Union Centre for this area.

Certain Fundamental Propositions

There were certain fundamental propositions which had to be accepted before any State could enter the Constituent Assembly. The need for a statement of affirmation on behalf of British Indian

politicians on these fundamental propositions arose owing to certain misunderstandings having been created by resolutions, statements or speeches made in British India. It was this fundamental issue that was raised by the States' Negotiating Committee and the States were happy to see that these misunderstandings and misgivings were removed by a clear indication from certain leading British Indian politicians that there was no need for such misunderstandings. The first thing that was emphasised as a result of these negotiations was that the scheme was essentially a voluntary one where no compulsion was indicated. The second was that there was no desire to question the monarchical form of Government in any Indian State, that that question had not arisen at all in the Constituent Assembly, nor would it arise in its future deliberations, that the British Indian politicians and leaders do not want to come in the way of monarchical form of Government at all, that it is the desire of the people of the State to have such monarchical form of Government. Speaking of Mysore, there is no reason to doubt that every citizen of the State values, appreciates and is anxious to preserve the monarchical form of Government in this State.

There was some misunderstanding and apprehension also about territorial re-adjustments. It was made quite clear that such territorial re-adjustments referred only to a possible distribution of narrow areas in provinces and that in any case no question of territorial re-adjustment could arise without the voluntary and willing consent of the parties concerned.

I have already said that neither the entry into the Constituent Assembly nor the subsequent accession of a State or its non-accession as a result of the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly can be a matter of compulsion.

It was also made clear owing to some misunderstandings about the right to have inherent powers that the States will retain all subjects and powers other than those specifically allotted to the Union. This is the background on the basis of which those States that have already entered the Constituent Assembly have decided to do so and on the basis of which again the State of Mysore will be willing to enter the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of taking part in the deliberations of that Assembly, to frame a Constitution which may, we all hope, ultimately prove acceptable to the State of Mysore.

No Subservience

Let me make another position clear in view of the controversies that are raging in British India and elsewhere to-day—controversies which I personally consider most unfortunate and which from the manner in which they are being waged are not likely to prove helpful to the country as a whole. The Delegation of Mysore will enter into this Constituent Assembly and take part in the deliberations neither in fear of nor in subservience to any part of India, however big or strong it may be, nor in any spirit of rivalry, much less of antagonism. Once the decision has been made that the Delegation will take part in the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of evolving a Constitution every member of the Delegation will try to be as helpful as possible, as co-operative as possible and by no means and in no sense prove obstructive. I want to make it quite clear that there are no reservations, mental or otherwise, in this decision to enter the Constituent Assembly. At the same time it must be equally clear that if Mysore as a distinct unit enters the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly there must be some special problems of Mysore, some special objectives which Mysore has in view, which it must promote or solve. The point of view of Mysore must be brought

to bear on these deliberations.—Mysore is no small State. Mysore has got its traditions. Mysore has got decades of progress behind it. These are factors which must weigh when the Delegation makes its view felt in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly.

Defence, External Affairs and Communications

Let me come to some details which may perhaps illustrate the bearing of these remarks on the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly itself. It has been proposed that the three subjects which form or may form subjects of administrative responsibility for the Union or Federation are Defence, External Affairs and Communications. These are such obvious Federal subjects that Mysore at the very first instance after the Cabinet Mission put forward its proposals accepted them as the basis for entry into the Constituent Assembly. But even with reference to these subjects there are aspects of Mysore's problems which have to be placed before the Assembly and in regard to which, as I have already referred, arrangements, agreements or conventions may have to be arrived at. The defence of external India is of course a matter for the Union Government, but Mysore has got its State Troops which are necessary for internal security and have played their part, and not an unworthy part, in the external defence of India as a whole. When the defence of the country was a responsibility purely of the British Government, even in that regime, Mysore had its State Troops, Imperial and otherwise, which played a part in such defence. It seems to me obvious that Mysore cannot have a lesser position under a voluntary Federation where its own people will have a voice in the legislature and that the position of the Mysore army subject, of course, to such understandings and agreements as regards its number as may be arrived at, will form

one of the matters for negotiations. Take the question of communications which is intended to mean so far as inland transport is concerned primarily railway communications and road communications. The fact that communications may be a federal subject—has it any bearing on the Mysore State Railways? Will not Mysore continue to administer that system which has done so well and worthily during the years of stress and strain of the Great War, contributing what it can through a well-correlated system of communications for the defence of the country? Take a minor matter relating to external affairs which means not merely the political relationship with other countries through embassies and consulates but also relations through what may be called trade commissions. At a time when external affairs were completely under the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Government, Mysore had established its own Trade Commission abroad, not with the purpose of entering into trade relations with reference to economic or commercial matters, but to help the State in disposing of its products and in purchasing commodities and capital goods for the State. These are matters which will arise in the course of the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly, if possible, outside it in the nature of negotiations, if necessary. But apart from these subjects there are a variety of other matters in which the Delegation will have to submit Mysore's point of view and these matters also require some little consideration. When one enters a Federation even on subjects which are within the scope of the Federation does one necessarily become administratively subject to the Federation or is it possible, nay, is it not desirable that the administrative functions should vest in the State itself while it may accept legislative authority of the Federation in such matters? The necessary powers for the administration of these three subjects will be taken up by the

Federation. It involves taxation of various kinds. Some idea of it has been given by the report which has already been presented by the Union Powers Committee. It is not necessary to go into the details of that Report or subject the recommendations to criticism now for the reason that it has not yet been accepted by the Constituent Assembly and the Delegation will have an opportunity to study and make its remark on that report when it enters the Constituent Assembly. But granting that certain powers of taxation extend to a State through accepted legislative authority, does it mean that the administration will be carried on with reference to it within the State by the agency of the Federation? Or does it mean that it can be carried on by the State Government on behalf of the Federation? These are not unimportant matters when one realises the background of the State administration and compares it with the administration in Indian Provinces. The State has had certain well-established precedents and canons which were not applicable and never even applied to Provinces and therefore there are several matters both of major and minor importance where perhaps the difference between the way in which the State is treated and the Province is treated even after it enters the Federation becomes obvious, vital and desirable.

Let me state one other aspect of the issue. Matters like these to which I have been referring are of vital importance to the people of the State. The encroachment on such matters is really an encroachment on whatever administrative part the representatives of the people have now or are going to have in a larger measure in the near future. I want to emphasise the fact that where the Union Government or Federal Government takes upon itself the responsibility of administering such subjects in a State like Mysore the authority is really taken away from

the legislature and from the Ministers. It is for the people of the State to consider how far they are prepared to waive their powers, to give up their responsibility, to put a limitation on their own administration and where with the best of intentions, to co-operate in the formation of a Federation they are not prepared to go. These are not matters which are put forward either in a cantankerous spirit or with a view to be obstructive. I have ventured to deal with them because I feel that the time has come when the Delegation of Mysore should have public opinion on these matters clearly expressed, should know how public view these matters and should understand through spokesmen of the public and through responsible journalists the trend of opinion in these matters.

No compulsion from outside

One last thing I should like to say. It has been stated that the matter of internal administration is one for the State itself. I do not want to refer to what is happening now outside the borders of the State, to the statements that are being made outside. I fully realise and I have myself made it clear that it is a matter internal and I hope to make my submission to His Highness who was graciously pleased to command me to do so. On these matters let there be no misunderstanding whatsoever that any compulsion from outside will result either in a speedier or in a different form of submission to what I hope to make. I hope to make this submission in consonance with the best wishes of the people, to the desire expressed by as large a section of the population as possible and I am not going to be deflected by anything that is said outside in the discharge of that onerous and responsible duty that I have undertaken. His Highness, whose interest in the State is well-known to be identical with the interests of the people of the State, is anxious to

preserve the best traditions and the institutions of the State of Mysore, which has earned for itself the name of a Model State everywhere, except perhaps among a few within the State itself, and whose credit stands high and is vouchsafed by anyone who visits the State at any time whatever the political complexion the person may have. His Highness is anxious that that unique position of the State of Mysore should be preserved, and that the preservation, it is hoped, will be in consonance with the higher demands that are now being made, that the State of Mysore should play a greater part in the larger life of even the truncated India. I am sure I am echoing the opinion of the vast bulk of the people of Mysore, in fact all the people of Mysore, that their ambitions and aspirations coincide with the hopes and desires of the gracious Ruler of the State.

Questions and Answers

If there is any point for clarification which you desire to make and, if I am in a position to do that, I shall gladly do so.

Mr. P. R. Ramaiya (Editor, the "Daily News").

Q.—When is it proposed to choose this Delegation?

A.—I hope it may take its part at the next session of the Constituent Assembly—14th July 1947.

Mr. R. V. S. Manian (Representative, the "Mail").

Q.—What is the basis of Selection?

A.—The basis will be generally on the understanding which has been arrived at between the two Negotiating Committees of the States and of British India.

Mr. P. R. Ramaiya.

Q.—The Mysore Delegation will consist of seven members among whom Dewan will be one and out of six, three will be elected and three will be nominated by the Dewan?

A.—That is how I understand. That is the minimum required by the agreement reached by the Negotiating Committees.

Q.—Will the election be by the Joint Session of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council or the Council?

A.—I hope to consult the party leaders on that subject.

Q.—Will the election of members be among the members of the Assembly and the Council or will they be from outside the legislature also?

A.—On that point also I should like to consult leaders of parties.

Q.—(Mr. HADI, ORIENT PRESS OF INDIA).—What steps are you going to take for the representation of the Muslim Community in the Delegation?

A.—It is a matter for consideration whether Muslims should be represented and if so, what steps should be taken.

Q.—Do you think that the Muslim Community is important enough in the Mysore State or not?

A.—These are the sort of questions asked in the Legislative Council. I do not think these are questions to be raised at the Press Conference.

Mr. P. R. Ramaiya.—

Q.—Out of the seven members that are going to be chosen, will they speak with one voice or will there be any understanding that they would offer their own individual or borrowed opinions?

A.—I am glad this question has been raised. Every member of the Delegation is at liberty to speak as he likes. There is no question of freedom of expression being in any way curtailed. I do not look upon myself as one competent to exercise that control. But in view of what I have been saying all along and that is why I have elaborated these points, I hope on all these points, the Delegation will speak as one united body. I hope to meet them every morning, place before them my views, hear their views, and the Delegation will come to a conclusion. As far as I can see there is no reason why in these vital matters which affect the State there should be any difference of opinion. I hope, therefore, that the Delegation will keep this in mind and speak with one voice. That does not mean I can coerce anybody; that is obviously impossible when three elected members are there. Probably they may be able to coerce me if they like!

Q.—Will the Legislature be consulted?

A.—If the Legislature is in session and if it is possible, it will be consulted. In any case the Legislature has got facilities to express its views through adjournment motions or resolutions.

Q.—As far as internal administration is concerned, there will be no compulsion or coercion from outside?

A.—That has been agreed to.

In conclusion the Dewan thanked the members of the Press Conference.

ALL-INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE IN SESSION IN BANGALORE

The Co-ordinating Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education met in Bangalore on May 27 and 28 under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. R. Sarkar. Among the members present were Sir J. C. Ghosh, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Pandit Govind Malaviya, M.L.A. (Central) and Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.

The Committee stressed the necessity of establishing a minimum standard of efficiency for higher technical education as well as ensuring adequate supply of trained personnel and was of the view that if these objects were to be attained, technical education should be under the direction of the All-India Council for Technical Education, both for promotion of efficiency and for effective maintenance of technical institutions. In view of the urgent need for turning out technical personnel of high standard for economic and industrial development of the country, it was suggested that suitable financial grants may be made direct from the centre to existing institutions on the recommendation of the Council. It was brought out at the meeting that the Central Government had made a token provision of Rs. 20,00,000 in the current year's budget for strengthening some of the existing technical institutions in the country.

Higher Technical Institutions

It was felt, however, that immediate steps should be taken to implement the recommendations made by the Council a year ago for the establishment of two higher technical institutions in Eastern and Western zones (to be situated in Calcutta and Bombay) as also for taking preliminary steps for the establishment of similar institutions in Northern and Southern zones. The Madras Government are reported to have requested that the Southern Institute be located in Madras while it is believed that the Central Provinces Government desire a fifth Regional Technical Institution for Central India, to be located in Central Provinces. Some members considered that the Delhi Polytechnic, for the development of which it was proposed to spend Rs. 80,00,000, might be converted into the Northern Higher Technical Institution instead of setting up a new

institution in Northern zone. The Committee was of the opinion that before expressing views on these proposals it would be desirable to ascertain from the Governments concerned what facilities would be available for these institutions in the matter of site, buildings, water, power supply and the like. Regarding location of Southern zone institution it was decided to ascertain officially the views of the Provincial and State Governments concerned in the region and to have them considered by a Sub-Committee.

The Committee discussed the position of the All-India Diplomas in Engineering and Technology vis-a-vis corresponding University Degrees and felt that both the Universities and the public at large probably did not appreciate that such Diplomas were equivalent to Degrees. For co-ordinated development of Higher Technical Education, it was thought that the Universities should have full particulars of these Diploma Course as also of the higher Diplomas of the proposed Higher Technical Institutions so as to facilitate flow of students between Universities and Higher Technical Institutions for advanced studies. On the question of Post Collegiate practical training, the Committee requested the Government of India to compile a list of suitable factories where students might have reasonable chance of receiving adequate training.

The Committee expressed disappointment with the progress made in the appointment of Director and Planning Staff for the establishment of Higher Technical Institutions and considered the proposed scale of salaries too low to attract the required type of expert personnel. Regarding the method of recruitment it was felt that apart from advertisement, personal negotiations would be necessary to secure the staff either in India or abroad. For this purpose while the good office of the High Commissioner for India in London and the Indian Embassy in Washington would probably be required at some stage, it would be necessary to send some responsible persons abroad to explore the field and conduct preliminary negotiations. It was pointed out that organizations like the Nuffield Trust and the Watumull Foundation could also be tapped in this connection.

Country's Prosperity Dependent on Technical Knowledge

Fundamental principles for advancement of technical education throughout the country were laid down by the All-India Council for Technical Education which concluded its second session in Bangalore on May 30. In his presidential address Mr N. R. Sarkar laid stress on the need of a large body with specialised knowledge and technical skill to harness the power of science to the material development of the country. Industrial and technical research in India, he added, was not properly correlated to the needs of the country's industries, owing mainly to the deficiency of technical education facilities.

Sir A. Ra. naswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, offering to the Council the State's fullest co-operation, said "the Council's contribution in the matter of technical education facilities would be one of the vital factors in raising the country's standard of living in ensuring country's independence and in helping to maintain that independence."

In the application of technical knowledge to the needs of every-day life the Council considered, lay the key to economic well being, not only of the individual but of the nation as a whole. This task called for united and sustained endeavour on the part of the people and administration throughout the country, and no consideration political or other, must in any circumstances be allowed to affect

Recommendations of the Conference

Reviewing the progress of its scheme for the establishment of four high degree model technical institutions in the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Regions to which sanction has been accorded by the Government of India, the Council expressed concern at the pace with which it was being put into effect. The Central Government were therefore requested to set up a high level co-ordinating committee composed of representatives of departments concerned to take action on

the Council's recommendations and to report to the Council from time to time.

The question of strengthening the existing technical institutions and of finding funds for them was also considered and it was urged that until new higher technical institutions were firmly established the Central Government should bear the entire responsibility for improving the existing institutions. Grants should be given by the Central Government direct to these institutions on the recommendation of the Council, subject to certain conditions to be fulfilled by an institution, such as, minimum salary scale for the teachers, a minimum standard of education for admission and periodical inspections by the Council's representative. It was, however, noted with gratification that the Central Government have made a provision of Rs. 20,00,000 in the current year's budget for the strengthening of some of the existing technical institutions.

Unified Control over Technical Education

The need for central planning and unified control of technical education throughout the country was emphasised by some of the members. Economic and industrial development of the country demanded adequate supply of expert technical personnel and this could not be ensured except by the insistence on a minimum standard of efficiency in technical education. All this in the opinion of the Conference pointed to the necessity of higher technical education being under the direction of the Council.

The Council also felt that for co-ordinated development of higher technical education there should be correlation between the All-India Diplomas in Technology and Engineering and the corresponding University Degrees. With a view to facilitate flow of students in the Universities and higher technical institutions it was proposed to request the Inter University Board to consider in co-operation with the Council the question of drawing up general principles to be observed in regard to higher technical education,

CUT IN SCALE OF RATIONS

VERY LOW STOCK POSITION

The food situation in Mysore State has been causing anxiety for some time past. The heavy rains in November last, just before the harvests were due, severely affected the crops in several areas, especially Millets, with the result that the surpluses for procurement had to be scaled down considerably and a special bonus on the purchase prices of foodgrains had to be sanctioned till the end of April in the first instance which was then extended till the end of June. Notwithstanding this, the results of procurement have not been quite up to expectations so far, partly owing to the damage to crops, late harvests and threshing and consequent lag in the commencement of acquisition.

The stocks at present are somewhat less than what they were this time last year. Added to this, the prospects of supply this year from outside the State are very uncertain, as the All India position is itself far from satisfactory. The general food position in other parts of India has forced the administrations concerned to adopt a cut in the scale of rations in their respective areas already, as is well-known. Although 1946 was one of the worst years that the State ever faced, the situation was tided over as ample supplies were received from Indian and foreign sources. This year, apart from small quantities of rice and millets, no quotas have been allotted to us by the Government of India, and out of those allotted a large proportion has not come into the State for several reasons. No allotments of wheat have been made to Mysore ever since November 1946. Added to this, there is shortage of

pulses also. It was hoped that supply conditions would improve ere now and that the State might be able to carry on without having to cut the rations as in Travancore, Madras and Bengal. The season has advanced, and prospects of obtaining additional supplies from the Centre are becoming more and more uncertain in spite of all efforts in obtaining them early. The stocks that could be procured from surplus holders in the State have been mostly procured, leaving only a small balance. In these circumstances, it has become absolutely necessary to conserve our stocks and make them last as long as possible, a course which is all the more essential since our next harvest procurement will not start till January for paddy and till the end of February for ragi, unlike other parts of India where the harvests are earlier. The Government have therefore decided after careful consideration to adopt a cut in the scale of rations which, as revised, will be :—

	Rice	Millets	Wheat	Total
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
"A" class	7 6	1 2	1 2	10
"B" class	2 0	8 0	...	10
Heavy manual labour	2 0	12 0	...	14
Plantation labour	7 6	2 4	...	10

These scales will come into effect from the 25th June 1947. It is hoped that it may be possible to restore the scale of rations to the original level as soon as there is improvement in the supply position.

MYSORE TRADE MARKS ACT

PROCEDURE FOR MAKING APPLICATIONS

It is published for general information that the Mysore Trade Marks Act as amended has come into force on the 1st March 1947. The amendments have become necessary as the result of reciprocal arrangements which have been arrived at between British India and the Indian States including Mysore. The practical importance of these arrangements is that a mark which is registered in Mysore State will be effective in British India and those Indian States in which there is a Trade Marks Act, so that it is unnecessary for the proprietor of a trade mark in Mysore State who has registered his mark in the Trade Marks Registry at Bangalore to register it again in other territories in India.

Proprietors of trade marks should make arrangements for filing applications for the registration of their trade marks immediately. If applications are made before the 1st July 1947, they will avail themselves of certain concessions in fees, which are as follows:—

	<i>For applica- tion.</i>	<i>For Regis- tration.</i>
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
For marks relating to non-textile goods.	10 0	20 0
For marks relating to textile goods—		
Marks consisting exclusively of letters or numerals or any combination thereof ...	3 0	2 0

	<i>For applica- tion.</i>	<i>For Regi- stration.</i>
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Marks consisting exclusively of a word or words (not being an invented word or words) ...	7 8	7 8
For other marks	10 0	20 0

These scales of fees will be chargeable only if the application is made before the 1st July 1947. After that date the fee for all applications will be Rs. 30 and for registration Rs. 60. It is therefore essential, if the public desire to avail themselves of the concession in fees, that they should file their applications as soon as possible in the Trade Marks Registry, Bangalore.

The Trade Marks Act provides for penalties if a proprietor states that his mark is registered when in fact it is not. Although application may be made before the 1st May 1947, it may take some time before the mark is registered. It is, however, provided in the Act that if an application for registration has been made before the 1st May 1947, then although the application may be pending in the Registry even after that date, the proprietor may continue to use the word "Registered" in respect of the mark up to the time the application is finally disposed of. If, however, the application for registration is refused, it will not be possible for the applicant to state that the mark is registered.

Any enquiry with regard to the procedure under the Trade Marks Act for the purpose of making applications, etc., should be addressed to the Director of Commerce and Industries and Additional Registrar of Trade Marks, Trade Marks Registry, Bangalore.

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PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

PAY COMMITTEE

The Committee for Revision of Salaries met the representatives of the following departments and heard their views at the meetings of the Committee on the 1st and 2nd May 1947.

1. Judicial.
2. Agricultural Department
3. Public Health Department.
4. Medical Department.
5. Public Works Department.
6. Excise, Stamps and Registration Departments.
7. Industries and Commerce Department.
8. Labour and Industrial Planning Departments.
9. Veterinary Department.
10. Military.
11. Police Department.
12. Forest Surveys and Working Plans Department.

(Press Note dated 3rd May 1947).

TEXTILE CONTROL

The Government of Mysore have by a notification, further amended clause 2 of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1944 by which any garment or other articles of personal or domestic use (other than used or old garments) knitted wholly or principally from yarn are also brought under the definition of 'cloth' and their transmission by post is also prohibited. (Press Note dated 5th May 1947).

YARN DEALERS

The Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore notified for the information of the Yarn dealers in the State that they should release yarn to the handloom weavers only against certificates issued by the Price-marking staff. (Press Note dated 8th May 1947).

BONUS FOR GROWERS

It has been brought to the notice of Government that owing to the belated harvests due to untimely rains in November and December, 1946, the full benefit of the object of giving the bonus sanctioned in G. O. No. S. D. 6932-12--C. 90 46-30, dated 22nd February 1947 has not been realised by the growers

Government have therefore ordered that the term of payment of the bonuses sanctioned already be extended upto 1st July 1947.

This concession will not be extended further under any circumstances.

IMPORTED PAPER

It is announced for general information of publishers, printers and manufacturers of exercise books and other articles of stationery that imported paper is intended to supplement the supplies of indigenous paper available for consumption for all types of consumers and is as much subject to the economy restrictions on consumption as indigenous paper. Use of imported paper outside the quota permissible under the Paper Control (Economy) Order 1946, will, therefore, be in contravention of the provisions of the order. (Press Note dated 29th May 1947).

ACQUISITION OF FOOD GRAINS

In view of representations and complaints received by Government and the Food Department regarding alleged forcible acquisition of food grains in some parts of Hassan District, the Director of Food Supplies toured in the District between the 16th and 19th May 1947. He visited Hagars, Belur and Halebid in Belur Taluk and Gorur and Kattaya and other villages in Hassan Taluk from where the complaints had mainly originated. Due publicity had been given of the visit and opportunity afforded to all who desired to make any representations. The Harvest accounts in these areas were carefully scrutinised, as a result of which it was found that the assessment of yield

has been fixed somewhat high in particular areas and that it would be necessary to reduce the standard in view of the damage caused by rains. Needful instructions have accordingly been given to revise the demands, wherever necessary, so as to bring them within equitable limits. The procurement of the balances of surpluses due will be proceeded with only after the revised assessment has been made and communicated to the holders. In view of this, it has been considered unnecessary for the present to take penal action against defaulting holders merely on the grounds of non-delivery. The employment of the Special Staff for intensive acquisition work has also been discontinued. These measures will afford all necessary relief in the localities concerned. (Press Note dated 30th May 1947)

JAGGERY CONTROL

Proviso to clause 10 of the Jaggery Control Order 1946 amended by Government in their Notification No SD 5792 C 13 746-10, dated 16th January 1947 provides for the carrying without a permit, of half a maund of jaggery as part of *bona fide* traveller's luggage. On several representations received from the residents of malnad parts of the State and on the resolution passed by the Central Food Council on 29th March 1947, recommending to Government that an individual in the malnad districts of Kadur and Shimoga may be permitted to carry without permit jaggery up to three maunds, for purposes of stocking for consumption during the rainy season, owing to difficulties of transport during the rainy season, Government have passed orders amending the proviso to clause 10 of the Jaggery Control Order 1946 so as to permit the transport of Jaggery without a permit, not exceeding three local maunds

in Malnad and semi-malnad taluks in the State, and of jaggery not exceeding half a local maund in other parts, as part of the personal luggage of a *bona fide* traveller. (Press Note dated 30th May 1947).

AIR MAIL RATES REVISED

A general revision of air mail fees from India to other countries takes effect from 1st June 1947. The reduction in rates is substantial in most cases. The following revised rates are illustrative of the reductions made —

	Rate per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	
	Rs.	a. p
South East Asia, Middle East		
Countries, South East Europe	0	10 0
U K, France, Australia, Ethiopia, etc	0	12 0
Rest of Europe, Africa and Oceania (New Zealand etc)	0	14 0
China, U S A, Canada, Newfoundland, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile.	1	2 0
Central American Countries and West Indies	1	6 0
Rest of South America	1	10 0

The rates are inclusive of postage and not additional to it.

Special light weight 'air letter' service will be available for U S A, Canada and Newfoundland at 8 annas and for U K, Egypt, Kenya, South Africa, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand and some other countries at 6 annas.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department are shortly issuing for distribution at all post offices an 'Air Mail Notice' which will give full details of the revised rates.

MYSORE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1945-46

A SYNOPSIS

Finances

The total amount realised during the year under various revenue heads was Rs. 992.27 lakhs and the net expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs. 990.27 lakhs, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The total receipts and expenditure under both Service and Debt Heads were Rs. 1,524.05 lakhs and Rs. 1,512.80 lakhs, respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 300.25 lakhs. Under Investment Account, the net out-going of Rs. 435.21 lakhs was chiefly due to large investments made in Government of India 3 per cent and 2 3/4 per cent Loans.

Excise and Income-tax

The total demand under Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,00,65,991 of which a sum of Rs. 1,98,91,116 was collected.

The net demand under Income-tax amounted to Rs. 72,64,021 of which a sum of Rs. 47,33,619 was collected. This decrease was due to the fall in the income of the Gold Mining Companies and the Textile Mills and for the non-levy of the Excess Profits Tax on the profits earned during 1945-46. The incidence of taxation per head of population under income-tax and super-tax was Rs. 1-0-1 and Re. 0-11-6, respectively.

Distress Relief

With the failure of the North-East monsoon distress conditions became widespread and extensive areas in the Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts and some parts of Mandya, Shimoga and Kadur Districts were notified as affected areas. The following measures were taken to afford relief:—

An extent of 8,687 acres of tank beds were thrown open for raising short-term

crops like gidda ragi and jola. Food and fodder crops were raised in the receded area of the Krishnarajasagar lake to the extent of 3,600 acres. Jola stalks were supplied from the Mandya District to Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug. With a view to encouraging cultivation of short-term ragi, water was stored in some of the tanks in the Irwin Canal Area by temporarily bunding up the breached tanks and made available to over 5,485 acres of land for this purpose. All the State Forests and Amritmabal kavals in the affected areas were thrown open for the free grazing of cattle. Over one thousand tons of pressed hay were supplied to the Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts and sold at the subsidised rate of Rs. 35 per ton. Fodder depots were opened in several places and 12 lorries were made available for transport of fodder. Forty-three free kitchens were opened for catering to about 1,200 poor and indigent people; and 24 kitchens opened by philanthropic persons were working in addition. Land Improvement Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,26,401 and Takavi Loans to the extent of Rs. 2,14,203 were sanctioned in addition to loans for the purchase of seed grain. Programmes of relief work for the affected areas were drawn up to provide work for poor people. A sum of Rs. 2,49,986 was spent on village works and Rs. 9,18,873 on other public works under this category. The rules for granting seasonal remissions were liberalised and the remissions granted amounted to Rs. 9,44,173 in addition to suspensions sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 7,07,812. A scheme for granting subsidies for sinking irrigation wells up to half the cost was sanctioned and a grant of Rs. 7 lakhs made for the purpose. Subsidies to the extent of Rs. 6,80,728 were sanctioned to 2,054 applicants.

Food Supplies

Under the Foodgrains Acquisition Order, 14,49,133 pallas of paddy, 2,52,380 pallas of ragi, 19,285 pallas of jola and 3,228 pallas of other foodgrains were acquired during the year. The decrease in acquisition was due to very bad seasonal conditions. The fall in production was over 3,00,000 tons of foodgrains or nearly forty per cent of the total production in normal years. The Government of India, having been satisfied that the production in the State had fallen very much below normal, made additional allotments the total of such allotment being 78,188 tons of rice; 51,331 tons of millets, 56,583 tons of wheat and 17,500 tons of wheat products. Out of this, the quantities that were actually received were 66,145 tons of rice, 19,689 tons of millets, 31,526 tons of wheat and 8,822 tons of wheat products. The acquisition of all foodgrains was 17,51,526 pallas as against 25,13,834 pallas during the previous year, showing a reduction of 7,59,308 pallas.

Textile Supplies

Under the All-India zonal cloth distribution scheme an allotment of about 11,000 bales of cloth was made to the State and the Civil Supplies Department arranged for the distribution of this cloth evenly to all parts of the State. Under the All-India yarn distribution scheme, about 26,000 bales of yarn, including *ad hoc* supplies were received and distributed among the powerloom and handloom weavers and minor industries.

Agriculture

In view of the acute food shortage a sustained campaign for food production was made by the Agriculture Department. Seeds worth Rs. 1½ lakhs, manures worth Rs. 12½ lakhs and implements worth Rs. 16 lakhs were distributed to rayats.

The amount of subsidy given in the shape of concessions allowed in the sale of seeds and manures was about Rs. 6½ lakhs. Sprayers and chemicals worth over Rs. 2 lakhs were supplied. Two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight demonstration plots, 418 seed farms and 132 subvention farms were laid out in view of the need for intensive propaganda for agricultural improvement. Four hundred and eighty-two tons of groundnut oil cakes, 13½ tons of ammonium sulphate were supplied from the agricultural depots to rayats for growing vegetables. A total quantity of 136,500 lbs of vegetables were supplied to the public from the Government farms. A quantity of 3,000,000 lbs. of green grass produced on the Sunkal and Koramungala farms were sold to the public in Bangalore City due to the acute shortage of fodder for cattle.

Sericulture

The prevalence of attractive prices for silk and cocoons stimulated development in all branches of the sericulture industry. The area under mulberry cultivation increased to about 81,292 acres as against 75,000 acres in the previous year. The expansion of mulberry was restricted to enable more food crops being raised. Nearly 30 crores of Mysore race seed cocoons were produced during the year.

Livestock

The year was particularly unfavourable for livestock owing to adverse seasonal conditions consequent upon the failure of rains. The loss of cattle due to the fodder famine was estimated at about 50,000 heads of cattle. The widespread ravages of rinderpest during 1943-44 and the depletion of cattle through Army demands prior to cessation of hostilities, caused serious repercussions both in regard to milk supplies and the "bullock power" in the State.

Co-operation

The membership of the agricultural societies rose from 81,429 to 89,412, their share capital from Rs. 14,56,589 to Rs. 16,57,545, and their total working capital amounted to Rs. 53,72,722. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 44,37,508 and recovered Rs. 45,82,349 reducing the amount of overdues from Rs. 14,50,204 to Rs. 10,58,183. There were 643 Non-Agricultural Societies at the end of the year. Of these, 416 were credit institutions, 151 consumers' societies, 69 weavers' and other industrial societies and 7 miscellaneous ones. They had a total membership of 122,420, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 50,63,214, deposits amounting to Rs. 1,22,57,723, a total working capital of Rs. 2,17,04,542 and a total reserve fund of Rs. 27,18,711.

Trade

The total rail-borne trade in merchandise was Rs. 27,177,039 railway maunds, valued at about Rs. 69,66,87,209. The total road-borne trade in merchandise was 2,843,063 railway maunds valued at Rs. 6,69,84,000. The imports by road were 1,717,161 railway maunds valued at Rs. 3,89,39,500 and the exports by road were 1,125,902 railway maunds valued at Rs. 2,80,44,500.

Industries

There were 301 large industrial establishments employing, on an average 88,849 persons daily; of these establishments 272 were perennial and the remaining 29 seasonal. Nine cotton mills were working in the State. The quantities of piece-goods and yarn produced were 56,180,942 yards and 29,183,263 lbs. respectively. Six woollen mills were working with 365 looms, 9,002 spindles and 1,000 charkas, producing 10,617,059 lbs. of woollen goods.

Irrigation

The total number of minor tanks was 21,508, of which 5,697 were restored upto the end of June 1946. Forty-eight important irrigation works were in progress during the year. Among the large works of this class, mention may be made of the Kanva Reservoir works at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,72,760. The total length of the several channels was 1,899 miles irrigating a total extent of 2,36,206 acres. The total grant to the various irrigation works the execution of which was undertaken by the Irrigation Department was Rs. 1,14,47,140.

Railways

The open line mileage owned by the State, and the District Boards was 757.75, the same as last year. Of the total mileage, 9.88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field Railway branch which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 712.89 lakhs. The total gross earnings of all the State lines were Rs. 180.40 lakhs.

Electricity

The gross receipts of the Electrical Department amounted to Rs. 1,03,33,031. The net revenue realised after providing for working expenses and contribution to the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 63,42,871, giving a net return of 12.08 per cent on capital cost. The quantity of power sold was 287,144,746 units. The number of street lights increased to 19,468 as against 17,118 during the previous year.

Gold Mining

The total output of gold and silver was 168,325.202 ozs., and 12,143.287 ozs., respectively. The total value realised

was £ 2,567,254 showing a decrease owing to the drop in production on account of labour strikes and restricted supply of electric power. On the recommendation of the Gold Duty Relief Reviewing Committee, a gross relief of Rs. 21,76,000, Rs. 15,49,000 and Rs. 18,20,000 to Mysore, Oorgaum and Nundydroog Mines, respectively, was sanctioned for the year 1945. The net relief payable was Rs. 14,32,000, Rs. 10,75,000 and 12,80,000, respectively.

Medical

Of the 409 medical institutions working during the year, 341 were public, 29 non-public, 5 private aided, and 4 private non-aided; sixty-seven institutions were classified as hospitals and 342 as dispensaries. Fifty institutions were exclusively devoted for women and children and 359 were general institutions. There were 71 urban and 338 rural institutions. There was on an average one institution for every 71.98 square miles.

Education

The year marked a rapid advance in the expansion and development of the several grades and aspects of education. There were 9,372 public institutions with a total enrolment of 5,63,230. Besides these, there were 609 village indigenous

schools with a strength of 9,668. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 53.26. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University Education, amounted to Rs. 1,23,62,933. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-11-7. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1-6-7 was met from State Funds. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities on an enlarged scale during the year. The Council conducted 4,530 literacy classes and made 89,896 adults literate. The number of students in the University Colleges, including the Medical School, was 7,042. There were 939 women students in the University, and of these, 431 were successful in the several public examinations; 86 of whom got qualified for degrees.

Stores Purchase

The total value of stores, the purchase of which was arranged for by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several departments of Government, both from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 1,63,44,914. The value of orders placed with firms in foreign countries was Rs. 1,08,92,367 and the value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 54,52,547.

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30th APRIL 1947

There were some showers in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore but none in the other Districts.

The following figures show the progress of procurements :—

Source.	Quota (figures in tons.)	Progress.
I. Rice (including broken rice).—		
1. Coorg ... }	1,730 59	1,730 59
	12,000	5,026 79
2. Punjab ...	3,000	2,746
3. Tadepalliguddam ...	4,000	4,608
4. Sindh (Rice) ...	5,000	4,988 3
5. Imports ...	21,988	16,540 2
II. Millets.—		
1. Baluchistan ...	7,800	2,397
2. Orissa ...	56 8	33 8
3. Imports ...	11,319 0	11,080 6
III. Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products.—		
1. Wheat ...	46,986	46,845 3
2. Wheat flour ...	12,568	12,517 6
3. Maize ...	37,700	36,851 5
4. Coarse grain ...	11,175	13,794 5
IV. Barley.—		
1. Bikaner ...	645	645
2. Oats (Karachi and Calcutta) ...	1,000	..
V. Gram and Pulses.—		
Gram—		
1. Sindh ...	14,000	13,374
2. Punjab ...	1,500	1,500
3. C. P. & Berar ...	1,500	1,500 1
4. Faridkot ...	2,000	2,000
5. Patiala—		
Gram ...	2,400	2,400
Gram Dhal) ...	1,000	...
(Gram Dhal) ...	1,000	303 6
Pulses (Gram Flour) ...	365	365
6. Bhopal ...	1,000	1,000
7. Hyderabad ...	1,000	960 78
8. Jind ...	500	55 4
9. Hyderabad ...	11,930	5,220
10. C. P. & Berar ...	5,000	4,880
11. Rajaputana States ...	200	64
(Dholpur)		

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1947 to end of 30th April 1947.

	Tons.
1. Paddy ...	98,996
2. Ragi ...	23,386
3. Jola ...	2,746
4. Wheat ...	106
5. Other grains ...	835
Total	128,068

An allotment of 4,000 tons of maize, 3,000 tons to Indore, (C. I.) and 1,000 tons to Hyderabad (Deccan) has been made from the State. Against this quota, a quantity of 2,200 tons of maize has been already moved.

The purchase prices fixed for Bangalore City under the Harvest Order are noted below :—

Purchase price in rupee and annas per palla.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Paddy.—			
Fine ...	14	12	0
Medium ...	12	12	0
Coarse ...	11	12	0
Ragi ...	15	0	0
Jola ...	15	8	0
Navane and Bajra	14	0	0
Haraka and Save	13	8	0
Wheat ...	32	8	0

The control over cotton seeds has been transferred to the Director of Agriculture. The control over prices and movement of all kinds of edible oil and oil seeds has been withdrawn. The control price over groundnut cake has also been removed.

The stock position of wheat and wheat products is extremely low and is causing anxiety, the stock on 30th April 1947 being only 1,882 tons. The need for immediate supplies from outside is very urgent. The stock position of other cereals is fairly satisfactory. The stock position of pulses and particularly of tur dhal is very low.

Report for the fortnight ending May 15th, 1947.

There was slight rainfall in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Kadur and a few scattered showers in the other Districts.

The following figures show the progress of procurement—

Source.	Quota (Figures in tons).	Progress
I. Rice—		
Coorg	... 12,000	5,355'67
	1,730'59	1,730'59
2. Punjab	... 3,000	2,746
3. Sind (rice)	... 5,000	4,988'6
4. Imports	... 38,000	21,957
II. Millets—		
1. Baluchistan	. 7,800	2,397
2. Orissa	. 56'8	33'8
3. Imports (Milo)	. 5,000	...
III. Maize—Wheat and Wheat Products—		
1. Wheat	... 46,986	46,845'3
2. Wheat-flour	... 12,568	12,517'6
3. Maize	... 37,700	36,851'5
IV. Barley—		
1. Bikaner	. 645	645
2. Oats	. 1,000	767
V. Gram and Pulses—		
Gram—		
1. Sind	. 14,000	13,374
	7,000	...
2. Punjab	. 1,500 } 3,000 }	1,500 ..
3. C. P. and Berar	. 1,500	1,500 1
4. Faridkot	. 2,000	2,000
5. Patiala--		
Gram	. 1,000 } 2,100 }	2,400
Gramdhal	. 1,000	499'2
Gramflour	. 365	365
6. Bhopal	. 1,000	1,000
7. Hyderabad	. 1,000	960 7
8. Jind	. 500	385'4

Source	Quota (Figures in tons).	Progress
Pulses—		
1. Hyderabad	... 14,930	5,220
	3,000	...
2. C. P. and Berar	... 3,000	4,880
	3,000	...
3. Rajaputana States ... (Dholpur).	200	64

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1947 to end of 15th May 1947 :—

	Tons.
1. Paddy	... 99,563
2. Ragi	... 31,201
3. Jola	3,039
4. Wheat	... 109
5. Other grains	990
Total	1,34,902

An allotment of 4,000 tons of maize (3,000 tons) to Indore (C. I.) and 1,000 tons to Hyderabad (Dn.) has been made from the State. Against this quota, a quantity of about 3,000 tons of maize has already been despatched.

Statutory rationing has been working satisfactorily in 15 important cities and towns of the State. Government have sanctioned the introduction of statutory rationing in Sim Town in Tumkur District. This is being given effect to.

The ban on the movement of all kinds of edible oil and oil seeds has been removed.

The stock of wheat and wheat products is practically depleted and the position is causing anxiety. The issue of wheat has been completely stopped, except on medical advice and jola has been ordered to be issued in place of wheat. There are no prospects of obtaining wheat into the State for some months more. The stock position of other cereals is fairly satisfactory for the present. The stock position of pulses and gram and particularly of turdhal is very low.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

NOVEMBER 1946

The month under survey witnessed fluctuations in commodity prices. The prices of Tur-dhall, Horsegram, Cotton Seeds, Honkey Seeds, Tamarind, Coriander, Chillies, Pepper, Cardamoms, Ghee, Cotton (raw), Skins (raw), Bran and Cast iron registered a fall while the prices of Bengalgram, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Coconut Oil, Jaggery, Cocoanuts, Copra, Arrecanuts, Potatoes, Silk, Soapnut, Bricks, Tiles, Tobacco, Matches and Teak advanced as compared with the previous month.

The General Index Number of prices during November 1946 was 368 as compared with 366 in October 1946 and 315 in November 1945.

The following statement furnishes details :—

Sl. No.	GROUPS	Nov. 1946.	Oct. 1946	Nov. 1945
1	Food-grains and pulses	118	460	336
2	Oils and oil seeds	348	357	303
3	Other food articles	375	371	310
4	Textiles	237	231	241
5	Others	397	372	341
6	General Index Numbers	368	366	315

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during November 1946 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State pressed 363 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during November 1946 as against 679 bales in the previous month.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State :—

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in November 1946	5,912
Do in October 1946	5,509
Do in November 1945	7,401
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1946	17,563
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	21,952

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 285-0-0 during November 1946 as compared with Rs. 292-8-0 in October 1946 and Rs. 213-4-0 in November 1945.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during November 1946, as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the preceding year :—

	Average of Nov for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	November 1946	October 1946	November 1945	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
	Average of Nov 1927-29	Oct 1946	Nov. 1945				
Mill-woven goods.—							
Lbs. (600)	623	1,152	1,087	1,431	+81.9	+6.0	-19.5
Yards (600)	1,900	4,417	4,090	4,961	+132.5	+8.0	-10.9

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1940-41 to 1945-46 (Yards in thousands):—

Months	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
April	3,653	3,403	4,037	4,103	4,283	4,229	4,005
May	4,107	2,816	4,210	4,344	2,885	4,129	4,747
June	4,113	2,370	4,533	4,510	245	4,656	4,736
July	3,814	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,735
August	3,937	3,758	3,238	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,739
September	3,468	4,133	3,089	4,731	4,005	4,835	4,839
October	3,884	4,283	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	4,090
November	3,955	4,202	4,135	4,415	4,342	4,961	4,417
December	3,918	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,921	4,838	...
January	3,152	4,173	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697	...
February	2,708	3,788	4,018	4,920	3,519	4,178	...
March	3,768	3,992	4,295	4,636	3,993	4,695	...
Total	44,477	45,886	47,896	52,785	43,679	56,179	...

The total production of woven goods during November 1946, was 4,416,810 yards as compared with 4,090,218 yards in the previous month and 4,961,424 yards in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The production during the month under survey thus showed an increase by 326,592 yards or 8.0 per cent as compared with October 1946 and a decrease by 544,614 yards or 10.9 per cent as compared with November 1945.

The cotton cloth market was steady during the month. There was a heavy demand for mill cloth but the supply was reported to be too inadequate to meet the demand. Prices remained steady.

The following table shows the Ex-mill prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month under survey —

Sl No	Description of cloth	Rate per	Price Nov 1946
1	Dhoties—Mysore Mills (No 7038)	Per 8 yds	Rs 5
	3355		
	7184		
2	Shirtings—Mysore Mills	7 yds	
	7721	8 yds	
3	Coatings— Do (22 Range)		
4	Long Cloth— Do		
5	Towels— Do	Per	
6	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (Gold Standard—striped)	Per	0 14 1
6	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (Gold Standard—check)		1 0 6

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during November 1946 as compared with October 1946 and November 1945.—

Yarn	Nov 1946	October 1946	Nov 1945	Percentage change (+ or —) as compared with	
				October 1946	November 1945
Lbs (000)	2,156	2,111	,576	+21	—16.3

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during November 1946, was 2,156,130 lbs as compared with 2,111,465 lbs. in October 1946 and 2,576,073 lbs in November 1945. There was thus an increase in production by 44,665 lbs. or 2.1 per cent as compared with the previous month and a decrease by 419,943 lbs. or 16.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20^s per bundle of 10 lbs. during the month under survey was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

The production of sugar in the State during November 1946 was 3,116 tons as compared with 2,659 tons in October 1946.

Gold

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during the month under survey was 9,439 ozs., and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 25,01,335. The corresponding quantity and value figures for the previous month were 14,979 ozs. and Rs. 39,51,456.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of November 1946 as compared with October 1946 —

Description of Chemical	November 1946	October 1946
	Tons Cwt	Tons Cwt
Sulphuric Acid (non fuming)	352 1	120 11
Do (fuming)		
Ammonium Sulphate (Nutril)		4 0
Do (Acid)		
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)		
Nitric Acid (d)	10	1
Aluminium Sulphate	3 3	5 0
Copper Sulphate	36 2	2 11
Ferrous Sulphate		
Magnesium Sulphate	3 0	2 19
Alum	2 14	5 0

Alcohol

Production of absolute alcohol in the State during the month under survey was 31,891 gallons as compared with 27,513 gallons in the previous month.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of glass and enamelware during November 1946 as compared with October 1946 was as follows —

	November 1946	October 1946
	Rs	Rs
Glassware	59,000	62,500
Enamelware	Nil	Nil

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—The market indicated some improvement in transactions consequent on the receipt of orders from Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The prices quoted ranged from Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 per lb. The market was active.

Spun Silk.—The volume of transactions which had suffered during the previous month recorded a slight improvement during the month. Prices deteriorated.

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore cocoons was Rs. 1-10-0 per lb. while the lowest was Rs. 1-0-0 per lb. The prices of Cross Breed cocoons ranged from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by Industries Department during the month under survey was 63 as compared with 30 in October 1946. The enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies from both within and outside the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of the Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

- (1) Production and requirements of oil seeds, oils and oil cakes for 1946-47.
- (2) Purchase of white and yellow wools
- (3) Facilities offered by Government for the manufacture of essential oils and indigenous drugs.
- (4) Allotment of quota of Ceylon Coconut oil to Mysore State
- (5) Use of Salt for Industrial and Agricultural purposes
- (6) Establishment of a Cardamom Bleaching Centre at Sakleshpur

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this Survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of November 1946. It is seen therefrom that 10 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month with a total authorised Capital of Rs. 49,20,000 of which a sum of Rs. 10,91,000 was subscribed and paid up.

Three Companies incorporated outside the State filed the documents required by Section 277 (1) of the Mysore Companies Act during the month under Survey.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of November 1946 was 2,418,126 maunds as compared with 2,419,898 maunds in October 1946 and 2,528,718 maunds in November 1945.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 14,82,600 as compared with Rs. 18,61,996 in the previous month and Rs. 12,29,865, in the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of November 1946.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1911	Per cent	Price in November 1946	Ratio
Food-grains and Pulses.							
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. a. p 15 8 0	100	Rs. a. p 82 9 4	210
2	Paddy	Combatore sanna	610 "	36 0 0	100	104 9 0	290
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	100 "	16 8 0	100	60 6 0	362
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	195
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	7 4 0	100	70 0 0	966
6	Ballar or Avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 0 0	100	87 0 0	529
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	12 0 0	100	44 0 0	387
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "				
Total					800		2,928
Average							418
Oils and oil seeds							
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs	5 8 0	100	17 0 6	309
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 6	100	17 0 6	374
3	Cocoonut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	28 0 0	370
4	Kerosene oil	White—B O C or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 8	206
5	Cotton seeds	Ex ginning factories	24 lbs	0 12 0	100	4 2 0	550
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	83 0 0	361
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	98 0 0	100	127 18 0	955
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	66 8 0	350
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	46 0 0	317
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	31 0 0	358
Total					1,000		3,480
Average							348
Other food articles							
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs	2 0 6	100	8 8 6	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	9 5 7	499
3	Cocoonuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	235 14 5	586
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs	6 4 0	100	23 9 7	378
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	195 "	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	144
6	Areca nut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	42 4 10	445
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	26 8 5	311
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measures	4 8 0	100	12 12 0	283
9	Chilies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	25 lbs.	2 10 0	100	10 12 10	412
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	84 9 0	407
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	16 0 0	160
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached—Saklespur	2 "	42 8 0	100	102 8 2	240
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds. of 32 lbs.	28 0 0	100	256 4 0	915
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26½ lbs.	16 0 0	100	49 0 0	806
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	7 2 9	159
Total					1,500		5,620
Average							375
Textiles							
1	Yarn	Grey—80s local	10 lbs	5 4 6	100	11 11 0	232
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	163 0 0	100	255 0 0	183
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 18 9	257
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—charaka reeled	lb.	7 14 0	100	24 6 5	297
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhories	Grey—average of 38" x 4 yds. wg. 40 tolas and 44" x 7 yds. wg. 41 tolas.	Do	1 1 6	100	9 8 0	299
Total					500		1,183
Average							237

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in November 1946	Ratio
Others							
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt	Rs a p	100	Rs a p	188
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do		57 0 0	100	107 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	4½ lbs	54 0 0	100	102 0 0	424
4	Bran	Bombay		1 0 0	100	4 4 0	229
5	Soapnut	Malnad	140	6 0 0	100	14 0 0	455
6	Bees wax	Local	26½	2 12 0	100	12 8 0	294
7	Turmeric	Imported	25	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	267
8	Skins goats and sheep	Local, raw	26	4 8 0	100	12 0 0	421
9	Bricks	Wire cut burnt local	No 100	90 0 0	100	379 0 0	477
10	Tiles	Margalore pattern local	1 000	19 0 0	100	90 0 0	893
11	Cast iron	Local	1 000	39 0 0	100	130 0 0	407
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	Cwt	6 12 0	100	27 8 0	614
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	25 lbs	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	760
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	Gross	0 19 0	100	6 4 0	438
15	Encl (Casuarina)	Unsplit	C ft	2 10 0	100	11 8 0	459
			Ton	6 12 0	100	81 0 0	
Total					1,500		8,968
Average							897

ABSTRACT

Item No	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	November 1946	Ratio	General Index No
1	Food-grains and pulses	8	800	2,923	418	846
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1,000	3,480	848	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	5,620	975	
4	Textiles	6	500	1,185	237	
5	Others	15	1,500	5,968	897	
				19,171	868	

APPENDIX II.

Detailed Statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of November 1946.

Number	Class and Name	Name of Agents and Secretaries	Objects	Authorised	Subscribed	Paid up	Situation of the Registered office
				Rs	Rs	Rs	
1	III. Trading and Manufacturing— (e) Engineering— United Engineering Corporation Ltd (e) Agencies (Including Mfg Agent Company)—	Director, Mr H S Sutyarnarayana Rao	To carry on the business of Civil and Mechanical Engineering	5,00,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	25, Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore City
2	M. N. Basavaraj & Co, Ltd	Managing Director, Mr M N Basavarajulu	To carry on the business of Bankers, Agents, Secretaries	20,000	13,000	13,000	368, New Sayyaji Rao Road, Mysore.
3	III (s) Others— F W Pollack & Co, (South India Ltd)	Mr C H Steinbach	General Trading	2,00,000	25,000	25,000	1, Fairfield Road, Bangalore City
4	India Lin Industries, Ltd	Director, Mr Japada, B Moody	Manufacturers and dealers in Lin and other metallic container	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	62 Nagappa Street, New Extension, Seshadriuram, Bangalore City
5	Industrial Expansion, Ltd	Director, Mr S R Ramakrishna	Manufacturers and dealers in stationery articles and office equipments	1,00,000	20,000	20,000	Long View, Whitefield, Bangalore
6	Mysore Water Proof Ltd	Mg Director, Mr Ramaswamy, B A, A I S C	Manufacturers and dealers in leather, cloth, oil cloth, oil skin, etc	5,00,000	16,000	16,000	45, East Anjaneeya Temple Street, Basavangudi, Bangalore City
7	Rudra Industries, Ltd	Director, Mr B Rudra	General Trading	1,00,000	2,000	2,000	Sri Krishna Jindings Avenue Road, Bangalore City
8	Soaps and Chemicals, Ltd	(Mysore) Mr B Rudra	To manufacture and deal in all kinds of soaps and other allied products	5,00,000	75,000	75,000	Do
9	IV Mill and Presses— (a) Cotton Mill — Tungabhadra Textiles, Ltd	Mg Director, Mr P Subramanyam	To carry on the business of ginning, pressing and spinning of all kinds of Cotton, Wool Hemp and Jute, etc	25,00,000	90,000	90,000	41, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore City
			Total ...	19,20,000	10,91,000	10,91,000	

APPENDIX II-A.

Statement showing the names of companies incorporated outside the Mysore State which have places of business in the State and which have filed the documents required by Section 277 (1) of the Mysore Companies Act during the month of November 1946.

Date of Registration	Name of the Company	Object of the Company	Authorised	Subscribed	Paid up	Country of origin	Name and address of the person authorised to accept service on behalf of the company
			Rs	Rs	Rs		
5th November 1946 ...	Durgaprasad Ramachandran, Ltd	General Trading	10,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	United Provinces.	Mr Balkunthanath Kandelwal, 281, Rangaswamy Temple Street, Bangalore.
28th do	Indian Marketing and Distributing Co., Ltd.	To act as Managing Agents, Secretaries, Treasurers, etc	5,00,000	3,070	3,070	Madras	Mr M P Srinivasan, 21, Seshadri Road, Bangalore City.
7th do	Punjab National Bank, Ltd	Banking ...	1,00,00,000	...	...	Lahore	Mr Ramalal Gakhar, No. 27, Kempegowda Road Extension, Bangalore City.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1947—A Rise of 4 Points.

The working class cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of February 1947, works up to 255.1 which is higher than the previous month's figure by 4.0 points.

The Index Number of the Food group, as compared with the previous month has advanced by 4.8 points, to 284.3 owing to a rise in the prices of Avareddhal, Meat, Ghee, Onions, Fruits, Groundnut oil, Coconut, Tamarind, and Chillies.

The Index Number of the Fuel and Lighting group rose by 0.7 points to 206.6 points, on account of rise in the price of castor oil.

An increase in the price of washing soap and supary resulted in the rise of Index number of Miscellaneous group by 1.1 points to 281.9.

The Index Number of Clothing and House Rent group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers					
			Year ended June 1936		January 1947		February 1947		January 1947	February 1947				
			Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.			
<i>Food.—</i>														
Raw Rice	Seer	...	14.0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	(Measures)	...	22.6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	"	...	6.6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram. Dhal	"	...	0.7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	"	...	3.4	0	2	8	0	10	8	0	10	8	400	400
Bengalgram Dhal	"	...	1.4	0	2	11	0	6	9	0	6	9	231	231
Avare Dhal	"	...	0.6	0	2	7	0	12	6	0	13	5	484	519
Green gram	"	...	1.2	0	2	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	375	375
Sugar Wt.	"	...	1.9	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	2	8	200	200
Jaggery	Viss	...	1.9	0	3	6	0	12	9	0	12	9	364	364
Coffee seeds (Wt.)	Seer	...	1.4	0	3	11	0	12	0	0	11	9	306	300
Meat (Weight)	2 lbs.	...	7.2	0	7	0	1	14	0	2	0	0	429	457
Curds (Measure)	Seer	...	1.9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253
Milk	"	...	6.1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee (Wt.)	"	...	2.7	0	6	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	283	300
Onions	Viss	...	1.0	0	1	3	0	9	1	0	11	9	727	940
Vegetables	"	...	5.6	0	2	6	0	10	11	0	10	4	437	413
Fruits	Doz.	...	0.9	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	11	200	246
Gingelly oil (Wt.)	Seer	...	2.5	0	2	0	0	7	2	0	7	1	358	354
Groundnut oil	"	...	0.4	0	1	8	0	5	10	0	6	3	350	375
Salt (Measure)	"	...	1.1	0	1	3	0	1	9	0	1	8	140	133
Cocoanut	Each	...	1.0	0	1	0	0	4	6	0	5	2	450	517
Tamarind	Viss	...	0.9	0	3	3	0	10	7	0	10	10	326	333
Chillies	"	...	2.0	0	7	4	2	7	5	2	10	1	538	574
Coriander (Measure)	Seer	...	1.3	0	1	5	0	8	4	0	7	11	588	559
Garlic (Wt.)	"	...	0.7	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	200	200
Wheat Flour	"	...	1.4	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	163	163
Soji (measure)	"	...	1.3	0	2	5	0	7	6	0	7	6	310	310
Ready made coffee	Cup	...	6.3	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	203
Total	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number of All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279.5	284.3

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			January 1947			February 1947			January 1947	February 1947
			Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.		
Fuel and Lighting.—													
Firewood ..	Maund	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil (Wt.)	Seer	7.7	0	1	11	0	7	2	0	7	4	374	383
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	156	156
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen	4.3	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	240	240
Total ...			100.0										
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting												205.9	206.6
Clothing.—													
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds.	14.6	2			3	13	3	3	13	3	187	187
Coating ..	Per Yard	22.5	0			0	10	9		10	9	195	195
Shirting ..	"	21.5	0			0	7	6		7	6	188	188
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	"	3.0	0			0	10	1		10	1	252	252
Sarees ...	Each	22.4	3			6	12	0		12	0	225	225
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard	16.0	0			0	9	10		9	10	197	197
Total ...			100.0										
Index Number—Clothing												201.1	201.1
House Rent.—													
House rent		100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total			100.0										
Index Number—House Rent												100	100
Miscellaneous —													
Shaving	1 shave	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Washing soap	1 Bar	17.5	0	4	0	0	13	9	0	14	6	341	363
Supari (Wt.)	Seer Wt.	8.4	0	3	6		1	11	1	3	6	512	557
Beedi	Bundle of 25	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Amusement	One show	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	188
Education	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Medicine	Btle. of mix.	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175
Flowers	One bunch	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Household Necessaries	Seer Wt.	22.5	0		0	0	15	7	0	15		312	312
Total ...			100.0										
Index Number—Miscellaneous												274.8	281.9
						Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers						
							January 1947		February 1947				
Food						53.5	279.5		284.3				
Fuel and Lighting						7.0	205.9		206.9				
Clothing						13.8	201.1		201.1				
House Rent						6.4	100.0		100.0				
Miscellaneous						19.3	274.8		281.9				
Total						100.0							
Cost of Living Index Number							251.1		255.1				

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| Rabelais | The Five Books of Gargantua and Pantagruel (Modern Library Giant 65) (080) |
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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. X]

Bangalore, July 31, 1947

[No. 7

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY



The Birthday of His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Mysore, was celebrated by his loyal subjects at Mysore and other parts of the State on 9th July 1947

BIRTHDAY AWARDS

His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to confer Gandabherunda titles on the following persons at the Birthday Durbar held on Thursday the 10th July 1947:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>
1. MR. J. APPAJI GOWDA, B.A. (HONS.), <i>Minister for Revenue and Communications.</i>	.. RAJAKARYAPRAVINA
2. MR. M. SULTAN MOHIYUDDIN, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed., <i>Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University.</i>	... ADEEB-UL-MULK
3. MR. S. NARAYANA RAO, M.A., <i>Revenue Commissioner.</i>	... RAJAKARYAPRASAKTA
4. MR. M. NAVANEETHAM NAIDU, B.A., B.L., <i>Excise Commissioner.</i>	... RAJAKARYAPRASAKTA
5. Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY, <i>Member, Representative Assembly, Mysore.</i>	... RAJASEVAPRASAKTA
6. MR. RAJANAHALLI RAMA SETTY, <i>Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., Davangere.</i>	... DHARMAPRAKASA
7. MR. N. RUDRIAH, <i>Mandi Merchant, Old Tharagupet, Bangalore City.</i>	... DHARMAPRAKASA
8. MR. SINGACHARI, <i>Palace Sonarkhana, Mysore.</i>	... SWARNAKALANIPUNA

PUBLIC SERVICE MEDALS

Messrs.—

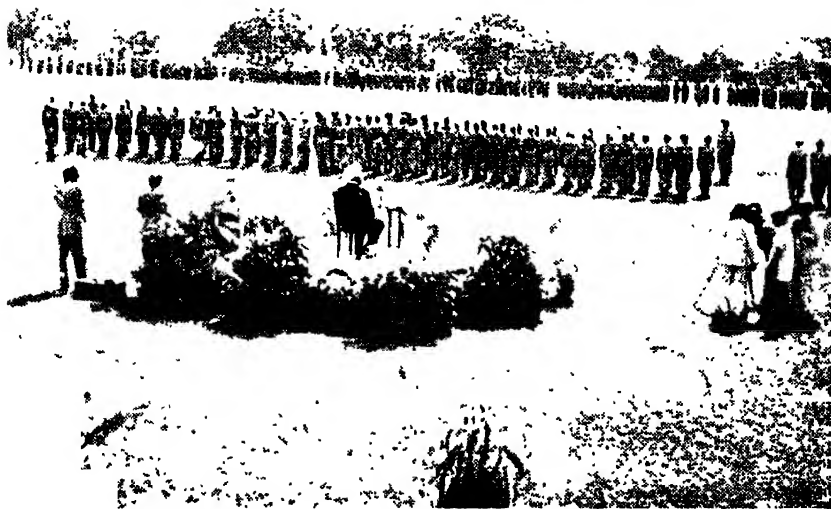
1 A Venkatappa Setty	... Jeweller, Mandya Town.
2 T G Gubbi Hutchappa	... Merchant, Tumkur.
3 C Pattabhirama Setty	... Merchant and Landholder, Chiknaikanballi.
4 Srimathi Lingamma	... Mallappanahalli, Hiriur Taluk.
5 Khamitkar Esvarappa	... Son of Mr. Ramaswamy, Cloth Merchant, Davangere.
6 Mothi Veerappa	... Son of Mr. Sankarappa, Stationer, Davangere.
7 Virupakshappa	... Sidlaghatta.
8 M Krishnaswami Pillai	... Sri Rampuram, Bangalore City.
9 S Ghouse Mohiyuddin	... Proprietor, Daily Al-Kalam Press, Bangalore.
10 Haji H Mohamad Khan	... Son of late Mr. Mahmood Khan of Huliya, Tumkur District.
11 M Hanumanthiah	... Member, R. A. and Landlord, Nelamangala.
12 S Venkatappa	... Siddapur, Bangalore.

13	K N Iyyanna Setty	...	Mandy Merchant, New Taragupet, Bangalore City.
14	Singam Rangaswamappa	...	Vice-President of the City Municipal Council and Member, City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore City.
15	Venkatasubbiah of Hoskote	...	Hoskote.
16	Syed Mohiyuddin Hussain	...	Sur Khazi, Chitaldrug.
17	H V Kothandaramayya	...	Holalkere.
18	M Subbiah	...	Land-holder, Seringapatam.
19	T L Gangoji Rao	..	Silk Merchant and Member, R. A., Bangalore City.
20	Gunapaliah	...	Vice-President, Town Municipal Council, Saligrama.
21	D Rangasetty	...	Rice Mill-Owner, Hosaholalu, Krishnarajpet Taluk.
22	S Kallumalige Gowda	...	Ooty.
23	H Subbanna	...	Landlord, Kortagere.
24	Abdul Rub	...	Landholder, Holavanahalli.
25	Channakrishnappa	...	Landholder, Nerlakeere, Madhugiri Taluk.
26	Patel Basappa	...	R. A. Member, Byadaredihalli, Challakere Taluk.
27	Patel Thammanna	...	Gopunahally Village, Challakere Taluk.
28	S Surnaik	...	Gramasudharaka, Kasaba Hobli, Challakere Taluk.
29	Iyanahalli Sharanappa	...	Son of Mr. Rudrappa, Davangere.
30	K Ramakrishna Bhat	..	Sahukar, Hittandur, Thirthahalli Taluk.
31	Siravanthe Bidarada Solabanna Setty.		Sahukar and Merchant, Sagar.
32	S M Bawker	...	Saklespur.
33	Durgaprasad	...	Son of Mr. Jayaram Prasad, Kyasapura Village, Closepet Taluk.
34	S Srinivas, F R.H.S.	...	Jodidar, Kacharakanahalli, Bangalore.
35	Venkateshiah Setty	...	Sahukar, Hosakote.
36	G N Shankaranarayana Setty	...	Of Messrs. G. N. Shankaranarayana Setty & Bros., Bowringpet.
37	Belgodu Rangiah Setty	...	Landlord, Konanur, Arkalgud Taluk.
38	Balappa Reddy	...	Krishnarajapuram, Bangalore South Taluk.
39	Chowdiah	...	Municipal Councillor, Mysore.
40	P H Gurubasavarya	...	Gramasudharaka, Bannur Hobli, T.-Narsipur Taluk.
41	A N Ramanna	...	Chairman of the Village Panchayet, Shollapura Village in Tarikere Taluk.

Scout Service Medal

42	V N M Felix	District Scout Master, Kolar Gold Field Area.
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PARADE OF MYSORE STATE TROOPS



Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar Dewan of Mysore, seated on a dais watching Infantry Troops marching past at the Ceremonial Parade of Mysore State Troops, held at the Palace Parade Grounds, Bangalore, on 17th July 1947.



The Dewan taking the Salute.

ATTESTATION PARADE OF STATE TROOPS

DEWAN TAKES THE SALUTE

An Attestation Parade of the Mysore State Troops was held on the Palace Polo Grounds, Bangalore, on 17th July 1947, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, taking the Salute. There was a large gathering including army officers of the Southern Command, Bangalore Sub-Area.

The Dewan was received by Brigadier K. H. Preston, Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, and the Parade gave a general salute. The Attestation Ceremony followed. The large number of recruits, who completed their initial training, took their Oath of Loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja.

The Dewan addressing the troops declared that the Mysore State Troops had established great traditions of gallantry

in the field, loyalty in outlook and discipline in the ranks. A tribute to such hard-won traditions came recently when His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presented a Saluting Gun. The recruits before him were fortunate in having such traditions behind them for they helped the morale and discipline of any fighting unit. They had taken an oath which was inviolable and was the most supreme oath any member of any fighting force anywhere could take. They had sworn to be loyal to His Highness the Maharaja, the Ruling Family and the Government established by law. He was sure that they would carry out the obligations of their oath and he wished them all success.

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LAPSE OF PARAMOUNTCY

"ALL RIGHTS AND JURISDICTION CEDED TO OR ASSUMED BY THE CROWN WILL REVERT TO THE RULER OF THE STATE FOR THE GREATER HAPPINESS AND CONTENTMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF MYSORE."

Declared Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, in his address to the Joint Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council held at the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore, on 5th July 1947. The following is the full text of the Dewan's address :—

Let me accord to you all a most cordial welcome and express to you my thanks for your presence this morning. This is the second occasion in the working of the new constitution when a joint session of the two Houses has been convened. It is intended to mark the importance of the step that the State of Mysore is about to take.

As Honourable Members are aware, His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to direct that the State of Mysore should join in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly formed of British Indian Provinces contiguous to its own area and that a delegation should proceed from the State to partake in such deliberations.

3rd June Statement.

The statement of His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government made on 3rd June 1947 contemplates two Dominions in India and two Constituent Assemblies meeting to decide upon the nature of the constitution for each of the two Dominions and for such States as are willing to join a Union or Federation with the Dominion. There have been preliminary negotiations with British Indian leaders on certain fundamentals which must be accepted with a view to enable a State to partake in the deliberations. These fundamental pro-

positions having been accepted and certain misunderstandings and misgivings removed by leading British Indian politicians, the State of Mysore has found it possible to partake in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly. In the negotiations that took place in February of this year between the Negotiating Committee of the States and a similar Committee of British India, it was recognised that the entry of a State into the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly was a voluntary act and that no compulsion would be exercised for the purpose. It was equally made clear that there was no desire to question the monarchical form of Government in any State and that the Constituent Assembly would not in any way concern itself with the monarchical form of Government existing in the States. Speaking of Mysore, it will be quite superfluous on my part to give expression to the universal regard with which the monarchical system of Government is held by the subjects of the State and the loyalty they feel to the person of the gracious Ruler. It was also made quite clear in the negotiations that there could be no question of interference with the internal affairs of the State and that the State would retain all powers and jurisdiction over all subjects other than those specifically accepted by the States as Union subjects. It has also been clearly understood that even as

the act of entry into the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly was a voluntary act decided upon by the Ruler of the State so would the accession of the State to a Federation or Union after the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly are finally known, be a voluntary act which the Ruler of the State would decide upon when the picture of such a Federation or Union fully and finally comes into view. I wish to emphasize these facts so that the position of the State of Mysore and of the Delegation may be clear beyond all doubt from the very beginning. The object of the Delegation which will proceed to partake in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly is to co-operate in the framing of a constitution which, it is fervently hoped, will ultimately prove acceptable to the State. The occasion to decide upon the question of entry into a Federation or Union will arise at a later stage when the Ruler of the State will have to come to a decision and sign the 'Treaty of Accession.

Negotiating Committees

I referred to the Negotiating Committees which met and clarified issues forming the fundamental basis for a State to take the first and initial step of joining in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly. There was another set of negotiations which have a special bearing on the present occasion and to which I should like to refer. The Negotiating Committee of the British Indian Constituent Assembly was keen on coming to an agreement with the Negotiating Committee of the States on allotment and distribution of seats to the States and on the method adopted in choosing the delegates who will partake in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly. As Honourable Members are aware, a total number of 93 seats was allotted to all the States on the basis of the population of the

States combined, but it was left to the States to arrange how these 93 seats should be distributed amongst them. A State like that of Mysore which has a population running into millions did not present any difficulty as its number was determined by the number of the millions of its population. But the States which had populations less than a million each had to be grouped together and seats allotted to such groups. This was one of the tasks on which the two Negotiating Committees had to come to an understanding. I need not go into the details of the arrangements decided upon as they do not directly concern the State of Mysore. According to its population, the State of Mysore could send seven delegates to the Constituent Assembly. The method of choosing members from the States was again the subject of negotiation between the two Committees. It was agreed that at least 50 per cent of the members should be chosen by the elected members of the Legislature in a State where such Legislature existed. I wish to draw pointed attention to this agreement arrived at, as it has a direct bearing on the decisions that have been announced regarding the election of certain members to the Constituent Assembly. His Highness the Maharaja having decided that the Delegation consisting of the Dewan and six members should proceed to take part in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly, it was necessary that three members should be elected by the elected members of the Legislature. It was my duty to tender advice to His Highness as to how the election should be conducted. There has been some discussion as regards how many members should be elected, who should form the candidates for election and what part the elected members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly should play in the election. Precedents have been cited from the

British Indian Provinces. I mentioned in my statement to the Representative Assembly as early as October last that if conditions which prevailed in British Indian Provinces existed here which would enable presentation of a unanimous selection of candidates to form the Delegation, it would relieve me of a great responsibility. If by agreement of all parties concerned a panel of names had been put forward my responsibility would have been lighter. I make no complaints whatsoever, but I found that there was no possibility of even a nearness or proximity to such an agreed arrangement. Taking all these facts into consideration and having regard to the numerical strength of each House and the powers and responsibilities vested in each of them, I made my submission to His Highness the Maharaja that two members might be elected from the Legislative Council by and from among the elected members and two from the Representative Assembly again by and from among the elected members of that body, two other members of the Delegation being nominated. I feel notwithstanding the criticism that may easily be levelled against the Dewan that this is the best arrangement under the circumstances. The domestic infelicity that may be occasioned in any party by this decision is neither of my creation nor is it my responsibility.

Elected Members

There is however one regret that I have to express and one apology that I have to convey. My regret is most sincere and I trust my apology will be accepted. I have to apologise most sincerely to the non-elected members of both Houses and particularly to the nominated members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly for my apparent discourtesy in excluding them from the right to partake in the election to the

Constituent Assembly. I have already explained that the right to elect is confined to elected members only because of the agreement which was arrived at between the two Negotiating Committees. Though my presence may not have made any difference, yet I have to state it as a matter of fact, that at the stage when negotiations on this particular subject were undertaken, I was in U. S. A. and was therefore unable to participate in the discussion. His Highness's Government and I in particular have always attached the highest value to the part that nominated members have played in the deliberations of the two Houses. The cynic may say that they have generally supported the Government and that the appreciation is merely a *quid pro quo* for such support. Apart from the incorrectness of such an observation, it is, however, a fact that the contribution of many of them has been marked by a deep and wide knowledge of many subjects which have been their special study by a disposition not to be hide-bound by mandates from particular constituencies and by the desire to see both the obverse and the reverse of a picture before giving their decision on any question coming before them. Let there be no misunderstanding whatsoever that their exclusion from the right to partake in the election means anything more than our desire to observe both in spirit and letter such agreements as have been arrived at in the negotiations. I am confident that those who have been parties to these negotiations—the British Indian leaders—will on their part observe quite as scrupulously whatever arrangements, agreements or conventions have been arrived at.

Union Subjects

Let me now turn to a more important aspect of the question, the purpose for which the Delegation will go and the part which it is expected to play. I

have said on more than one occasion that each member of the Delegation is free to express his own views and that there would be no compulsion or dictation from any source, but I have also expressed the hope repeatedly that the Delegation will act as a unit and speak with one voice. When it is remembered that howsoever the members of the Delegation may be constituted they will have one common purpose, one overwhelming and identical interest, I see no reason why there should be divergence of views or divided counsels among the members of the Delegation. The Mysore Delegation wishes Mysore to play its part in the greater life of India. It wants Mysore to have an honoured place and a dignified position in the counsels which ultimately will decide the policy relating to and the nature of the governance of all those subjects which have been declared to be Union subjects, *viz.*, Defence, External Affairs and Communications. At the same time, I am certain that it will be the desire of every Delegate, as indeed it is the wish of the people of the State, that the special rights and interests of the State should be preserved, that the characteristic of the administration of Mysore should be maintained and that there should be no external interference either with the methods of administration in the State or with the traditions and institutions which have become a part and parcel of the cultured life of the State. As I see it, these are not irreconcilable or incompatible views. I shall not go into details on the subject, for, I am sure that this view is shared by all the subjects of His Highness. Let us all hope, therefore, that by discussions, arguments and persuasions, we may be able to achieve the objective we all have in view of a Central Government for the Federation or Union which will function efficiently and effectively in the range of subjects which the States agree should form its responsibility and

that the federating units will never have the fear of their own special jurisdiction being encroached upon either imperceptibly or much less deliberately.

Powers of Central Government

I have been led to these reflections and to a reiteration of the position of Mysore owing to certain observations and statements that are being made in British India. There are vague statements floating about the need for a strong Central Government. If by a strong Central Government, it is meant that the jurisdiction conferred voluntarily by the federating units over subjects administered by the Centre should be effectively administered, no one could quarrel with that proposition. But if by that expression it is intended to convey the idea that the powers of the Central Government should extend beyond what are specifically and in detail agreed to by the federating units and particularly by the States, if it is suggested that ultimately such a Central Government should function more as a Unitary rather than a Federal Government, then I have no hesitation in suggesting that the advocates of such a strong Central Government are making a grievous mistake.

A Marked Difference

There is clearly a marked difference between the position of Indian Provinces and of the Indian States and what may perhaps apply to British Indian Provinces is not applicable and cannot be applied necessarily to Indian States whose administration has not been under the regime of a strong Unitary Government. But if I may be permitted, as one who has spent many years of political life in British India, I should like to make a few observations on the position of British Indian provinces though they may not be strictly relevant from the States' point of view. The course of political thought during

the last three decades in our country has been clear and unmistakable. The most insistent cry has been for Provincial Autonomy with as little interference as possible from the Centre, for legislatures and executives in the Provinces to function freely except to the extent that it is necessary for the Centre to administer subjects of common concern to all the areas. There have even been advocates, and strong advocates, who have pleaded for residual powers to vest in the Provinces and not in the Centre, except in cases of extreme emergency when the peace and security of the country were threatened. This sentiment for Provincial Autonomy to the largest extent possible is deeply rooted in the minds of the people. It has been suggested that the British Unitary administration over the Provinces has been for many decades centralised and there is no reason why a liberal but a strong Central Government should not function in the new order of things. It is however to be remembered that such a strong Unitary Government at the Centre was possible when the peaceful pathetic contentment of the masses had not been stirred, when Provincial administrations were not subjected to organised public criticism in the Provinces and when there were neither legislatures nor ministries in any of the Provinces. The co-existence of these institutions seems to me to be incompatible with a high degree of centralised authority over numerous subjects which is apparently what is suggested by the advocates of a strong Central Government.

It may be freely admitted that the division of India has created special problems of its own which were not thought of when the constitution of an undivided India was contemplated.

Voluntary Attachment

It is my personal view that if a constitution which takes into full consideration

the great urge for Provincial Autonomy emerges out of the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly, the result will be indirectly, if not directly, a stronger Central Government than the one which may be created by the absorption of numerous powers by the Centre. I venture to express the opinion that the desire of the units to rally round the Centre at all times of stress and crisis and to help the Central Government ignoring legal and constitutional proprieties as between the Centre and the Units, will be far greater when they enjoy the maximum autonomy. The voluntary attachment of the Units to the Centre will grow in intensity and the Centre will realise what powerful help it can get from the federating Units, not through the strong steel bonds of inescapable constitutional ties, but through the much more influential silken fastenings of common interest, of common endeavour and of the need for common protection from every danger. Though it cannot be cited as a parallel but only as a distant analogy, one can recall how time after time the Dominions of the British Commonwealth have rallied to the mother country and made enormous and almost impossible sacrifices when no constitutional ties however strong would have brought about the same happy result. These are my personal views regarding the Provinces which I have ventured to make without necessarily expecting complete agreement. But I hope before ultimate decisions are taken the viewpoint that I have daringly expressed will be considered by the Constitution-makers.

Freedom of Administration

Speaking of a State like Mysore whose position I have already stated differs from that of the Provinces and whose administration has been virtually free from any outside control, I feel that public opinion will be strongly in favour of retaining and

exercising all those powers which are not specifically and voluntarily given to the Union Government. But even so, if the State of Mysore ultimately, through its gracious Ruler, decides to join the Union, there can be no doubt where its sympathies and interest lie and in times of stress the full co-operation of the State will be extended to the Central Government without regard to constitutional limitations. I feel, therefore, it would be a wise policy and certainly so far as the States are concerned the only correct policy to so frame the constitutional structure as to allow the federating Units and particularly the States, the largest amount of freedom in administration even with reference to the Union subjects specifically and voluntarily allotted by the Units.

Paramountcy

There is another subject which is relevant to the consideration of these problems and regarding which I should like to share my oppressive thoughts with you. A great controversy is raging in British India regarding paramountcy and what should happen when British paramountcy disappears. I do not want to enter into the list of those who are engaged in wordy legal battles over this controversy. I venture to think that a knowledge of the actual details of the administration and of the manner in which paramountcy has worked in the past at least in some of the States would be more useful than all the legal tomes which have been so freely relied upon by the controversialists. I should like to confine myself to the State of Mysore and what the people of Mysore expect immediately when the British quit their responsibilities for the governance of the country. I have no doubt whatsoever that the entire people of the State are desirous and anxious that the jurisdiction and rights ceded to or assumed by the

Crown should revert to the State simultaneously with the British quitting their responsibility for the governance of the country. It is a matter of common knowledge that the yoke of paramountcy has sat very lightly indeed over the administration of the State for over three decades and that except by voluntary agreements in matters of common concern between British India and the State of Mysore there has been no invasion on the rights of the administration. It seems most anomalous that the administrators in British India who have been much more subjected to the domination of the British administration should assume powers over the administration of the people of the State who have been comparatively free from such domination. If and when in pursuance of the constitutional arrangement which is acceptable to the State and the Ruler of Mysore, the State enters into a federation or union, no question of paramountcy can possibly arise, but even in the interim period I venture to state that such jurisdiction as paramountcy exercised within the boundaries of the State and such rights as were ceded to or assumed by the Crown, must necessarily revert to the State of Mysore.

Civil and Military Station

The retrocession of the Civil and Military Station is a question which has long been agitating the minds of the citizens of the State. I do not think there is one single citizen in Mysore who will for a moment concede that after the 15th August 1947 the Civil and Military Station should not form part and parcel of the State of Mysore and of its administration. I think the time has come for frank speaking on these points and you will permit me to express on your behalf the opinion as much of the people as indeed I do of the will of the Ruler of the State.

There is another angle from which I should like to examine this question of paramountcy. Declarations have been repeatedly made by the Crown Representatives, Prime Ministers and Cabinet Ministers of His Majesty's Government that paramountcy would lapse when the British quit their responsibility for the administration of the country, and rights or jurisdictions ceded to or assumed by the Crown could not be transferred. "With the attainment of independence of British India whether inside or outside the British Commonwealth, the relationship which has hitherto existed between the Rulers of the States and the British Crown will no longer be possible. Paramountcy can neither be retained by the British Crown nor transferred to the new Government." These statements and assurances are studded in documents of the highest importance and in statements of responsible Ministers too numerous to mention. Many harsh things have been said about the British administrators and many harsher thoughts have been entertained of their intention not to keep the promises that they make or to respect solemn statements that they have issued from time to time. I do not share such thoughts. I have had the privilege of working with Crown Representatives in this country. I have had the opportunity in some slight measure of sharing in the work of Cabinet Ministers in England some of whom continue to be His Majesty's Ministers to-day. With these personal contacts and with the knowledge of the persons concerned, I cannot for a moment conceive that the dictates of expediency however tempting will so degenerate the position as to make these solemn promises and statements of no value whatsoever and the venerable documents in which they are embedded, mere scraps of paper. I feel perfectly confident that either before or at the latest on the lapse of paramountcy all rights and

jurisdiction ceded to or assumed by the Crown will revert to the Ruler of the State for the greater happiness and contentment of the people of Mysore.

No Administrative Chaos

I wish to make it clear at the same time that the State of Mysore is determined not to allow any administrative chaos to follow on the lapse of such paramountcy, in its administrative relations or arrangement with British India which have been brought about through the agency of the Crown Representative. In fact, His Highness's Government have been invited to enter into negotiations with British Indian leaders in the course of this month to arrive at, if possible, a stand-still basis agreement on several matters of mutual concern and interest which will last during the interim period between the lapse of paramountcy and new arrangement either through federation or otherwise between the Dominion Government and the State. His Highness' Government have already agreed to enter into these negotiations and will fully co-operate in ensuring that arrangements are made which will cause the least disturbance to such economic and other arrangements as now prevail or may be necessary in the interregnum. It is hoped that by that time either by the entry of the State into the Indian Federation or Union or otherwise more permanent arrangements may be arrived at. Many of these questions will naturally solve themselves when once through an agreeable or agreed constitution it is decided that Mysore may form a unit of the Union or Federation. On the constitutional proposals for a federation that may emerge from the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly and on the particular arrangements, agreements or conventions that may be arrived at with special reference to conditions in Mysore

State will depend the ultimate issue which is still open whether the State of Mysore should join such a Federation or come to some other arrangements with neighbouring States.

I have already stated that it is His Highness's desire that the Delegation which will proceed from Mysore should join wholeheartedly in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly so as to evolve a constitution which will ultimately be agreeable to the State and which will enable Mysore to play its proper part in the proposed Union. His Highness whose interest in the State is well known and is identical with the interests of the people of the State, is anxious to preserve

the best traditions and institutions of the State of Mysore and is equally anxious that the unique position of this State should also be maintained. It must be the fervent hope of all of us that the higher demands that are now being made for the State of Mysore to play a larger part in the formation of the Indian Union, will be in consonance with this essential and basic objective. Let us also hope and pray that the part that the Mysore Delegation will play in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly will bring forth results which may enable the State to become a dignified and valued partner sharing in the great endeavour of reconstituting a free, happy and prosperous Indian Union.

THE MYSORE DELEGATION

The following *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued on July 9, 1947:—

“By the direction of His Highness the Maharaja, it is hereby announced that the Delegation from Mysore State to the Constituent Assembly formed by British Indian Provinces contiguous to Mysore shall consist of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan, Messrs. S. V.

Krishnamurthy and D. H. Chandrasekhariah, elected from the Representative Assembly and Messrs. H. R. Guruv Reddy and K. Chengalraya Reddy elected from the Legislative Council and Mr. Mohamed Sheriff, Advocate, and Mr. T. Channiah nominated from the Legislative Council and Representative Assembly, respectively.

this occasion, I would like to make a suggestion to the members of the Association for their consideration. It is that they should not confine exclusively to the development and encouragement of the Karnatic music alone but that they should extend their sphere of activities to the Northern Indian music also. Not only melody and scientific technic but also variety is necessary in music to make it more appealing and interesting.

Award of Prizes.

I hear that the Association is contemplating to form a permanent fund of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of holding regular music conferences and competitions all over the State and thereby encourage the Art of music by award of prizes. This is indeed a commendable object and I hope it will not be difficult for the Association to realise its ambition as I am sure that the public of Mysore who are great lovers of music will generously respond to this request.

It is also learnt that the starting of a music journal has been held up for want of paper and that the music teachers in the Department are in need of better scales of pay and promotion and requisite supply of music instruments. I may assure the members that these needs will be examined by the Department and necessary relief given early.

Music and Girls' Education

There are no two opinions in the matter that music should form an integral part

of our girls' education and that greater attention than at present should be paid to encourage the Art of music in our girls' education as the acquisition of this art will be a valuable asset to every family. At present music forms one of the optional subjects in our middle and high schools but it is sad to notice that only a very small percentage of our girls take advantage of even this facility. On this occasion, I wish to appeal to the parents to advise their daughters to choose music in preference to other optional subjects. Although cinemas and radios are now easily available to the public at large, they can never replace the charm and entertainment that one could derive when our women folk sing at home. We should not therefore give up encouraging our girls learning some music during their school days. Government intend revising the existing syllabus of music in the high school to meet the modern requirements and contemplate introducing music as one of the optional subjects in the University classes in order to encourage more of our girls to take up music at the high school stage.

This vast gathering I see before me consisting of eminent musicians and lovers and students of music augurs well for the Conference. I am sure, under the able and inspiring guidance of Mr. Venkatgiriappa, the proceedings of the Conference will be concluded with the great success. I have very great pleasure now to declare this Conference open.

ORISSA MINISTER'S TRIBUTE TO MYSORE

"METHODICAL FASHION OF ADMINISTRATION"

The Hon. R. K. Biswasnay, Minister for Public Works, Orissa, who toured Mysore State recently made the following observations on the conclusion of his visit to the State —

the core The
of their officials

"The standard of education in Mysore is high. There are enough institutions and workshops to give instruction to its youngmen in various arts and crafts and in machinery, etc. The occupational and technical institutes, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore, are institutions unique in kind. The prospect of an army of qualified youngmen is not less than about 20 to 25 arts and crafts spilling out into the world thrills me. These are two Poly technical institutions to the credit of the Mysore State. How I wish that a few such institutions in our province had been established.

"The progress of Mysore is due as much to its administrators as to its officers who are patriotic and whose aim and object is to improve the Mysore State and the people. I

SIR DATAR SINGH'S PRAISE FOR VETERINARY WORK

Sir Datar Singh, Kt., M.D.D., F.R.S.A., Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, toured in Mysore State from 12th June, to 16th June 1947. During his stay he saw the famous Amritmahal cattle herd and visited the important Institutes and Research Stations connected with agricultural and animal husbandry development, where he inspected the work that is being done under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Central Sugarcane

and Cotton Committee. He visited the Sheep Breeders' Association, the Rural Welfare Centre and the Hessaighatta Grass and Stud Farm. Despite his short stay, Sir Datar Singh was able to acquaint himself fully with all the activities connected with improvement of the lot of our raiyats. He was greatly impressed with the progress that the State has made in regard to its live-stock improvement and the work done under the several subvention schemes.

MYSORE'S FINANCIAL POSITION*

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S SPEECH INTRODUCING THE BUDGET

With your kind permission, I beg to lay before this House the Annual Financial Statement showing estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the State for the coming year. The main points of policy and features relating to the activities of Government have been broadly explained in the opening Address of the Dewan to the Representative Assembly and further details have been furnished in my Explanatory Memorandum to the Budget which has been in the hands of the Honourable Members along with the Budget copies well in advance. I need not, therefore, lay stress on points of details and shall merely explain the salient features.

Let me in the first instance assure the Honourable Members that the estimates as placed before you have been framed on the best data available. It can be readily seen that increased provisions have been set apart for expenditure calculated to improve the welfare of the people. Care has been taken also to see that, on the other hand, there has been a cautious estimate of revenues to admit of the best possible realisations under the existing conditions.

I invite your kind attention in the first place to the Revised Estimate of the current year. At the last Budget Session, as the Honourable Members are aware, we had to face the failure of the monsoon and Government had to undertake several relief measures including remissions and suspensions of revenue. As will be seen shortly, the major item of expenditure on account of food grains due to failure of rains forms a heavy burden on the Revised Estimates for the current year

1946-47. In the estimates presented at the last Budget Session we expected to realise a sum of Rs. 907.29 lakhs. But according to the Revised Estimates our revenues are expected to touch the target level of Rs. 1,095.67 lakhs. The main items of Revenue contributing to this large increase are Forest including Sandal Oil (31.26 lakhs), Income-tax (50.34 lakhs), Excise (14.75 lakhs), Duty on Gold (47.00 lakhs), Railways (15.29 lakhs), Stamps (5.29 lakhs), Interest (9.50 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (8.85 lakhs). The reasons for these large increases as also other minor increases under other heads such as Miscellaneous Taxes, Registration, Hydro-Electric Works, etc., have been explained in my Explanatory Memorandum. It may be seen therefrom that a major portion of these increases are either due to realisation of arrears or to adventitious causes. As against the large increase in Revenue, the expenditure for the current year is expected to reach the level of Rs. 1,102.66 lakhs excluding contributions to and expenditure met from Funds, the corresponding original anticipation being Rs. 874.39 lakhs. After providing a contribution of Rs. 55 lakhs to Funds and meeting an expenditure of Rs. 64.40 lakhs from these Funds, the Revised is expected to result in a small surplus of Rs. 2.41 lakhs. Though the large increase in Revenues should have resulted in larger contributions to Funds, this position is altered by a large increase of expenditure mainly on account of the cost of subsidising food grains being nearly Rs. 170 lakhs as against the original anticipation of Rs. 25 lakhs, increased rate of dearness and war allowance of about Rs. 40 lakhs and

*Text of speech delivered by Mr. M. Shamanna, Financial Secretary to Government in introducing the Budget in the June Session of the Mysore Legislative Council, 1947.

interim relief to Government employees including Railways about Rs. 26 lakhs. There was some criticism from some section of the Representative Assembly that this heavy expenditure could have been well spent in increasing local production of foodstuffs. Honourable Members are aware that the conditions of last year were peculiar not merely to Mysore but famine condition had set in not only in several parts of India but also in other parts of the world. When there was food shortage in the whole world, the question was one of drawing on our resources to obtain the food from wherever it was available and at whatever cost and issue it to our people at reasonable rates. It is needless for me to state that though several parts of this State had been driven to the verge of want, Government have taken timely action notwithstanding the cost and the State has been saved from the disasters which occurred elsewhere. While I agree with the critics that we should reach a stage of self-sufficiency I have to stress that Government have spared no pains in working for this aim and I hope that a time will come when our agriculture is so developed as to secure production on a sufficient basis. But till we could reach this stage which has been a problem not only to Mysore but the whole of India, I do not think we could avoid expenditure on the import of food grains. Similarly, our increased cost of dearness allowance and increase of pay of employees will have to be provided for till we reach a stage when the cost of living could be brought down to a reasonable level where the employer could pay and employee could reconcile himself to receive more moderate wages. How far this objective could be attained is again a problem not only concerning Mysore but connected with the whole country.

The Estimate for the coming year anticipates a total Revenue of Rs. 1,016'46 lakhs as against Rs. 1,095'67 lakhs in the

Revised. The reasons for the decreased anticipation have been fully explained in the Memorandum and are mainly due to omission of special items figuring in the Revised and taking into account the circumstances of the coming year. There has been no doubt a poor yield anticipated from our Industrial Concerns which are faced with severe competition, scarcity of labour and raw materials. But with the several development schemes coming into operation it is hoped that our Revenues from this source would be substantially improved by the increased profits which we hope would accrue from these schemes. The expenditure estimate for the coming year is estimated to be Rs. 1,126'99 lakhs, of which Rs. 60'92 lakhs represents contributions to Funds and Rs. 113'80 lakhs expenditure met from Funds, the net expenditure being Rs. 1,013'19 lakhs as against the Revenue of Rs. 1,016'46 lakhs resulting in a small surplus of Rs. 3'27 lakhs. I shall now briefly outline the important points of policy that have found a concrete expression in the Budget.

Provision has been made for the reorganisation of the Bangalore City Police and Provincial Reserve Police and for the reorganisation of the several Military Units. The Police and Military Budgets also include revision of scales of pay given effect to in the case of executive staff. The increase in the Police and Military expenditure needs little explanation under the existing unsettled political conditions when internal security is of primary importance.

Medical

Under Medical, provision is made for the sanctioned revision of scales of pay of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Nursing Services whose cases required immediate consideration. Increased provision has been made for diet and clothing, medicines and hospital necessities of several Hospitals. The Budget includes

provision for opening of new Dispensaries in rural areas, starting of mobile dispensaries, anti-tuberculosis measures in the State, equipment of Cardiac Diseases Hospital, appointment of midwives for each hobli, a woman doctor for each Taluk, anti-leprosy work, improvements to the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, improvements to the X-ray Department of Victoria Hospital, development of the Department of Indian Medicine, etc. Sufficient provision has also been made for medical buildings.

Under Public Health, provision has been included for the increased activities of the several health units and a special provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been included for development schemes.

It will, therefore, be seen that all facilities needed by the Medical and Public Health Departments have always received the utmost priority.

Irrigation

Government have been attaching the greatest importance to Irrigation. If our Budget has to escape the sad effects of the gamble-in-rain, some protective measures to conserve water are quite necessary to offset scarcity and economic distress during periods of scanty rainfall. It is with this primary object the Government have been pursuing all along the active policy of restoration, conservation and improvement of existing sources of irrigation. The Budget placed before the House includes provisions not only for large irrigation works, viz., Tunga and Bhadra Projects, but substantial provisions for smaller irrigation works such as anicut across Seegehalli, Kagehalli, tank across Sokkehalli, Chikkahagari, Syagalihalli, Jayamangali, Nelligudda, Budigere, Jinigehalli, Tuppadakkanahalli, reservoir across the Nugu, etc.

For restoration of minor tanks a total provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made

and steps have been taken to expedite the programme of restoration.

The estimates include large provisions for cement concreting of roads, special repairs to them, and construction of bridges such as the bridge across the Kapini near Tumbasoge, the bridge across the Arkavati near Kankanahalli and Closepet, etc. For inter-village roads an expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs has been provided.

The expenditure on Education is estimated to reach the level of about Rs. 161.07 lakhs excluding a provision of about Rs. 8.72 lakhs for post-war schemes. The total expenditure is thus estimated to be about Rs. 170 lakhs which represents more than 15 per cent of the estimated Revenue. The increased expenditure provides for the revision of scales of the teaching staff of the University, establishment of a Commerce College and a Teachers' Training College, increased provision for University buildings, development of Technical Education, opening of more High and Middle Schools, additional staff and opening of more Primary Schools, extension of compulsory attendance in the third set of hoblis, Adult Literacy, mid-day meals, basic education, increased building grants to primary and other schools, education of defectives, etc. There had been some criticism that the several primary schools had no teachers and buildings. I have to bring to the notice of this Honourable House that this difficulty is not merely felt by the Education Department but by other Departments also and all possible action is being taken to improve the recruitment position and I hope that in the near future things will be better and every Department will have the required type of men and materials.

Agriculture

Under Agriculture provision has been included for increased district staff. A provision of over Rs. 5 lakhs is made for

tractor and lorry operations. For the Agricultural College a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made. Special provisions have been made for development schemes such as multiplication and distribution of improved strains of paddy, distribution of agricultural implements, starting of more experimental and demonstration farms, manufacture of compost, etc., the details of which are given in the Memorandum.

The Veterinary Department has been allotted special provisions for training of candidates in Veterinary Colleges, opening of sheep breeding farms, purchase of Sindhi Cows and Bulls, improvement and development of live-stock, development of large scale poultry farming, duck and turkey farms, etc.

Provision has been made for the several development schemes of the Sericultural Department such as silk farms, Sericultural Institute, seed cocoon farms, seed supply, etc. For the development of rural and minor industries a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made.

The grants for public improvements includes a record provision of Rs. 23.68 lakhs including Rs. 15.50 lakhs for post-war schemes. The amount provided for rural reconstruction, drinking water wells in villages, improvement of towns and minor municipalities and amelioration of depressed classes aggregate to 60.40 lakhs. The grant to the City Improvement Trust Board provides for the first and second stages of the Industrial Suburb.

The Forest Department has been allotted special grants for cinchona and lac cultivation, reafforestation of barren areas, housing of forest staff, rehabilitation of over-exploited areas, forest communications, etc.

Under expenditure connected with the war, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made for subsidising cost of manure and seeds in addition to other normal provisions

for Grow More Food Campaign. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been included for subsidising the cost of food grains and it is too early to say as to what the actual position would be in this respect as it is feared that the food position may become worse. But I would assure the Honourable House that Government would be ready to meet the situation with all the resources at their command.

Our capital programme for the coming year includes a total provision of nearly 6.69 crores as noted under : —

	Rupees in lakhs.
Railways	118.35*
Electrical	360.90
Krishnarajasagar Irrigation	16.40
Tunga and Bhadra Projects	35.00
Industrial Works	48.66
Iron and Steel Works	90.25
Total	669.56

The above provision includes cost of development schemes of Railways, extension of Jog Scheme, development of Soap Factory, new manufactures at Electric Factory, development of Silk Factory, installation of Electric and Steel furnaces, extension of Cement Plant, Ferro-Silicon and High frequency furnaces, Ascentic Acid Plant, etc., the fuller details of which could be found in the Budget Memorandum.

Though the provision made for these capital works may look too huge to be spent, I have to point out that in most of the cases orders have been placed for machinery and equipment and it is hoped that the materials would be made available during the coming year.

It would thus be evident that the main policy underlying the Budget has been the earnest desire of Government to rapidly industrialize the resources of the State and to pay particular attention to nation-building activities such as Medical,

* Including provision from Depreciation Fund.

Public Health, Irrigation, Education, Agriculture, Veterinary, Rural Reconstruction, etc., the increased grants in respect of which from year to year could be seen from the Expenditure Statement, *vide* pages 26 and 27 of the Memorandum.

Post-war Schemes

Out of about 208 schemes of development a major portion has been already sanctioned by Government and many have been put into operation. I invite in this connection kind reference to the Budget Memorandum which furnishes details of the several schemes for which provision has been included. It may be seen therefrom that the total provision included for the post-war schemes is about 657 lakhs, of which about 137 lakhs is included in the normal grant, about 93 lakhs under Reserve for post-war and about 417 lakhs under Capital.

Funds and Reserves

With the undertaking of the several post-war schemes and works of a non-recurring nature, it would be necessary to draw on the Reserve for Post-war and Reserve for Non-recurring Expenditure to the extent considered necessary. These two Reserves were created for specific purposes out of the surpluses of prosperous years. After meeting an expenditure of about 153 lakhs from these two Reserves for specific demands, the aggregate balance at the credit of these reserves is estimated to stand at about Rs. 5 crores. The particulars of other Funds, *viz.*, Irrigation Development Fund, Industrial Development, Inter-village Road Fund and Road Fund have been furnished in pages 46 to 49 of the Memorandum. It may be seen that these funds have been receiving substantial contributions from the General Revenues and a definite policy is being adopted in meeting the expenditure in these funds.

Assets and Liabilities

It may be seen from the Budget Memorandum that our liabilities are more than covered by our Assets in the shape of investments, loans and advances and capital works. The statement of Assets and Liabilities does not by itself present a complete picture of the financial background as it does not take into account the huge assets such as buildings, lands, tanks, machinery, etc., that are being added on from the Revenue Account. With the huge resources at its command Government itself is a greater security than any other type of security. Notwithstanding this fact, we have been following as a measure of financial prudence and safety the policy of holding a proportion of the balances of Insurance Funds, Provident Funds, Deposits, Local and other funds, etc., in liquid securities. As regards Public Debt, the usual provision from the Revenue Account has been continued for contribution to the Loan Sinking Fund and in addition securities to the extent of one crore have been transferred to the fund so as to maintain at its highest level our credit for future borrowings and the question as to how far the annual contribution has to be revised is also engaging the attention of Government.

Conclusion

Our Revenues are no doubt bound to decline, while our expenditure has been rapidly increasing. It is a matter of common knowledge to all the Honourable Members that the policy of prohibition which we have taken up, the recommendations of the Pay Commission and the increased recurring expenditure of our post-war schemes would certainly add on a substantial burden. When we think of the decline in the revenue position simultaneously with the above increased expenditure, we are apt to visualise dark clouds on the financial horizon. But

we need not be perturbed as a substantial portion of this increased expenditure would be met by increased revenues from the Industrial expansion and we cannot forget that with the expansion of our electricity schemes we would be passing on to the electrical age which would afford useful applications in Industrial and other enterprises. So long as we pursue a cautious policy we need not be anxious for the safety of our financial foundations.

Nevertheless we cannot also postpone tapping new sources of taxation and as the Dewan has indicated in his address, an Expert Committee may have to be set up in the near future to advise on the new modes of taxation which I believe will have the same support of the Legislature as the pursuit of the policy of Industrial Expansion and of nation-building activities has.

RADIO INDUSTRY IN MYSORE

MYSORE AIRMEC LIMITED, BANGALORE

Mysore Airmec Limited came into existence as the result of the negotiations between the Government of Mysore and Philco Radio and Television Corporation, United Kingdom (later Airmec Limited) and on a scheme given by the latter for setting up a Factory for the manufacture of radio receiving and television sets and component parts thereof.

The authorised and issued capital is Rs 25 lakhs of which 30 per cent is held by the Government of Mysore, 30 per cent by Airmec Limited, London and the balance of 40 per cent by the public. An agreement which is to be in force for a period of ten years, has been concluded with Airmec London, under which, they have to assist the Mysore Company in the local manufacture of radio and television receivers and component parts by allowing the use of their designs, inventions and trade marks and the supply of plans and specifications for the Factory and pending such local manufacture to supply radio and television receivers and component parts of their manufacture for sale in India, treating the Mysore Company as their Sole Agents, for India.

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of nine members, assisted by a Secretary. *Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur* K. Matthan and Mr. M. Hayath, (Chief Electrical Engineer, Government of Mysore) are the two Directors representing the Government of Mysore and Mr. K. Matthan, is also the Chairman and Managing

Director. Mr L. D. Bennet, Chairman and Managing Director of Airmec Limited, London, represents the interests of this Company on the Board. The remaining six are non-official gentlemen representing the other shareholders.

The programme of the Company includes (1) the importation of complete radio sets from Messrs Airmec Limited, London, for sale throughout India and (2) the erection of a Factory for the assembly, manufacture and mass production of radio sets. Pending the erection of the Factory, the importation and sale of complete radios form the main programme of the Company at present. Bulk stocks have been received and they are being sold throughout India, through distributors appointed for the various territories.

The Company is now erecting the Factory on Mysore Road, Bangalore, near the Government Electric Factory and the plant and machinery has been ordered and delivery of the same has commenced. The equipment will be of the latest type so as to ensure quality and quantity. The Factory is planned to produce approximately two hundred thousand (200,000) radio receivers per annum. In the initial stages of the Factory, the work will consist of assembling radio sets from imported component parts and at a later date complete radio sets will be manufactured from locally produced component parts.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Post Office Cash Certificates have ceased to be issued after the close of business on June 14, 1947, with effect from June 16, 1947 however, the maximum limit of holding of National Savings Certificates by an individual (including the holding in Cash Certificates if any) has been raised to Rs. 15,000 and that for two holders jointly (including the holding in Cash Certificates if any) has been raised to Rs. 30,000. The period of non-encashability of National Savings Certificates of Rs. 5 denomination, issued on or after June 16, 1947, has been fixed at one year from the date of purchase. For Certificates of other denominations issued on or after June 16, 1947, the period of non-encashability has been fixed at eighteen months from the date of purchase.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS WITH FOREIGN PADDY

Another link of co-operation between India and China has been forged by the popularity achieved amongst Indian cultivators by Chinese paddy grown at Khundwani in Kashmir. Its yield according to an official of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is roughly 100 per cent more than the local varieties, and it offers great potentialities of development particularly in the submontane areas of paddy cultivation in India. No artificial fertilisers are required, but in the opinion of the authorities, care has to be exercised to ensure the maintenance of soil fertility by means of green manuring and farmyard manure.

RUSSIAN PADDY

Of the other types of paddy imported into India some years ago, the Russian variety has been harvested about six weeks earlier than the indigenous kind. There are great possibilities of this rice being grown on high altitudes between 7,000 and 9,000 feet. If experiments now in progress succeed, it should be possible to solve the problem of food deficits in such areas.

INDIAN PILGRIMS IN HEJAZ

The following Press Communiqué issued by the Commonwealth Relations Department, Government of India, New Delhi regarding the procedure for the issue of Death Certificates in respect of

British Indian pilgrims who die in the Hejaz is republished for general information --

"Death Certificates in respect of British Indian Pilgrims who die in the Hejaz are at present issued by the British Minister, Jadda, who receives official lists from the Sawdi Arabian Government. These lists are translated into English and copies are transmitted to the Haj Committee concerned. Sometimes the heir of a pilgrim, who dies in the Hejaz desires to obtain a formal death certificate, for use in an Indian Court. For this he has to pay the Sawdi fees plus the Jadda Legation fee.

To simplify this procedure and to meet certain legal obligations it has been decided that the Government of India through the Commonwealth Relations Department should, in future, issue certificates in respect of deaths that occur among Indian Pilgrims in the Hejaz. This will have retrospective effect, covering deaths since 1939. Certificates in respect of deaths on board the pilgrim ships will also be issued in future by the Commonwealth Relations Department.

Persons desirous of obtaining certificates, in respect of deaths in the Hejaz since 1939 are to apply in writing to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Commonwealth Relations Department giving the following details --

1. Name of the deceased pilgrim
2. Father's or Husband's name
3. Age
4. Sex
5. Permanent address in India.
6. Number of pilgrim's pass, if any.
7. Year in which he (or she) went to the Hejaz and the year in which he (or she) was reported to have died.
8. Any other information necessary for identifying the deceased.

To meet expenses on the clerical labour involved it has been decided to charge a small fee of eight annas which should be sent with the applications, either in the form of a Treasury receipt or by Money Order. (Press Note dated 4th June 1947.)

CLOTH CONTROL

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section 1 (b) and 1 (c) of clause 12 B of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, and

in partial modification of Notification No. T9-10381, dated 25th April 1947, the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, has notified that quota holders of (1) Messrs. The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Bangalore, (2) Messrs. Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore and (3) Messrs. Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Mysore may sell the bales purchased by them to the wholesalers of the State to the extent they did business with them in basic years. These wholesalers in turn should not open the bales, and they should declare the correct stock of mill cloth held by them on or before the 2nd of every month, and should sell them in bales (unopened) to such person or persons as directed by the Controller of Civil Supplies who is also the Additional Textile Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore. (*Press note dated 5th June 1947*).

INVITATION CARDS

The Government have in their notification No. C 8642—C. O. 7345-11, dated the 14th June 1947 issued an amendment to the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1946, according to which the restriction with regard to the printing of invitation cards, exceeding the size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " prescribed in clause 37 (e)(ii) of the said order has been removed. This will have effect from the 14th June 1947. (*Press note dated 17th June 1947*).

TUR-DHALL

In view of the repeated representations made to Government of India, Food Department regarding acute scarcity of tur-dhall in the Mysore State, the Government of India have allotted 2,000 tons of tur-dhall to Mysore from United Provinces.

Immediate arrangements are being made for the procurement and movement of this quota. (*Press note dated 19th June 1947*).

VACCINE AGAINST "RANIKHET DISEASE"

A reliable vaccine for the protection of poultry against "Ranikhet Disease," locally known as 'Kokkara Roga', is now available in the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore. Poultry owners are informed that they can get their birds protected against the disease, and as it is only a preventive measure (not curative) best results are assured when the entire flock of birds is vaccinated before the onset of the disease.

In view of the limitations of the keeping qualities of the vaccine and the elaborate precautions to be observed in its handling, the product cannot at

present be transported to out-stations, but vaccinations will be undertaken, wherever practicable, by the Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Poultry), Mysore Serum Institute, Hebbal, on application.

Owners in Bangalore may take their birds to the Veterinary Hospital, Mysore Road, Bangalore, on every Wednesday between 8 and 11 A.M., or to the Mysore Serum Institute, Hebbal, Bangalore, on any of the working days between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. for vaccination. (*Press note dated 24th June 1947*).

IMPORTED BEANS

Reports have appeared in the newspapers regarding the deleterious consequences following on the use of certain varieties of beans imported from Burma, and distributed to various consuming centres from Madras. The Government of Madras have issued a Press Note in order to allay apprehensions in the mind of the public caused by alarmist versions regarding the harmful consequences of the use of these beans. Small quantities of these beans are ascertained to have been imported into the State also. Samples have been secured and are under test by Chemical Examiner. In the meantime, the public would be well advised to refrain from the use of all such beans. All dealers have, as far as possible, been instructed not to dispose of their stocks until further instructions. (*Press note dated 26th June 1947*).

DRUG LICENSE FEES

The Government in their Order No. C. 80-81—C. O. 33-46-3, dated the 4th July 1947 have ordered the refund of license fees paid under the Drugs Control Order, 1946 prior to the abrogation of the said Order, after deducting the fee due for the first quarter ending 30th June 1947. (*Press note dated 7th July 1947*).

IMPORTED HAND-LOOM CLOTH

The Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, has notified for the information of all dealers in handloom cloth in the State that under the provisions of the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1947, all handloom cloth imported from places outside the State, require price-marking before they are presented for sale to the public. The dealers are, therefore, required to intimate the fact of such imports immediately to the concerned Handloom Inspector or Assistant Inspector and get their goods duly price-labelled and sealed. (*Press note dated 7th July 1947*).

MODERNISING MYSORE RAILWAYS

INCREASED AMENITIES TO PASSENGERS

Electrification of Bangalore-Mysore City Section

Comprehensive schemes submitted by the Railway Department and approved by the Policy Committees of the Economic Conference for modernising the Mysore Railways and providing it with sufficient equipment by way of locomotives, passenger coaches and goods waggons to meet the growing needs of traffic, to provide better amenities to the public, to fully utilise the electric power resources of the State and to provide adequate transport facilities to meet the future requirements of its industries and trade were considered by the Government and orders passed thereon. The schemes submitted by the Department and approved by Government include rehabilitation, improvement works, and large development works.

Increase in traffic

Consequent on the appreciable increase in the volume of railway traffic during the war coupled with deficiency of materials and equipment which made it impossible to attend properly to depreciation and maintenance works on the railways, the allotment of funds in the first instance for overtaking the huge areal programme of depreciation and maintenance was the first need. The schemes therefore provide for purchase of 27 additional locomotives, 87 coaches and 693 waggons in addition to the existing stock. The schemes provide also for sleepering and ballasting of lines, improvement of track by elimination of sharp curves, easing of gradients, provision of crossing stations and strengthening of bridges, etc., so that full advantage from the introduction of heavier

type of locomotives and electric traction may be derived. The improvement of the Bangalore City Station with the provision of a separate goods station connecting the Industrial Suburb is also one of the priority works included in the programme.

A growing metropolis

Bangalore is a growing metropolis and the existing facilities for suburban traffic as well as for the handling of traffic at the City Station itself are extremely inadequate. It is therefore intended to provide the Station with more platforms, better waiting halls, retiring rooms, refreshment rooms, etc., similarly the re-modelling of important stations like Arsikere, Bhadravati, Davangere and Mandya are also included in the plans.

Among the larger development works are included the electrification of the Mysore-Bangalore City Section and provision of suburban electric railways from and to Bangalore City. These schemes are under investigation and are proposed to be taken up as soon as possible.

Amongst works intended to improve the communications on the line that have been sanctioned are the introduction of traffic train control through telephones and the establishment of wireless communication.

Third class passengers

Schemes for providing increased amenities to passengers especially third class passengers, such as additional waiting rooms, extension of the existing waiting halls, water facilities, sanitary arrangements, electric lights, etc., have been

approved and will receive the most urgent attention. Proposals have also been approved for the improvement of existing quarters and the construction of new quarters to the railway personnel.

Amongst the new railway lines proposed to be taken up is the construction of Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway, Chikmagalur being the only district headquarters in the State which is not connected by railway. The construction of this railway will also open up this portion of the Malnad and facilitate its development.

These schemes, excluding the construction of Nayandahalli-Yeswanthpur Chord line which has already been sanctioned and the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway, the electrification of Mysore-Bangalore City Section and suburban electric railways for

Bangalore City for which estimates are not yet ready are expected to cost over Rs. 4'25 crores. The above schemes do not include the construction of the Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Mettupalayam line and the Chitaldrug-kayadurg line which are separately under investigation.

The establishment of the Department will be suitably strengthened to undertake the rapid implementation of these schemes which will modernise the State Railway and place it in a better position to serve the expanding and growing needs of the people of the State. The schemes are on the whole expected to pay a fair return on the capital to be invested and to provide adequate facilities for the development of the country.

FRUIT CULTIVATION

EXPERT'S SUGGESTIONS

Sardar Bahadur Lal Singh, Fruit Development Adviser to the Government of India, who was on a short visit to Mysore to discuss the possibilities of starting a Canning Factory in the State met the Chairman and the Members of the Council of the Mysore Horticultural Society on the 24th June 1947 at the Glass House, Lal-bagh, Bangalore. The Sardar Bahadur stated that there was a great future for the fruit industry in India as large tracts of fertile land could be brought under mango cultivation. He added that there was unlimited scope for export of canned mango abroad, but before this could be done the area under this fruit must be increased and the cultivation improved. It was of cardinal importance that new plantings should consist of true to type plants. To achieve this end the rayats should be aided by starting nurseries wherever necessary to propagate and supply genuine fruit plants at reasonable rates. Such a system was adopted in the Punjab and had proved remunerative.

He further stressed on the need for legislation in respect of starting fruit nurseries and orchards on private enterprise under a system of license, as in Egypt and other countries, so that the Horticultural Department may have full control over such establishments.

The following were among those present —

L. Siddappa, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Minister for Agriculture and Public Works, M. Ismail Sheriff, Esq., B.A., General Secretary to Government, G. H. Krambiegel, Esq., F.R.H.S., Retired Director of Horticulture, *Rajadhamaprabina* Diwan Bahadur K. S. Chindrasekhara Iyer, B.A., B.L., Retired Chief Justice of Mysore and Vice-President of the Mysore Horticultural Society, A. K. Yegumarayana Iyer, Esq., M.A., N.D.V., Retired Director of Agriculture, P. H. Rama Reddy, Esq., C.I.E., I.A.S., Retired Principal, Agricultural College, K. H. Srinivasan, Esq., M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), Director of Agriculture, N. G. Naik, Esq., B.A.G., M.Sc. (Bristol), Fruit Development Adviser to the Government of Madras.

POLYTECHNIC FOR DAVANGERE

MILLOWNER'S GENEROSITY

Mr. Rajanahalli Ramasetty, Managing Agent of the Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., has generously given a donation of Rs. 1,50,501 for the purpose of opening a Polytechnic Institute at Davangere, which is an Industrial and Commercial Centre in the State, and the Superintendent, Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, who was asked to submit detailed proposals showing the number of courses to be started, the number of students to be admitted to each course indicating the financial position for giving effect to the starting of the Institute at Davangere, submitted the following proposals with their financial implications :-

That the number of courses be 10 as noted below and the number of students in each course which is of three years' duration be limited to 10 in the first year to begin with.—

1. Machinists, 2. Welding Technology, 3. Boilers and Engines, 4. Metal Work, 5. Electric Technology, 6. Draughtsmanship (Civil), 7. Working in leather and manufacture of leather goods, 8. Photography, 9. Oil and Soap Technology, and 10. Textile Technology.

Non-recurring cost.

FIRST YEAR.

Buildings.—25,000 square feet at Rs. 6 per square foot ... 1.5 lakhs

SECOND YEAR.

Fifteen thousand square feet at Rs. 6 per square foot .. 0.9 „
Total ... 2.4 „

	Rs.
Equipment of all courses ..	7,45,550
Furniture ...	35,000
Library, Electric Power, Water Supply and Sanitary Fittings ..	20,000
Total ...	10,40,550

Recurring cost.

I year	... 81,800	per annum
II year	... 1,23,500	„
III year	... 1,37,500	„

That the curriculum of studies, syllabus for the various courses, hours of training, scales of fees, examinations, etc., be the same as in the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

The Town Municipality, Davangere, has offered a site measuring 30 acres close to the proximity of the local Intermediate College, for putting up the building for the Institute.

Government accepted with thanks the donation of Mr. Rajanahalli Ramasetty for the purpose. They have also sanctioned the location of the Polytechnic Institute at Davangere, just opposite to the local Intermediate College, on the site given by the local Municipality. Sanction has been also accorded for the construction of a building for the Institute at a cost of Rs. 2.4 lakhs utilising the donation of Mr. Rajanahalli Ramasetty and the extra cost over and above the donation will be met from the source to be indicated in due course.

The Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings is to submit plans and estimates for the building, in consultation with the Government Architect for the approval of Government at a very early date. Separate orders will issue as regards the courses, equipment, etc., required for the working of the Institute.

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th JUNE 1947

There was a little rainfall all over the State during the period under report. But this is insufficient and more rain is needed to carry on agricultural operations.

The following figures show the progress of procurement:—

Source	Annual Quota	Progress up to the end of fortnight
<i>(Figs. in tons.)</i>		
I. Rice.—	1,730'59 (K.P. 46-47)	1,730'59
1. Coorg	12,000'00	5,815'01
2. Punjab	3,000	2,746'00
3. Sind (Rice)	5,000	4,988'30
4. Imports	38,000	21,957'0

II. Millets.—

1. Baluchistan ...	5,973	2,397
2. Orissa ...	56'8 (K.P. 45-46)	33'8
3. Imports (milo)	5,000 („ 46-47)	2,763'2

III. Maize, Wheat and Wheat Products.—

Wheat ...	46,986 (Rabi Plan 46-47)	46,845'3
Wheat Flour...	12,568	12,517'6
Maize ...	37,700 (Kharif Plan 45-46)	36,851'5

IV. Barley and Oats.—

Bikaner ...	645 (Rabi Plan 46-47)	645'0
Oats (Calcutta 1,000 and Karachi.)	„	767

V. Gram and Pulses.—

Gram—			
Sind ...	14,000 (46-47)	13,717'9	
	7,000 (47-48)	...	
Punjab ...	1,500 (46-47)	1,500	
	3,000 (47-48)	...	
C. P. and Berar	1,500 (46-47)	1,500'1	
Faridkot ...	2,000	2,000'0	
Patiala (Gram)	2,400	2,400'0	
	1,000	55'7	
Patiala (Gram dhal)	1,000	821'3	
Do (Gram flour)	365	365	
Bhopal ...	1,000	1,000	
Hyderabad ...	1,000	960'78	
Jind ...	500	497'0	

Pulses—

1. Hyderabad ...	{ 14,930	5,220
	{ 3,000	
C. P. and Berar	5,000	4,880'
	1,000	
3. Rajaputana States (Dholpur)	200	113'6

The following figures indicate the quantities of food grains acquired locally for the period from 1st January 1947 to the end of 15th June 1947:—

	Tons.
1. Paddy	108,612
2. Ragi	33,936
3. Jola	3,157
4. Wheat	111
5. Other grains	1,410
Total	147,226 tons.

Government have extended the term of payment of bonus on food grains delivered to Government Purchase Depots till the end of June 1947.

A sufficient number of godowns are available for storage purposes and stocks of grains are being fumigated by the Pest Control Staff periodically to prevent deterioration from insects, etc.

Statutory rationing has been working satisfactorily in 16 important cities and towns of the State. Government have sanctioned the introduction of statutory rationing in Arsikere, Shimoga, Sagar and Bhadravati Towns also.

The present stocks of wheat and wheat products are the lowest on record since September 1945. The issue of wheat has been completely stopped, except on medical grounds, and jola has been ordered to be issued in place of wheat. The stock position of turdhal continues to be low. A quota of 2,000 tons of tur has since been allotted to the State from United Provinces and immediate arrangements are being made to import the same to relieve the existing scarcity conditions.

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th JUNE 1947.

There was some rainfall all over the State during the period under report. But this was not quite adequate and more rain was essential for carrying on agricultural operations.

The following figures show the progress of procurement :—

Source.	Annual Quota (figures in tons).	Progress up to the end of fortnight
I. Rice.—		
1. Coorg .. {	1,730'59 (15-46)	1,730'59
	12,000'00 (46-47)	5,815'01
2. Punjab ...	3,000'00 (16-47)	2,746'00
3. Sind (Rice) ...	5,000'00 (16-47)	4,988'30
4. Imports ...	38,000'00 —	21,957'00
II. Millets —		
1. Baluchistan ...	5,973'0 (16-47)	2,911'9
2. Orissa ...	56'8 (15-16)	33'8
3. Imports ...	5,000'0 (16-47)	3,668'1
Oats (from Calcutta and Karachi)	1,000'0 —	767'0
V. Gram and Pulses.—		
Gram—		
Sind {	14,000 (16-47)	13,872'1
	7,000 (47-48)	...
Punjab ...	3,000 do	...
Patiala—		
Gram ...	1,000 (16-17)	821'3
Gram Dhal ...	1,000 do	761'0
Jind ...	500 do	497'0
Hyderabad ...	14,930 ...	5,220'0
C. P. & Berar	5,000 ...	5,000'0
U. P. ...	2,000 ...	...
Bahawalpur.	550 ...	...
Dholpur ...	200 ...	113'6

The following figures indicate the quantities of foodgrains acquired locally from 1st January 1947 to 30th June 1947.

	Tons.
1. Paddy	110,570
2. Ragi	34,800
3. Jola	3,178
4. Wheat	111
5. Other grains	1,437
Total	150,096

A sufficient number of godowns is available for storage purposes and stocks of grains are being fumigated by the pest control staff periodically to prevent deterioration.

The present stock of wheat and wheat products is the lowest on record since September 1945. The issue of wheat has been completely stopped except on medical or other essential grounds. The stock position of turdhal continues to be low.

In view of the low stock position of foodgrains and no prospects of securing foodgrains from outside the State in the near future, the scale of rations has been reduced from 12 ozs. to 10 ozs. per adult per day from the 25th June 1947.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

DECEMBER 1946

There was a perceptible improvement in commodity prices during the month under survey as compared with the previous month. The prices of Tur-dhall, Horsegram, Ballar or Avare, Tamarind, Salt, Cotton (raw), Silk (raw), Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Till Seed, Brown Sugar, Cocoanuts, Copra, Bricks and Tiles increased while the prices of Jaggery, Cardamoms, Potatoes and Ghee registered a decline as compared with the previous month.

The General Index Number of prices during December 1946 was 375 as compared with 368 in November 1946 and 312 in December 1945.

The following statement furnishes details :—

Sl. No.	Groups	Dec. 1946.	Nov 1946	Dec 1945
1	Food-grains and pulses	138	118	310
2	Oils and oil seeds	351	345	312
3	Other food articles	378	375	230
4	Textiles	247	237	212
5	Others	400	397	341
6	General Index Number	375	368	312

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during December 1946 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State pressed 757 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during December 1946 as against 363 bales in the previous month.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State.—

	Bales of 100 lbs. each
Consumption in December 1946	5,951
Do in November 1946	5,912
Do in December 1945	7,681
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1946	23,511
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	20,633

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 295-0-0 during December 1946 as compared with Rs. 285-0-0 in November 1946 and Rs. 220-0-0 in December 1945.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during December 1946, as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the preceding year.—

	Average of Dec for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	December 1946	November 1946	December 1945	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of Dec. 1927-29	Nov 1946	Dec. 1945
Mill-woven goods							
Lbs. (000)	645	1,201	1,152	1,366	+95.5	+9.5	-7.7
Yards (000)	1,918	4,340	4,417	4,838	+125	-0.6	-9.3

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1940-41 to 1945-46 (Yards in thousands).—

Months	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
April	3,653	3,403	4,037	4,103	4,283	4,229	4,005
May	4,107	2,815		4,344	2,885	4,129	4,747
June	4,113	2,570	4,538	4,510	245	4,656	4,736
July	3,814	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,735
August	3,937	3,758	3,238	4,900	4,161	4,926	4,739
September	3,468	4,133	3,089	4,781	4,005	4,835	4,839
October	3,884	4,283	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	4,090
November	3,955	4,202	4,135	4,415	4,342	4,961	4,417
December	3,918	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,921	4,838	4,390
January	3,152	4,178	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697	...
February	2,708	3,788	4,018	4,320	3,610	4,178	...
March	3,768	3,992	4,295	4,836	3,993	4,695	...
Total	44,477	45,866	47,895	52,785	48,579	56,579	...

The total production of woven goods during December 1946, was 4,389,956 yards as compared with 4,416,810 yards in the previous month and 4,837,776 yards in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 26,854 yards or 0.6 per cent as compared with November 1946 and by 447,820 yards or 9.3 per cent as compared with December 1945.

There was no appreciable improvement in the cotton cloth market during the month. The demand for mill cloth including fine quality goods continued to be heavy but the supply was reported to be too inadequate to meet the demand. Prices remained steady.

The following table shows the *Lx-mill* prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month under survey —

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Rate per yard	Price in Dec 1946
1	Diaries—Mysore Mills (No. 039)	Per 100 yds	Rs. 5 0 6
	3345		4 0 0
	7178		3 8
	7177	7 3 1/2	3 3
2	Shirtings—Mysore Mills 7721		0 4 0
3	Coatings—Do (221 air 7)		0 9 2
4	Long Cloth—Do 951		0 9 0
5	Low 14—Do 156	1 1 1/2	1 8 0
6	Shirtings—T. Mi. Woollen, Cotton (standard)	1 1 1/2	0 10 1/2 to 0 11 1/2
6	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (Gold Standard Check)		1 0 1/2

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during December 1946 as compared with November 1946 and December 1945.

Yarn lbs (000)	Dec 1946	Nov 1946	Dec 1945	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				November 1946	December 1945
	2,265	2,156	2,261	+4.7	-15.1

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during December 1946, was 2,267,541 lbs. as compared with 2,156,130 lbs in November 1946 and 2,661,466 lbs in December 1945. There was thus an increase in production by 101,411 lbs. or 4.7 per cent as compared with the previous month and a decrease by 403,925 lbs. or 15.1 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20^s per bundle of 10 lbs. during the month under survey was Rs. 11-11 0.

Sugar

The production of sugar in the State during December 1946 was 2,170 tons as compared with 3,116 tons in the previous month.

Gold

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during the month under survey was 13,714 ozs., and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 37,57,636. The corresponding quantity and value figures for the previous month were 9,439 ozs. and Rs. 25,01,335.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of December 1946 as compared with November 1946 —

Description of Chemicals	December 1946		November 1946	
	tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Sulphuric Acid (non fuming)	388	12	382	4
Do (fuming)				
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	359	8	40	2
Do (Acid)				
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	0	10	1	5
Nitric Acid (do)	6	11	5	10
Aluminium Sulphate	...	...	35	3
Copper Sulphate	50	12	36	2
Barium Sulphate				
Magnesium Sulphate	4	10	3	0
Alum	20	12	2	14

Alcohol

Production of absolute alcohol in the State during the month under survey was 20,002 gallons as compared with 31,591 gallons in November 1946.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of glass and enamelware during December 1946 as compared with November 1946 was as follows —

	December 1946	November 1946
	Rs.	Rs.
Glassware	68,200	59,000
Enamelware	7,700	Nil

Silk

Mysore Charala Silk—The market which remained dull and uneventful during the first half of the month indicated some improvement in transactions towards the latter part of the month, consequent on receipt of enquiries from the consuming centres. Prices remained steady and ranged from Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 per lb.

Kashmir Silk.—Stocks in Koties were limited. Demand and transactions were normal.

Spun Silk.—Stocks were moving gradually in view of the demand from the consuming centres. Prices remained firm.

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore cocoons was Rs. 1-12-0 per lb. while the lowest was Rs. 1-3-0 per lb. The prices of Cross Breed cocoons ranged from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by this Department during the month under survey was 36 as compared with 63 in November 1946. The enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies from both within and outside the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following:—

1. Other enquiries about industrial change for fuel stuffs
2. Export of Mysore Sil Fabrics
3. Proposed Commission to enquire into the chemicals used therein
4. The activities carried on by the Indian Oil Factories for fertilization
5. Supply of Lard, Wax, Tamarind Shellac etc.
6. Burning of Lard etc.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this Survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of December 1946. It is seen therefrom that 2 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month with a total authorised Capital of Rs. 5,00,000 of which a sum of Rs. 15,000 was subscribed and paid up.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of December 1946 was 2,436,290 maunds as compared with 2,418,126 maunds in November 1946 and 2,789,119 maunds in December 1945.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 15,01,542 as compared with Rs. 14,82,600 in the previous month and Rs. 14,14,223 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of December 1946.

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in November 1946	Ratio
	Food grains and Pulses.						
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs a. p 15 8 0	100	Rs a. p 82 9 4	210
2	Idly	Coimbatore panna	640 "	36 0 0	100		
3	Idly	Black and Red varieties	640 "	36 0 0	100	104 9 0	290
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	6 12 0	898
5	Javabeer	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	195
6	Billar or Avare	Pulses locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	74 0 0	1,027
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety local	100 "	7 0 0	100	40 8 0	679
8	begulgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	14 0 0	887
	Total				800		3,066
	Average						488
	Oils and oil seeds						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs	5 8 0	100	17 8 0	818
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	17 4 0	883
3	Coconut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 9 0	100	28 0 0	870
4	Kerandil	White-B. O. C. or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	906
5	Cotton seeds	Pressing factories	24 lbs	0 12 0	100	4 9 0	550
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	83 0 0	861
7	Lil oil	Do do	25 "	6 0 0	100	131 12 0	866
8	Hue oil	Do do	255 "	1 0 0	100	66 8 0	350
9	Hor oil	Do do	255 "	11 8 0	100	46 0 0	817
10	Groundnut	Unshelled local	210 "	9 0 0	100	28 0 0	238
	Total				1,000		8,509
	Average						361
	Other food articles						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	25 lbs	2 0 0	100	9 0 0	450
2	Jaggery	Banalore cube	28 "	1 11 0	100	6 6 0	840
3	Coconuts	Assorted sizes	No 1,000	44 0 0	100	248 2 0	566
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lb	6 4 0	100	26 2 0	419
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	144
6	Arcanot	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	42 4 10	445
7	Lamaind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	85 12 0	421
8	Coriander	Local	20 local measure	4 8 0	100	12 12 0	283
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency	26 lbs	2 10 0	100	17 0 0	648
10	Coffee	Nikharis parum t	28 "	8 8 0	100	34 9 0	407
11	Pepper	Coorg and alabai	25 "	10 0 0	100	16 0 0	160
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached black spur	24 "	42 8 0	100	36 14 0	228
13	Potatoes	Assorted size, local	1 mdn of 32 lb.	28 0 0	100	19 2 0	689
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26 1/2 lbs	16 0 0	100	48 0 0	300
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	7 12 6	172
	Total				1,500		5,671
	Average						378
	Textiles						
1	Yarn	Grey 20s local	10 lbs	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	322
2	Cotton, raw	Machine spun—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	295 0 0	187
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 13 9	2-7
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—charaka reeled	lb	7 14 0	100	27 6 0	348
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhoties	Grey—average of 28'x4 yds wg 40 tolas and 44'x7 yds., wg 41 tolas	Do	1 1 6	100	9 8 0	229
	Total				500		1,238
	Average						247

No	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in November 1946	Ratio
Others							
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt	Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.	
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do		57 0 0	100	107 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	lbs	51 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
4	Bran	Bombay	140	1 0 0	100	4 4 6	423
5	Soapnut	Mulnad	26 1/2	6 0 0	100	14 0 0	229
6	Bees wax	Local	25	2 12 0	100	12 8 0	455
7	Turmeric	Imported	26	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
8	Skins—goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	4 8 0	100	12 0 0	267
9	Bricks	Wire cut burnt local	1 000	90 0 0	100	379 0 0	421
10	Tiles	Margalore pattern, local	1 000	19 0 0	100	95 0 0	500
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt	19 0 0	100	13 0 0	316
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapuri	25 lbs	6 12 0	100	27 8 0	497
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	614
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C ft	0 13 0	100	6 4 0	769
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	2 10 0	100	11 8 0	438
	Total					31 0 0	459
	Average					1,500	5,999
							400

ABSTRACT

Item No	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	December 1946	Ratio	General Index No
1	Food grains and pulses	8	800	3,666	4 4	376
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1 000	1,369	31	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	5 671	578	
4	Textiles	6	500	1 238	217	
5	Others	15	1,500	5 999	100	
				19 155	376	

APPENDIX II.

Detailed Statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of December 1946.

Number	Class and Name	Name of Agents and Secretaries	Objects	Authorised	Subscribed	Paid up	Situation of the Registered office
III. Trading and Manufacturing—							
	(a) Tobacco Cigars etc			Rs.	Rs	Rs	
1	Jai Hind Tobaccos, Ltd.	Mr. Director, M/s A Gunth Rao, and M R Rajappa.	To carry on and to conduct the business of Manufacturing and dealers in Tobacco and other allied products	3,00,000	9,000	9,000	1744, Taluk Office Main Road, Sirsi Town, Tumkur District
IV Mills and Press—							
	(e) Mills for wool Silk, Hemp, etc—						
2	Sarvamanya Silk Filatures, Ltd	Director Mr. A R Narayanaswamy	To manufacture and deal in silks	2,00,000	96,000	96,000	Mysore South, Mysore
			Total ...	5,00,000	45,000	45,000	

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1947—A Rise of 4 Points.

The working class cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of March 1947, works up to 259.1 points which is higher than the previous month's figure by 4.0 points.

The Index Number of the Food group, as compared with the previous month advanced by 2.4 points to 286.7 owing to a rise in the prices of Avaredhal, Coffee seeds, Ghee, Vegetables, Gingelly oil, Groundnut oil, Salt, Coconut, Chillies, and Garlic.

The Index Number of the Fuel and Lighting group rose by 0.3 points to 206.9, on account of rise in the price of castor oil.

An increase in the price of sarrees resulted in the rise of Index number of clothing group by 11.2 points to 212.3.

Due to a further rise in the price of supari, the index number of Miscellaneous group advanced by 5.6 points to 287.5.

The Index Number of House Rent group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers				
			Year ended June 1936			February 1947			March 1947			February 1947	March 1947			
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.					
<i>Food.—</i>			Seer			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Raw Rice	... (Measures) ...	14 0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212			
Boiled Rice	... ..	22 6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204		
Ragi	... ..	6 6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246		
Blackgram Dhal	... ..	0 7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346		
Tur Dhal	... ..	3 4	0	2	8	0	10	8	0	10	8	400	400		
Bengalgram Dhal	... ..	1 4	0	2	11	0	6	9	0	6	9	231	231		
Avare Dhal	... ..	0 6	0	2	7	0	13	5	0	13	7	519	526		
Greengram	... ..	1 2	0	2	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	375	375		
Sugar Wt.	... ..	1 9	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	2	8	200	200		
Jaggery	... Viss ...	1 9	0	3	6	0	12	9	0	12	9	364	364			
Coffee seeds	... Seer (Wt.)	1 4	0	3	11	0	11	9	0	11	10	300	302			
Meat	... 2 lbs. (Weight)	7 2	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	457	457			
Curds	... Seer (Measure)	1 9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253			
Milk	... ..	6 1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179		
Ghee	... Seer (Wt.) ...	2 7	0	6	0	1	2	0	1	3	6	300	325			
Onions	... Viss ...	1 0	0	1	3	0	11	9	0	10	1	940	807			
Vegetables	... ..	5 6	0	2	6	0	10	4	0	11	0	413	440		
Fruits	... Doz. ...	0 9	0	2	0	0	4	11	0	4	11	246	246			
Gingelly oil	... Seer (Wt) ..	2 5	0	2	0	0	7	1	0	7	3	354	363			
Groundnut oil	... ..	0 4	0	1	8	0	6	3	0	6	9	375	405		
Salt (Measure)	... ..	1 1	0	1	3	0	1	8	0	1	9	133	140		
Cocoanut	... Each ...	1 0	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	5	5	517	542			
Tamarind	... Viss ..	0 9	0	3	3	0	10	10	0	10	5	333	321			
Chillies	... ..	2 0	0	7	4	2	10	1	2	11	8	574	595		
Coriander	... Seer (Measure)	1 3	0	1	5	0	7	11	0	7	9	559	547			
Garlic	... See (Wt.)	0 7	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	5	10	200	292			
Wheat Flour	... ..	1 4	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	163	163		
Soji (measure)	... ..	1 3	0	2	5	0	7	6	0	7	6	310	310		
Ready made coffee	... Cup	6 3	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200			
Total	...	100 0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number of All Food Articles			...			...			...			284.3	286.7

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			February 1947			March 1947			February 1947	March 1947
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Fuel and Lighting.—													
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil ...	Seer (Wt.)	7.7	0	1	11	0	7	4	0	7	5	383	387
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ..	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	156	156
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen .	4.3	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	240	240
Total ...			100.0			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting			206.6 206.9										
Clothing.—													
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds.	14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	3	13	3	187	187
Coating ...	Per Yard ..	22.5	0	5	6	0	10	9	0	10	9	195	195
Shirting ...	..	21.5	0	4	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	188	188
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	..	3.0	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	252	252
Sarees ...	Each ...	22.4	3	0	0	6	12	0	8	4	0	225	275
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ...	16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	197	197
Total ...			100.0			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Clothing			201.1 212.5										
House Rent.—													
House rent ...	...	100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total ...			100.0			...			...			...	...
Index Number—House Rent			100 100										
Miscellaneous —													
Shaving ..	1 shave	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Washing soap ..	1 Bar	17.5	0	4	0	0	14	6	0	14	6	363	363
Supari ..	Seer Wt.	8.4	0	3	6	1	3	6	1	5	10	557	624
Beedi ...	Bundle of 25	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Amusement ..	One show	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	185
Education ..	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Medicine ..	Btle. of mix.	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175
Flowers ..	One bunch	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Household Necessaries	Seer Wt.	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	7	0	15	7	312	312
Total ...			100.0			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous			281.9 287.5										
Group			Weight proportional to the total expenditure			Group Index Numbers							
						February 1947			March 1947				
Food	...	...	53.5			284.3			286.7				
Fuel and Lighting	...	...	7.0			206.9			206.9				
Clothing	...	...	13.8			201.1			212.3				
House Rent	...	...	6.4			100.0			100.0				
Miscellaneous	...	...	19.3			281.9			287.5				
Total			100.0			...			...
Cost of Living Index Number			...			255.1			259.1				

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

From 1st April 1947 to 1st May 1947.

Bittle, C N	..	..	From Aether to Cosmos—Cosmology (120'4)
Larrabee, H A	...	...	Reliable Knowledge. (120'4)
Maier, N R F and Schneirla, T C	..	..	Principles of Animal Psychology. (146)
Laird, D A	...	..	The Psychology of Selecting Employees. (147)
Presgrave, R	..	..	The Dynamics of Time Study. (147)
Bittle, C N	..	..	The Science of Correct Thinking—Logic. (150'4)
Bradford, H	..	..	The Divine Marriage. A Symposium. (224)
Hyde, J	..	..	Isis and Osiris. Eastern and Western Thought. (229c)
Young Kimbal	..	..	An Introductory Sociology. (300'4)
Gavett, G I	..	..	A First Course in Statistical Method. (310'4)
Smith, J G and Duncan, A J	..	..	Fundamentals of the Theory of Statistics 2 Vols. (310'4)
Waugh, A E	..	..	Elements of Statistical Method (310'4)
Reves, E	...	..	The Anatomy of Peace (320'4)
Wilson, F G	...	...	The Elements of Modern Politics. (320'4)
Ajivatham, E	..	..	Political Theory (With Supplement) (320'9)
Cathu, G	..	..	The Story of the Political Philosophers. (320'9)
Magruder, F A and Claire, G S	..	..	The Constitution (325)
Vinacke, H M	..	..	International Organization. (329g)
Angell, J W	..	..	Investment and Business Cycles. (330'4)
Meyers, A L	...	..	Elements of Modern Economics (330'4)
Terborgh, G	..	..	The Boy of Economic Maturity. (330'4)
Thompson, C W and Smith, W R	..	..	Public Utility Economics (330'4)
Voznesensky, N A	...	...	Report on the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R., 1946-50 (330'4)
Patterson, S H	...	..	Readings in the History of Economic Thought. (330'9b)
Roll, E	...	..	A History of Economic Thought. Rev. ed 1916. (330'9d)
gnew, H E and Others	...	...	Onlines of Marketing 2nd ed. 1942 (331)
Barker, C W and Anshen, M	...	...	Modern Marketing (331)
Pearson, F A and Harper, F A	..	..	The World's Hunger (331'1)
Angell, J W	..	..	The Behaviour of Money. Exploratory Studies (334)
Kilborne, R D and Woodworth, G W	...	..	Principles of Money and Banking (334)
Buehler, A G	..	..	Public Finance. (336)
Alexandrow, N	...	...	Labour Protection and Accident Prevention in the U.S.S.E. (338)
Gillette, J M and Reinhardt, J M	...	...	Current Social Problems (338a)
Callender, C N	..	..	American Courts. Their Organization and Procedure (349)
Glinck, S and E	..	..	Criminal Careers in Retrospect. (364)
McKown, H C	...	...	Character Education (370'1)
Newton, J H	..	..	Education for Democracy in Our Time. (370'1)
Sanchez, G I	..	..	The Development of Higher Education in Mexico (370'9)
Peers, E A	..	..	New Tongues or Modern Language Teaching of the Future. (371)
Preston, C E	..	..	The High School Science Teacher and His Work. (371)
Bent, R K and Kronenberg, H H	..	...	Principles of Secondary Education (372'2)
McNicol, H	..	..	History, Heritage and Environment: The Place of Social Studies in Secondary Schools. (372'2)
International Institute of Intellectual Co operation Paris	...	...	Students in Search of Their University (372'3)
Zimmern, Sir Alfred	...	...	University Teaching of International Relations (372'3)
Foster, R G and Wilson, P	...	...	Women After College. A Study of the Effectiveness of their Education (373'6)
Hill, I G and Hood, C R	..	..	Management at the Bargaining Table. (380'4)
Greenberg, J and Klaffer, S H	...	..	Elements of German 2 vol. (420)
Lanyon-Orgill, P A	..	..	A Study of the Leuanangia Language. (490)
...	...	...	A Dictionary of the Mailu Language. (490)
Miller, F H	...	...	Partial Differential Equations. (510)
Sproull, W T	...	...	X-Rays in Practice (49060)
Stokley, J	...	...	Electrons in Action. (530)
Kleiner, I S	..	..	Human Biochemistry. (540)
Donn, W L	..	..	Meteorology with Marine Applications. (551'5)
Kinsy, A C	...	...	Methods in Biology. (570)
Simpson, G G	..	..	Tempo and Mode in Evolution (570)
Barcroft, J	..	..	The Brain and Its Environment (612)
Carter, A C R	...	..	The Year's Art, 1942-1944 (709)
Reid, F	...	..	The Milk of Paradise. Some Thoughts on Poetry. (811).
Pottle, F A	...	..	The Idiom of Poetry. (811)
Havens, R D	...	..	The Mind of a Poet: A Study of Wordsworth's Thought with Particular Reference to the Prelude. (821'51)
Werner, H	..	..	My Indian Family. (823'6)
Healey, G H (ed.)	...	..	The Meditations of Daniel Defoe (824'42)
Wilcox, S C	...	..	Hazlitt in the Workshop: The Manuscript of the Fight (824'51)
Baum, P F (ed.)	...	...	Dante Gabriel Rossetti's Letters to Fanny Cornforth. (824'52)

...	...	...	Early Man and Pleistocene Stratigraphy in Southern and Eastern Asia. (909'1)
Chiang Yee	..	..	The Silent Traveller in Oxford (914'2)
Clausewitz	...	..	The Living Thoughts of Clausewitz, presented by J. I. Greene. (Living Thoughts Lib. Ser.) (920'8)
Machiavelli	...	..	The Living Thoughts of Machiavelli, presented by Count Carlo Sforza. (Living Thoughts Lib. Ser.). (920'8)
Bevin, E	.	..	Ernest Bevin, by T. Evans. (923'2)
Blunden, E	...	..	Keats' Publishers—A Memoir of John Taylor (928)
Shme, H	.	.	Carlyle and the Saint-Simonians: The Concept of Historical Periodicity. (928)
Noel-Baker, F	..	..	Greece: The Whole Story. (949)
Cominager, H S (ed)	Documents of American History. (970-9)
Smith, T L	Brazil: People and Institutions (973)

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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. X]

Bangalore, August 31, 1947

[No. 8

MESSAGE FROM HIS HIGHNESS SRI JAYACHAMARAJENDRA
WADIYAR G.C.B., G.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF MYSORE, TO THE
SIXTH WORLD JAMBOREE AT MOISSON, FRANCE, 9th
AUGUST 1947.

AS Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of Mysore, India, I send my warmest greetings to my brother-scouts of the several Nations assembled at the Sixth World Scout Jamboree. Believing firmly as I do in the ideals of fellowship and service to which this great Movement is dedicated, I am confident that it will strive unceasingly to heal the scars of this suffering world and to promote harmony and understanding among its peoples. May the spirit of amity and concord that pervades Moisson to-day bear a message of hope to all Nations.

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR.



A very well attended public meeting was arranged by the City Municipal Council, Bangalore, on August 15 under the Presidency of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore. Picture shows the Dewan, Mr. A. J. Khaleel, President, and others at the Flag Hoisting ceremony in the compound of the Municipal Buildings.



The Municipal Commission, Civil Station, Bangalore, celebrated "Retrocession Day" on August 15. The Dewan presided at this function. This being his first official entry into the retroceded area, an address was presented to the Dewan by the Commission.

DEWAN IN BANGALORE CIVIL STATION



The Dewan is seen coming out of the pandal after the function with some of the members of the Bangalore Municipal Commission. In his reply to the address presented by the Municipal Commission, the Dewan assured the people of the area that it was good for them to have come back under the Sovereignty of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. The Dewan further said that the "resumption of Sovereignty over that area was the least part of His Highness's satisfaction. For, more than the land which has come to him, and the beautiful public and private buildings thereon, what His Highness valued and appreciated was the great galaxy of men and women who had become his subjects as a result of the retrocession." It was the accretion of that intellectual humanity noted for its aesthetic, cultural and intellectual attainments, to the number of his subjects which H. H. the Maharaja valued. The Dewan added "His Highness has asked me to convey a message to you to mention to you that it is his desire to visit this Station at an early date. To tell you that sometime during September it will be his pleasure to visit the Station and get acquainted with this galaxy of ladies and gentlemen of the Station."

HORTICULTURAL SHOW IN BANGALORE.

The half-yearly Horticultural and Flower Show, organised by the Mysore Horticultural Society in the spacious premises of the Glass House, Lal-Bagh, Bangalore, is eagerly looked forward to by the citizens of Bangalore. The picture was taken of the floral section of the Show held on August 2nd this year



Mr L Siddappa, Minister for Agriculture and Public Works, distributed the prizes to winners of the different competitions organised by the Society. Next to him is *Rajakaryapavina* Mr J. Appaji Gowda, Minister for Revenue and Communications, Mr. K. Nanjappa, Chairman of the Society is to the left of the Public Works Minister

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the exercise of his Sovereignty in and over the State of Mysore has been pleased to execute an Instrument of Accession on the ninth day of August 1947.

Whereby His Highness has acceded to the Dominion of India with the intent

that the Dominion may exercise in relation to the State of Mysore such functions for the purposes of the Dominion as may be vested in them but limited to the extent detailed in the Instrument of Accession executed by His Highness.

RETROCESSION OF BANGALORE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

Jurisdiction has been restored to His Highness the Maharaja in respect of the Indian Institute of Science area from the 19th of July 1947, in respect of the Bangalore Civil Station (*i.e.*, the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, excluding the Military area) from the 26th July 1947 and in respect of railway lands (*i.e.*, lands in the Mysore State occupied by the Bangalore-Madras branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway) from the 2nd of August 1947 and in respect of the Military area from the 14th August 1947. Thus the retrocession of the whole of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, has now been completed. With effect from these dates the Crown Representative has directed that all laws previously issued by him shall cease to be in force in the respective areas.

His Highness the Maharaja has promulgated three enactments for application to these areas (described as the Retroceded Area) with effect from the aforesaid dates.

The first of these enactments provides that all laws that were in force previously in the C. & M. Station shall continue to have force in the Retroceded Area. The effect of this Act is that there is no change in the laws; only they will be administered by officers of the Government of Mysore.

The second of these enactments provides that pending suits, appeals,

criminal cases, applications before authorities and income-tax matters shall be continued before the courts and authorities constituted by the Government of Mysore for the Retroceded Area. The existing courts continue to function and the High Court of Mysore will be the final appellate authority. The result is that matters before the courts and the authorities will be heard as if there is no change.

The third enactment gives recognition to titles to immovable property and vests in the Government of Mysore rights and obligations to immovable property and contractual rights and obligations which formerly vested in the Crown. It also recognises as valid all laws, rules, notifications, etc., passed previously and all acts duly done under the provisions of any law in force immediately prior to the date of retrocession.

In regard to the executive administration, the Government of Mysore have appointed a Collector for the Retroceded Area who is also District Magistrate and the President of the Municipality of the area. There is no change in the Municipal Administration and the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897 continues to be in force. The administrative set-up remains the same in the case of the other departments of Government as well. These interim arrangements are designed to cause the minimum of change on transfer of jurisdiction.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

The Consultative Committee invited to consider certain fundamental propositions relating to the Constitutional Reforms met on 11th August 1947 at Carlton House, Bangalore

Chairman.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I.,
D.C.L.

Members.

- (1) Rao Bahadur K. Kuppuswami Naidu.
- (2) Mr. M. L. Srikantiah.
- (3) Mr. H. M. Gangadhariah.
- (4) Mr. M. Madiah.
- (5) Mr. Bhoopalam Chandrasekhariah.
- (6) Mr. A. J. Khaleel.
- (7) Mr. J. Isaac.
- (8) Mr. S. C. Malliah.
- (9) Mr. J. T. Gopalakrishnan.
- (10) Mrs. Lakshmidevi Ramanna

There was a general discussion on certain fundamental issues which would necessarily arise in the framing of any constitution. Suggestions were made by the Dewan who presided at the meeting and the members of the Committee regarding what formed these fundamental issues.

The Committee decided that the Representatives should have an opportunity of discussing with their parties and

groups these fundamental issues. It was therefore decided that the next meeting of the Consultative Committee will be held on the 8th September and succeeding days.

At the request of the Committee, the Dewan explained the implications of the Instrument of Accession of the State of Mysore to the Dominion of India which His Highness has executed and the provisions of the Stand-Still Basis Agreement which the Dewan has signed for the Government of Mysore.

The meeting then adjourned to 8th September 1947.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Consultative Committee held on 11th August 1947.---

"Our most respectful and loyal felicitations be conveyed to His Gracious Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the timely and the most dignified manner in which Mysore joined the Constituent Assembly and announced its accession to the Indian Union thereby serving the very best interest of India as a whole and of Mysore in particular. And our most hearty congratulations are due to Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, for the timely and statesmanlike advice tendered to His Highness in this behalf, and for the steps taken to secure the abiding interests of all classes of His Highness's subjects."

EDUCATION MINISTER'S TOUR IN RURAL AREAS

VISIT TO SEVERAL VILLAGES

Dewan Bahadur Dr. T. C. M. Royan, Minister for Education and Public Health, proceeded from Bangalore on 8th August on a three-days' tour in the Maddur and Malvalli Taluks of the Mandya District. He was presented with an address by the members of the Koppa Village Panchayet eulogising his services to the State. He also met at Koppa an old man (Mr. Chikke Gowda) near 95 years looking a picture of health.

The Minister then visited the Adikarnataka Colony and heard their representations. He promised to give the necessary help to replace their thatched houses by tiled ones. The Minister then inspected the Maraligada Village. The *gramasevakis* of Kasturba Trust requested support and assistance to the amelioration work of women which they have proposed to take up in the Mandya District. The Minister complimented the *gramasevakis* who have come forward to serve the cause of womenfolk in the rural areas. He said that they should concentrate their attention in the spread of education among women.

The next day, the Minister visited the Generating Station at Shimsha and the working of the plant was explained by the officers of the Electrical Department. The Minister then inspected the Primary and Middle Schools and the Dispensary of the Shimsha Colony and told the teachers that their scales of pay would be suitably enhanced and advised them to work with contentment and zeal.

He then visited the Sivasamudram Falls and the Primary, the Middle Schools, the Ramamandram

temple, the Mosque and the Catholic and Protestant Churches of the Colony and felt satisfied that they are all maintained well and that cordial feelings existed among all the sections of the people.

The Minister, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, visited Hosahalli village on 9th August in connection with the dispute between the Adikarnatakas and other villagers regarding the appropriation of a site for building purposes. The Minister after hearing both the parties ordered that the land under dispute which was claimed by both parties for building purposes should be set apart for public purposes, namely, for primary and middle school buildings, play-ground and a park. The Minister entered some of the Adikarnataka huts and advised the local officers to visit such places during their tours. On the way from Sivasamudram to Malvalli, the Minister visited Rachanahalli and examined the need for starting a leprosy centre.

The Minister visited Dodballapur in connection with the distribution of clothes to the poor which had been arranged by the Municipal Council of Dodballapur on the occasion of the celebration of the "Independence Day." The Municipal President, the Municipal Councillors and people of the town received the Minister. The Minister distributed clothes of the value of Rs 7,000 to the poor people and as many as 1,200 were given clothing. Speaking on the occasion the Minister exhorted that all must show unflinching loyalty to the Ruler of the State and to strive to maintain the reputation of the "model" State.

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RAILWAY WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES

INTERVIEW WITH THE DEWAN

On the 12th August 1947 the Dewan granted an interview to five representatives of the Mysore State Railway Employees' Association at which the Minister for Revenue and Communications and the Secretary for the Railway Department were also present. The interview was by previous engagement.

During the interview, the representatives of the Association put forth the following three requests before Government :-

- (1) Revision of the scales of pay of the Mysore Railway Department along the lines recommended by the Central Pay Commission with regard to Class I Railways of the Government of India on the ground that the Mysore State Railway employees were discharging similar duties as those on other Railways.
- (2) Grant of a flat compensation of Rs. 1,000 per employee for not having supplied foodgrains to the employees at pre-war rates, as is being done on the M. & S. M. Railway.
- (3) Permission to affiliate their Association with the All-India Railway Federation.

With regard to the above requests which were dealt with one by one, the Dewan stated that the employees of the Mysore State Railway cannot justifiably compare themselves in regard to their pay with those of other Railways belonging to the Central Government, as conditions were entirely different and there was no parallel between the two. Therefore, he made it clear that while Government would sympathetically examine the case of the Mysore Railway employees for a revision of their scales of pay, keeping in view the scales proposed elsewhere and the peculiar local circumstances.

With regard to the request for the grant of a flat compensation of Rs. 1,000 the Dewan pointed out to the representatives that the financial implication of such a request would be to the tune of about Rs. 110 lakhs, as the Mysore State Railway is said to comprise of about 11,000 employees. Not to mention other complications and repercussions which this would give rise to, the request cannot

obviously be complied with on account of the heavy burden which this would throw on the resources of the State. It was also pointed out by the Dewan that, as a result of the effective ration system that was introduced by Government from almost the commencement of the War, the employees of the Association had the benefit of receiving foodgrains at controlled rates, which in effect was made possible by Government subsidising the supply of essential foodgrains at considerable cost. However, inasmuch as it was represented that the employees of the M. & S. M. and other Railways of the Government of India were being supplied with foodgrains with effect from 1942 at pre-war rates, the Dewan assured the representatives that Government would sympathetically examine the question of granting a concession of the kind to the extent practicable from a date not earlier than 1st January 1947, if possible.

With regard to the question of affiliation of the Association with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, the representatives assured the Dewan that their affiliation had no political colour and that it was sought only to enable their participation in the social and cultural activities of the Federation. The President of the Association (Mr. N. L. Narasappa) also assured the Dewan that no agitation or decisions taken by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, leading to a strike or a threatened strike would be binding on or applicable to the Mysore State Railway Employees' Association. However, as there was no unanimity of opinion among the representatives on this point, the Dewan suggested that the Association may get this matter clarified by discussion with the officers of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, and thereafter present a memorandum to Government indicating clearly their objects and reasons for seeking affiliation with the Federation and the implications thereof. To this, the representatives agreed and the interview terminated.

The above Note is issued for general information as it has come to the notice of Government that misleading and incorrect versions of the discussions are being circulated.

ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES

REVENUE MINISTER'S SURPRISE INSPECTIONS

On representations being made by the villagers that the Sheristedar, two Special Revenue Inspectors and two Revenue Inspectors of the Revenue and Food Departments were harassing the riyats and extorting bribes in connection with the acquisition of foodgrains at Ganakal and other villages of Bidadi Hobli, Closepet Taluk, the Minister for Revenue and Communications with the staff of the Anti-Corruption Measures paid a surprise visit on 1st August 1947 to Ganakal, Kakamannahalli, Karenahalli and Borehalli of Closepet Taluk and on instituting enquiries found the allegations to be true to a considerable extent. Action is being taken against the said officials.

The Minister for Revenue and Communications with the staff of the Anti-Corruption

Measures paid a surprise visit to the Closepet Railway Station on 1st August 1947 and got checked the passengers travelling by the 78 Down Shuttle from Bangalore to Maddur. A number of passengers travelling without tickets were found. It was ascertained that some of the passengers had paid the fare at the previous stations to the Guard who had not issued tickets to them. Action is being taken.

The Staff of the Anti-Corruption Branch conducted a surprise check of the passengers travelling by the 69 Up Shuttle from Bangalore at Dodballapur Railway Station on the evening of the 4th August 1947. As many as 22 passengers were found travelling without tickets and necessary action was taken against them.

ANXIOUS FOOD POSITION IN MYSORE

APPEAL TO HOLDERS OF LANDS

The food situation in the State has been causing considerable anxiety of late. The heavy and untimely rains during the months of November and December last year which caused considerable damage to the crops just at the time of the harvest have affected the surplus for procurement in the State. Government were pleased to sanction the grant of a special bonus in addition to the purchase price of foodgrains voluntarily surrendered till the end of the official year. Though a fair percentage of the target fixed for acquisition has been procured, it has not been possible to build up adequate stocks to last till the next harvest. The imports from outside the State have been very much below our requirements or expectations owing to the fact that the All-India food position has also not been satisfactory, especially as the wheat crop in Northern India suffered heavy damage due to rust.

As a first step towards conserving the existing stocks of foodgrains as far as possible Government reduced with effect

from 25th June 1947 the cereal rations to 10 ozs. per head per day, the rice rations being reduced to 7½ ozs. The Government of India have been repeatedly urged to make adequate allotments of rice to the State. In the meantime, as it would be risky to depend on uncertain assistance from outside, Government are obliged to appeal to holders of land in the State, who have been allowed under the Articles of Food Acquisition Order a ration of 1 lb. per head per day of cereals as against 10 ozs. allowed to depot-goers to extend their practical sympathy to their less fortunate brethren in the State, and to effect savings in their own rations and to surrender to the extent possible as much as they could conveniently offer to Government Depots. The local officers have also been authorised to make such appeals and to receive at Depots the voluntary offers on payment. Public-spirited persons are requested to respond generously themselves and also to help to impress on others the need for such a generous gesture in this hour of urgency.

HEALTH AND FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

50,000 PEOPLE VISIT EXHIBITION IN MYSORE CITY.

A very successfully conducted Health and Fine Arts Exhibition was organised by the Mysore City Municipal Council during the Birthday Week early in the month of July at Mysore City. The object of the Exhibition was mainly to educate the public in matters relating to public health, prevention of diseases and civic propaganda. The Exhibition was opened by Mr. Ramachandra Rao Bhombore, President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, on the 8th July 1947. The fact that over 50,000 persons visited the Exhibition testified to the usefulness of such exhibitions for imparting health education to the people. With a view to providing the visiting public some attraction and amenities, thirty-nine stalls were allotted to private stall-holders to display articles of every day utility. The following is a description of the Exhibition furnished by Mr. Anantha Rao, Health Officer, Mysore City:—

The Vaccine Institute of Bangalore occupied a stall where charts on small-pox and methods of preparing of vaccine lymph were shown. The Public Health Institute exhibited samples of water, dairy products, insecticides, etc. In the Bacteriological Section were exhibited materials used in section cutting and bacteriological tests and examinations with different vaccines, their preparation and test. Charts on cholera, and plague with the materials used in the control and eradication of these diseases, models of rat-proof houses and godowns were kept. Rural health work done in the State was shown by several charts and posters. The Malaria Section included charts on mosquitoes, appliances used in malaria-control work and "anti-mosquito" campaigns, with the aid of several models. Anti-malaria engineering works adopted in Mandya District were demonstrated with models. Charts and posters on food, dietetics, nutrition and vitamins, composition and particulars of daily articles of diet, indications of balanced diet, deficiency diets and diseases, and food values were all clearly exhibited in the Nutrition Section. The Municipal Health Office Laboratory Section arranged in two stalls, the apparatus used in the examination of water, both bacteriological and chemical, examination of fats and oils, specimens of impure foodstuffs, rice and rice bran and their composition, different samples of mammalian milk, sprouted grams and their nutritive values and their composition, plate and tube cultures in water bacteriology.

The Vani Vilas Water Works exhibited a working model of hard wash filter and purification of water with several posters containing useful information regarding water-supply. Posters depicting the correct methods of cleaning utensils in hotels and eating houses, and photos on domestic cleanliness, etc., were shown on the walls of one of the stalls.

The Department of Biochemistry of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, put up an interesting section on the preparation, quality and use of soya milk and soya bean products. Charts on the composition and value of soya milk with experimental data were shown. Specimens of rats fed only on South Indian diet and those fed on South Indian diet with soya milk were exhibited for comparative study. The several varieties of soya beans, the different stages in the preparation of soya milk from the beans, and the different kinds of milk and curds prepared therefrom were shown and explained in detail to visitors. The public evinced great interest in the research work done on soya milk.

The Mysore Jail, besides exhibiting varieties of vegetables grown in the jail, showed other products manufactured such as mats, carpets, towels, wooden boxes, etc. The Municipal Farm, Mysore, put up an attractive stall and exhibited various vegetables and greens, grass and coconuts growing on the Farm. Demonstrations on the proper methods of cleaning vegetables and fruits by using permanganate and bleaching powder were shown to the visitors.

The Veterinary Department arranged sheep, poultry and bee-keeping sections, with a collection of different specimens of eggs, and several stages in the hatching of eggs, the growth of chicks and the appliances used in poultry farming and rearing of birds. The several products manufactured in the Serum Institute such as vaccine, sera and virus, charts on animals and diseases, etc., were exhibited. The articles used in bee-keeping, specimens of various honeybees and their natural enemies were arranged. Two demonstration boxes with bees were kept in front of the stall.

The Palace Rayankere Dairy Farm exhibited a full size model of a milch cow and exhibited several charts and posters on the nutritive value of good milk.

The Compost Section arranged a neat demonstrative plot where the compost yard with pits and different stages in the utilisation of raw materials and compost preparation were shown.

The City Improvement Trust Board exhibited layout pictures of the City's new extensions, and the town planning scheme.

The Medical College exhibited models of a frog's heart, ear, nose, blood circulation, respiration of the human system, etc.

Demonstrations in "cyanogassing" of rat burrows and rat destruction were arranged by the Health Section.

The Government Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensary exhibited their preparations and medicines. The Municipal Indigenous Hospital exhibited their products with information relating to the Ayurvedic system of treatment.

The Education Section comprised exhibits from the Adult Education Council, Christ the King Convent High School, Makkulikooti Children's Association, Vanithasadan, where collections

of work done by children, interesting and artistic articles prepared by the children were displayed.

The Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust participated by arranging milk distribution to babies of the Centre. The maternity work done by the nurses of the Centre was explained with appliances and equipment. The Red Cross Association exhibited articles and charts and posters on Red Cross activities in the State. Another very interesting feature of the Exhibition was the cookery demonstrations organised by ladies. The whole organisation was supervised by Mrs. M. Venkatesh, Mrs. D. Souza, Mrs. Sunandamma, Sri M. N. Seethamma MA, and a variety of dishes was prepared by ladies and girls in this section making use of ordinarily available food articles.

A Fine Arts Section was organised and the artistically arranged portraits and pictures, sketches and drawings, photos and paintings, etc., by noted artists were appreciated by the visitors. The Psychology Section of the Maharaja's College also participated with several charts and apparatus.

NEWSPRINT CONTROL ORDER REVISED PROCEDURE

The Government of Mysore have, in supersession of the Newsprint Control Order 1947, issued a revised Newsprint Control Order in their Notification dated 18th July 1947. The following are its chief features —

Permission from Government will no longer be necessary for printing or publication of any new daily newspaper or a weekly, fortnightly or monthly magazine on newsprint. Press Law Regulations will of course continue.

The existing quota system will be abolished. Newspapers and magazines will be free to build up any paid circulation.

The existing ceiling prices of newsprint will continue subject to periodical revision.

Both newspapers and dealers will be required to submit the usual monthly returns to the Newsprint Controller.

The use and consumption of newsprint will be restricted to the production of periodicals alone, namely daily newspapers and weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines. Permission will not ordinarily be given for books.

Following these relaxations on the use of newsprint in view of the difficult situation as to ordinary paper, no permission will be granted for the publication of any newspaper, bulletin, magazine or periodical on paper other than newsprint.

The effect of these relaxations, therefore, is to restrict the printing of all new periodical

publications newsprint and to make more white paper available for general consumer purposes.

Applications for permission to print periodicals on printing paper will not henceforth be considered, except to the extent that newsprint is unsuitable for the purpose. All pending applications for both newsprint quotas and permission to use paper other than newsprint for periodical publications will be treated to have lapsed and will not be attended to in the light of the new Newsprint Control Order.

The attention of proprietors, editors and publishers of journals printed on newsprint is drawn to the provisions of the Newsprint Control (No. 2) Order, 1947 issued by Government in their Notification No. C. 329—C. O. 2-47-2, dated 18th July 1947 and published in the "Mysore Gazette" dated, 24th July 1947 to promptly send newsprint returns to the Newsprint Controller in Mysore before the 7th of each month commencing from August 1947.

All those who may, hereafter, newly publish any newspaper on newsprint or discontinue to publish any existing newspaper on newsprint or make a transfer of the rights and interests or a transfer of place of printing and publishing of such a newspaper should intimate the Controller immediately after such publication, cessation or transfer is made.

PROHIBITION IN FIVE YEARS

GOVERNMENT ACCEPT THE NEED FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION

"Among the terms of reference, the most important was to consider the feasibility of introducing total prohibition and if feasible, to investigate the steps to be taken for the purpose. After an exhaustive survey of the conditions prevailing in the State, the Committee has come to the conclusion that prohibition is feasible and necessary"—says the Government Order on the Report of the Prohibition Committee. The Order adds—"The Committee considered alternative methods of achieving this objective, and has recommended for adoption in the State a policy of achieving total prohibition in a period of five years by effecting a reduction in the number of excise shops and in the supply of intoxicants all over the State at a progressive rate of 20 per cent every year. The Committee has also recommended that in order to prevent unhealthy competition among contractors whose co operation should be enlisted in the interest of prohibition that the system of disposing of excise shops by public auction might be discontinued.

Government accept these unanimous recommendations of the Committee and direct that the reduction in the number of excise shops and in the supply of intoxicants should be given effect to from the next year, i.e., 1947-48. As regards disposal of excise privileges, Government direct that for the next year (1947-48), the system of auction may be discontinued as recommended by the Committee, the present licensees being given the option to continue as such, on a rental of 20 per cent less than that for the current year. The Excise Commissioner in Mysore has been instructed to take steps to implement this decision.

The Committee has made important recommendations on certain matters which are ancillary to the introduction of prohibition. These matters are under examination separately.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The findings and recommendations of the Committee on prohibition in Mysore under the several terms of reference are briefly summarised below for purposes of reference:—

First Term of Reference.

To examine the measures adopted by Government from time to time to minimise the drink evil and to suggest ways of intensifying effort in that direction:—

(1) Following a policy of maximum revenue with minimum consumption, the Government have endeavoured in the past to minimise consumption by reducing the number of excise shops, by raising the duty on intoxicants, by reducing the strength of liquor and by imposing various other restrictions. These steps were successful in reducing consumption in the years before the war, but during and after the recent war both consumption and revenue increased phenomenally as a result of conditions created by the war. In view of the changed conditions in recent years, it is necessary

to intensify efforts by taking steps of a more radical character. Without prejudice to the recommendations regarding Prohibition, the Committee suggest the following measures for immediate adoption:—

- (i) Reduction of shops at a more rapid rate.
- (ii) Further enhancement of duty on liquor.
- (iii) Further reduction in strength of liquor.
- (iv) Prohibition of carrying of arrack and toddy for consumption at home.
- (v) Reduction in maximum limit of retail sale of liquor.
- (vi) Strict enforcement of rules prohibiting sale of intoxicants to women and children.
- (vii) Further restriction of the hours of sale of intoxicants.
- (viii) Liberalisation of the rules for grant of date reserves for cultivation.
- (ix) Removal of excise shops to outskirts of cities, towns and villages.
- (x) Provision of counter attractions like milk bars, coffee and tea shops.

- (xi) Enhancement of grant to the Mysore State Temperance Federation.
- (xii) Formation of Vigilance Committees to mobilise public support for temperance work.

Second Term of Reference.

To review the results of the efforts made to introduce "Planned Prohibition" as an experimental measure in Closepet and Channarayana Taluks and to make recommendations if the scheme could be extended to other areas on similar lines or in any other manner --

(2) The Committee have found that the scheme of Planned Prohibition has been partially successful, several people who were formerly addicted to drink having given up the habit with economic benefits to themselves and their families.

(3) The main reasons why the scheme of Planned Prohibition did not fully yield the anticipated results are --

- (i) all the excise shops were not closed in the area once for all, but only in instalments,
- (ii) tapping of toddy was allowed in the area for supply to shops elsewhere
- (iii) the staff for enforcement was inadequate
- (iv) no dry belt was created along the borders of the Taluks, and
- (v) public support has not been forthcoming, in an adequate measure for making the experiment a success.

The Committee recommend that these defects should be set right.

(4) The Committee do not favour the extension of the scheme on the same or other lines to other areas in the State, as a different method of bringing about Prohibition in the State has been suggested by the Committee.

Third Term of Reference.

To consider the feasibility of introducing total prohibition and if feasible to investigate the steps to be taken for the purpose : --

(5) The Committee have discussed the pros and cons of Prohibition in general, before examining the case for Prohibition in Mysore.

The conclusions of the Committee on the general aspects of Prohibition are :--

- (i) that even though Prohibition involves some sacrifice of individual liberty, the price is worth paying if it succeeds in abolishing the drink evil,

- (ii) that alcohol is not necessary for health or efficiency and that its excessive use is harmful,
- (iii) that toddy is of doubtful nutritional value,
- (iv) that Prohibition is likely to result in an improvement of economic conditions,
- (v) that considerations of excise revenue should not stand in the way of Prohibition as the revenue could be recovered in some other form,
- (vi) that the contention that Prohibition results in the taxation of abstainers for the benefit of addicts is untenable because abolition of excise revenue only means that addicts discontinue to contribute revenue for the benefit of others who are asked to pay for expenditure incurred largely for their own benefit,
- (vii) that enforcement of Prohibition is a formidable task which can be carried out successfully only with adequate staff and public support, and
- (viii) that temperance and other measures to promote moderation in the use of intoxicants cannot by themselves be very effective but can be helpful aids to Prohibition.

(6) The Committee have examined the case for Prohibition in Mysore and find--

- (i) that representatives of the people have been asking for prohibition in the State for a long time past,
- (ii) that public opinion at present is largely in favour of Prohibition and that a large number of those who drink and the members of their families also welcome prohibition,
- (iii) that about three lakhs of people out of a population of 74 lakhs may be said to be accustomed to the use of intoxicants and incur an expenditure of about Rs. 35 crores per annum, or Rs. 120 per person, and that the economic harm of the habit is felt not only by the 3 lakhs of addicts but by the members of their families numbering 15 lakhs of people,
- (iv) that, viewed in the context of the low standard of living of the masses in the State, the expenditure on drink is disproportionately heavy,
- (v) that, from the point of view both of the economic harm done by drink and the prospect of economic improvement which Prohibition promises, the

introduction of Prohibition in the State is necessary and desirable,

- (iv) that other means of control like individual rationing are unlikely to be successful,
- (vii) that considerations of excise revenue are not insurmountable obstacles in the way of Prohibition,
- (viii) that enforcement of Prohibition is not impracticable in the State, and
- (ix) that considering the need for and usefulness of Prohibition and the prevalence of conditions conducive to the success of Prohibition in the State and also the progress towards Prohibition in other parts of India, Prohibition in the State is necessary and feasible.

(7) The Committee recommend for adoption in the State a policy of bringing about total prohibition in a period of five years, commencing from 1947-48.

(8) The Committee have considered three main alternative methods of introducing prohibition, *viz.*,—

- (i) Introduction of total prohibition in two districts every year,
- (ii) Achievement of total prohibition in a period of five years by effecting a reduction in the number of excise shops and in the supply of intoxicants all over the State at a progressive rate of 20 per cent every year, and
- (iii) Abolition of one kind of intoxicant after another

The Committee recommend the adoption of alternative (ii) as being the most practicable and having the best chance of success, one of its chief merits being that it gives time for those who are habituated to the use of intoxicants to reduce consumption and change their habits.

(9) In order to prevent unhealthy competition among contractors whose co-operation should be enlisted for prohibition, the Committee suggest that the system of disposing of excise shops by public auction might be discontinued.

(10) In order to prevent prices of intoxicants being put up taking advantage of reduced supplies the Committee recommend that the maximum retail price of each kind of intoxicant may be fixed.

Fourth Term of Reference

To suggest ways and means of compensating the shortfall of revenue, consequent on the recommendations of the Committee.—

(11) The Committee have estimated the excise revenue of the State in any normal year at Rs 100

lakhs and the cost of enforcement of prohibition at Rs. 10 lakhs. The Committee are of opinion that in order to meet the financial commitments of Prohibition, non-tax resources should be explored as far as possible and that additional taxation should be resorted to only to the minimum extent necessary. Keeping this consideration in view, the Committee have suggested—

- (i) the leasing and licensing by public auction of the right of running hotels, restaurants, coffee clubs and other similar establishments all over the State
- (ii) the nationalisation of bus transport throughout the State,
- (iii) the levy of a General Sales Tax
- (iv) the grant of date reserves for cultivation,
- (v) the raising of stamp duty on On Demand Promotes to the same rate as in the case of bills of lading, and the fee for receipt stamps from one anna to two annas and
- (vi) an examination of the possibility of imposing some additional taxes on cinema business

The estimated yield from (i) is Rs. 30 lakhs, from (ii) Rs. 20 lakhs, from (iii) Rs. 50 lakhs and from (iv) Rs. 5 lakhs, total Rs. 115 lakhs per year, which is sufficient to compensate the loss in excise revenue and to meet the cost of enforcement. No estimate of yield from (v) and (vi) is made.

Fifth term of Reference

To suggest suitable avenues of employment for the large body of tappers, venlois, etc., engaged in the profession, in the event of their being thrown out of employment

(12) The total number of persons employed in the business of tapping and supply of toddy and sale of liquor is 30,534. As prohibition will be introduced in a period of five years, there will be no sudden and large-scale unemployment.

(13) The Committee are of opinion that although there is no legal responsibility, Government should consider it a moral obligation to facilitate the resettlement of persons who are displaced from their occupations as a result of Prohibition

(14) The Committee think that agriculture might be a suitable occupation for tappers and toddy carriers and recommend that those who wish to take to agriculture as an alternative occupation might be given land free of cost, and also facilities for equipping themselves with houses, live-stock and agricultural implements. The

formation of agricultural colonies might be encouraged in places where conditions are suitable. Others could be found employment in industries, public works, offices, the military and police forces and also, in suitable cases, in the Prohibition staff.

(15) The Committee are of opinion that the best way of organising relief would be to entrust the work to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts who might give land in suitable cases or secure other employment through the officer in charge of the Employment Exchange.

The Committee believe that, spread over a period of five years and distributed among nine districts, the work of resettlement will be of comparatively simple proportions.

Other Recommendations.

(16) The Committee do not think that elaborate provision for substitute refreshment is called for, but that opening by private agencies of milk bars and coffee and tea shops in places where excise shops are abolished might be encouraged. *Harikathas, bhajanas*, games and other kinds of popular entertainment would be suitable counter attractions.

In the opinion of the Committee, the best counter attraction to drink is a decent home. Both as a measure of housing improvement and as an effective means of diverting the savings from the expenditure on drink to useful channels, the Committee recommend the starting of house-building co-operative societies for building homes for working class families and a savings drive for housing.

(17) The Committee recommend the enactment of comprehensive legislation to make total prohibition effective when it comes into operation after five years and that legislation for raising the necessary finance might be undertaken earlier.

(18) The Committee are of opinion that exemptions from the operation of Prohibition should not be too many or too liberal. Permissive provisions might be made in the Prohibition Act for *bona fide* religious, medicinal, scientific and industrial purposes.

The Committee recommend that permits for tapping sweet toddy should be issued sparingly on very strict conditions to prevent abuse of the concession.

(19) The Committee attach great importance to propaganda in making prohibition a success. Non-official organisations might be aided and encouraged to undertake propaganda. Facilities

of the Rural Development Department should be fully utilised in this connection. The Committee also stress the importance of propaganda in educational institutions.

(20) The Committee consider mobilization of public support an essential condition to the success of Prohibition. In order to get the co-operation of leading non-officials all over the State in the work of enforcement, the Committee recommend the formation of Village, Taluk, Town, District, and Central Prohibition Committees for purposes of vigilance and advice, somewhat on the lines of the National War Front Organisation.

Conclusion.

The members of the Committee on Prohibition express their thanks to the Government of Mysore for the opportunity given to them to examine a question of great social and economic importance. They have undertaken the task as a matter of social investigation and have endeavoured to suggest a practical plan of prohibition which has the greatest chance of success.

India is a country abounding in traditions of abstinence and temperance. If prohibition cannot succeed in India, it is unlikely to succeed anywhere else. It seems appropriate that Mysore which occupies pride of place in many fields of social endeavour should also undertake prohibition and work it to a successful conclusion. Difficulties and obstacles are bound to arise in practice and in the earlier years in particular, reverses might be experienced and failure might seem imminent. But with perseverance for a sufficiently long time the experiment is likely to succeed. The longest period of trial would be the active life time of the present generation of people who have acquired the habit of drink, and if the younger generation are made immune to the habit by lack of opportunity to acquire the habit and thoughtful propaganda, the ultimate success of prohibition is assured. The Committee commend their plan of prohibition for acceptance with a belief in its potency for the good of the people and a faith in the capacity of the administration of Mysore and the people of the State to work with success a scheme which in the long run is likely to prove to be one of the greatest economic and social reforms of our times. In conclusion, the Committee record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Secretary, Mr. C. Narasimha Moorthy.

IRRIGATION PUMPS FOR RAISING FOOD CROPS

GOVERNMENT SANCTION LIBERAL CONCESSIONS

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the following concessions with a view to providing maximum facilities to the agriculturist for growing food crops.

As it has been noticed that some applicants for supply of irrigation pumps on hire purchase system find it difficult to furnish the collateral security, as required under old rules, Government have dispensed with that condition. Pumps are now being sold on Hire Purchase System on the strength of solvency certificates issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district.

The terms relating to payment of the cost of these pumps have been liberalised and consumers are given the benefit of paying the same in annual instalments of Rs. 100 each.

As a further incentive, the rate of interest chargeable on Hire Purchase account is reduced from 4 per cent to 3 per cent.

If the cost of arranging power supply does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per pumping set no guarantee of a return on the capital cost will be insisted upon. Only the minimum based on the nominal H. P. of the motors installed at the rate of eight annas per H. P. will be recovered every month together with meter hire of annas eight per month. When the capital cost exceeds Rs. 3,000 but is within Rs. 5,000 only, a guaranteed return for a period of five years at the rate of three per cent only (which was 5 per cent before) on the

capital cost invested by the department is required.

As prospective consumers experienced considerable difficulties in getting their installation works done by contractors, who, for want of the required materials, etc., often take their own time for carrying out the works or charging the consumers often exorbitantly, the same is being got done (at the request and at the expense of the consumers) wherever found necessary by the Electrical Department. These works are exempted from the levy of 18 per cent establishment and tools and plant charges which are generally debitable to works of this nature.

With a view to encouraging the "Grow More Food" campaign, the crops like mulberry, flowers, onions and tobacco are being treated as commercial crops and a higher rate of one anna per unit subject to the monthly minimum of 50 units per rated H. P. is levied, the rate for growing food crops being half anna per unit.

As a further measure of encouragement to the prospective consumers, Government have waived the stock incidental charges of 15 per cent (usually levied by the Electrical Department in respect of all sales to private parties) on sales of irrigation pumping sets taken delivery at the departmental stores in Bangalore, and instead only actual expenditure incurred by the department for the transport of the pumping sets is being levied.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

CIVIL DRAFTSMEN.

Diploma holders in Civil Draftsmanship of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute will be treated as on a par with the Diploma holders of the School of Civil Engineering, Bangalore and granted an initial pay of Rs. 50 in grade Rs. 40-5/2-55 when entertained as Assistant Draftsmen, pending orders on the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

SETTLEMENT AND LAND RECORDS.

The Department of Settlement and Land Records be placed under the administrative control of the Revenue Commissioner with the designation of Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records and that an officer of the grade of a Deputy Commissioner be placed in immediate charge of the Department as Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement. He will exercise the powers and perform the duties assigned to the Superintendent of Survey under the Land Revenue Code.

Separate orders will issue regarding the officer to be posted as Superintendent, Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

EX-MINISTERS.

Non-Official Ex-Ministers will be given the same rates of Travelling Allowance as Retired Official Ministers under Article 493 of the Mysore Service Regulations, whenever such Non-Official Ex-Ministers are called upon by Government to undertake any work. If, however, they get elected to any body such as the Legislative Council or the Representative Assembly or the District Board, they will have the same status as other non-officials serving on these bodies for purposes of Travelling Allowance. This Order will take effect from 15th December 1946. The necessary amendment to the Mysore Service Regulations will issue separately.

AIR PASSAGES FOR MYSORE STUDENTS

Government selected more than one hundred candidates for Overseas training during the years 1945-46 and 1946-47. These candidates are eligible for Second Class Passage. But cases of candidates applying for air passage in lieu of Second Class Passage are becoming common, on some plea or the other. As the grant of Air Passage instead of Second Class Passage by sea would involve heavy expenditure, Government direct that candidates

who want air passage instead of the Second Class Sea Passage be permitted to travel by air if they are prepared to meet the difference of cost between the Second Class (Sea) fare and Air Passage by themselves, or if they are willing to the difference being treated as a loan to be repaid by them on their return, out of their salary in suitable instalments. In the case of lady candidates, however, air passage may be permitted and the cost thereof may be met by Government, as a special case, if they are financially unable to meet it.

DRUG LICENSE FEES.

The Government in their Order No. O. 80-81—C.O. 33-46-3 dated the 4th July 1947, have ordered the refund of license fees paid under the Drugs Control Order, 1946 prior to the abrogation of the said Order, after deducting the fee due for the first quarter ending 30th June 1947. (Press Note dated 7th July 1947).

FOOD GRAINS FOR MYSORE.

During May 1947, the Government of India, Food Department had allotted to Mysore 10,000 tons of gram (against our declared deficit of 18,600 tons) under Rabi Plan 1947-48.

As the All-India gram position has since deteriorated a great deal, the Government of India have proposed a system of priority supplies so that the short falls may be evened out. According to the present proposed priority allocations, Mysore gets only 6,000 tons of gram of which 1,000 tons is from Rajaputana States and 5,000 tons is from Sind. (Press Note dated 12th July 1947).

UMBRELLAS.

The Government of Mysore, have in their Notification No. C. 304—C.O. 1-47-4, dated 17th July 1947, removed item No. 13 umbrellas and parts of umbrellas from the Schedule of the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945. (Press Note dated 17th July 1947).

ALUMINIUM AND NON-FERROUS METALS.

The Government of Mysore have in their Notification No. C. 296—C.O. 1-47-1, dated 17th July 1947 and No. C. 298—C.O. 1-47-2, dated 17th July 1947, abrogated the Aluminium (Utensils) Control Order, 1945, and the Mysore Non-ferrous Metals Control Order, 1945. (Press Note dated 17th July 1947).

RAW MATERIALS AND STORES.

The Government of Mysore have in their Notification No. C. 301—C.O. 1-47-6, dated 17th July 1947, repealed the Cotton Textiles (Raw Materials and Stores) Order, 1947. (Press Note dated 27th July 1947).

EXPORT OF POTATOES.

In view of the acute shortage of food grains and the present scarcity for potatoes the prices of which are on the increase daily, Government have re-imposed the ban on the export of potatoes outside the State. (Press Note dated 18th July 1947).

TURDAL.

The Government of India, Food Department, have since allotted to Mysore 3,000 tons of turdal from U.P. in addition to 2,000 tons already allotted from the same source. Necessary action is being taken to procure the quotas immediately. (Press Note dated 23rd July 1947).

MOVEMENT OF CATTLE

The Government of Mysore have in their Notification No. S. D. 6012—C. 145-44-72, dated 2nd April 1945, prohibited the movement of cattle from any place in the State to any place outside the State except under permits issued by the District Magistrate of the District concerned. The Government of Madras and the neighbouring Provinces included in the Madras Region have since removed the ban on the export of cattle from their areas. At the Regional Conferences held recently, the Mysore Government was repeatedly urged to re-consider the question of lifting the ban on the transport of cattle in the State. The Government of India also requested the consideration of this question in view of the present improved position. After a careful review of all the above factors, Government passed orders removing the ban placed on the export of sheep and goats from the State for a period of one year only from the date of publication of Notification No. S. D. 737—C. 41-46-110, dated 22nd July 1947. (Press Note dated 24th July 1947).

DEHYDRATED POTATOES

The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, has notified for the information of the public that dehydrated potatoes are available for sale in all the food-grains ration depots and in sub-godowns at the subsidised rate of annas 4 per lb. to wholesale merchants and at 4 annas 3 pies per lb. to consumers. This article yields on reconstitution four to five times its original quantity of

palatable stuff and therefore very much cheaper than fresh potatoes and can be used for all purposes for which fresh potatoes are used.

It has good nutritive value besides good keeping qualities. It may be stated that the stocks are small and likely to be exhausted soon. The Public, proprietors of hotels and restaurants and managements of hostels and similar institutions are advised to avail of this opportunity early and make ample use of this valuable item of diet offered at very moderate rates. (Press Note dated 24th July 1947).

FREE GRANT OF BUILDING MATERIALS TO THE POOR

In October 1939, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were authorised by Government to sanction the free grant of building materials to be removed from the State Forests for the construction of dwelling houses by the poor people and for the reconstruction of houses destroyed by accidental fires of the value not exceeding Rs. 15 in each case. This arrangement was ordered to be continued permanently from 1st July 1944. On a representation, from Gollars and other members of Depressed Classes of Davangere in Chitaldrug District, praying for the free grant of building materials for putting up tiled houses, Government have recently directed that the money limit fixed in their order of 14th October 1939 be increased to Rs. 30, the period of concession at this rate being fixed at 3 years in the first instance. (Press Note dated 26th July 1947).

CLOTH FOR RAMZAN

The Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, has circularised the retail cloth merchants in Bangalore City to sell mill cloth held by them and received during this and next month, only to the Muslim consumers in Bangalore City on production of their cloth coupon in connection with the ensuing *Ramzan* festival with effect from 26th July 1947 to 17th August 1947. They are further permitted to sell six months' quota of cloth at a time if the party demands for the same, if they are entitled on the cloth coupon. The assignment of shops division-wise has been kept in abeyance during this period with a view to providing facilities to the Muslim public to procure their cloth requirements. However, this order does not apply to the sale of dhoties and sarees by the Cloth Merchants' Association, Bangalore City, at several places in the City as notified by them from time to time where all communities could purchase their requirements of dhoties and sarees on production of their cloth coupon as usual. (Press Note dated 30th July 1947).

INCREASED SUPPLY OF KEROSENE

The Government of India have sanctioned an increase in civil quotas of kerosene oil to Provinces and States with effect from 1st July 1947. In accordance with that order Mysore State will receive kerosene oil every month about 104 per cent of 1941 average offtake. It is hoped that the position with regard to kerosene will ease in the State. (Press Note dated 30th July 1947).

IMPORTED BEANS

As already published on 28th June 1947, the varieties of beans (containing some poisonous matter) imported from Burma to Madras and Mysore, which were sent to the Chemical Examiner to Government are now reported to contain traces of Hydrogen Cyanide (a virulent poison) which renders the grain unfit for human consumption. In view of the present acute scarcity of turdal in the State, it is apprehended that people may rush for and import such grains and pulses without knowing the harmful nature of the grains. With a view to avoiding any possible danger from this source, Government have issued a notification, prohibiting the import into the State of such beans, pulses and other grains containing poisonous ingredients and making the position or sale of such a Commodity an offence.

Any person acting in contravention of this order is liable to be prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment for a term upto three years or with fine or with both and the article involved in the offence liable to be confiscated to Government. (Press Note dated 31st July 1947).

RESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO MYSORE TROOPS

"Mysore State troops have earned for themselves a very high reputation for courage and steadfastness. It will be for you to maintain the unblemished traditions you have inherited," observed Sir Walter Campbell, Resident in Mysore, addressing the recruits belonging to Mysore State Troops who had finished their training, at a ceremonial parade held on 13th August 1947, at the Palace Polo Grounds, Bangalore. The British Resident took the opportunity for acknowledging publicly the unfailing courtesy, hospitality and co-operation he and his predecessors in office had always received from His Highness the Maharaja and from every department of the Mysore Government.

The Resident, on arrival, was received by Brigadier Preston, Chief Commandant, Mysore Forces. The troops marched past and the Resident took the salute.

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH JULY 1947

There was sufficient rainfall in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts and slight rainfall in the other Districts of the State. More rain is needed for carrying on agricultural operations.

The following figures show the progress of procurement—

Source	Annual Quota	Progress up to the end of fortnight.
<i>(Figures in tons).</i>		

I. Rice—

1. Coorg	..	1,730'59	1,730'59
		12,000	5,815'01
2. Punjab	...	3,000	2,746'00
3. Sind (rice)	..	5,000	4,988'3
4. Imports	...	38,000	21,957'0

II. Millets—

1. Baluchistan	.	5,973	2,911'9
2. Orissa	...	56'8	33'8
3. Imports (Milo)	.	5,000	4,177'0

III. Oats—

Calcutta and Karachi.	1,000	767'0
Wheat Sind	...	500

IV. Gram and Pulses—

Gram—			
Sind	1946-47	...	14,000
	1947-48	...	5,000
Punjab	...	3,000	...
Patiala Gram	..	1,000	821'3
Gramdhall	...	1,000	764'0
Jind	...	500	497'0
Bikaner	...	500	...

Pulses—

Hyderabad	Moong	10,000	3,948
	Tur.	7,930	1,272
C. P. and Berar	Tur.	4,000	3,000
	Urd.	4,000	2,081'7

Source	Annual quota	Progress up to the end of fortnight.
--------	--------------	--------------------------------------

(Figures in tons).

U. P.	Tur.	...	2,000	...
Bhawalpur	Moong	}	250	...
	Urd.	}	300	...
Dholpur	..		200	154

The following figures indicate the progress of local procurement work from 1st January 1947 to 15th July 1947.

	<i>Tons.</i>
Paddy	112,399
2. Ragi	35,804
3. Jola	3,253
4. Wheat	112
Other grains	1,842
Total	153,420

A sufficient number of godowns is available for storage purposes and stocks of grains are being fumigated by the Pest Control staff periodically to check deterioration.

Statutory rationing has been working satisfactorily in 3 cities and 15 towns in the State.

The stock of wheat is very low. The issues have been strictly limited to staple wheat caters and patients. A quota of 500 tons has been allotted from Sind and arrangements have been made for lifting the same. The position in regard to pulses continues to be anxious, owing to the time lag in securing tur dhal from the U.P.

In view of the low stock position of food-grains in the State, the need for allotment of sufficient quantities of cereals from outside is keenly felt.

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st JULY 1947

There was good rainfall in the Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan and slight rainfall in the other Districts of the State. More rain is needed for carrying on agricultural operations. The sowing of ragi was belated in most of the districts owing to late rains.

There is immediate need for the supply of the balance of the rice quota from imports and from Coorg. Immediate supply of wheat is also essential.

(a) The following figures show the progress of procurement up to the end of the fortnight.

Source	Annual Quota	Progress to the end of fortnight
<i>(Figs. in tons)</i>		
I. Rice.—		
1 Coorg	1,730 59	1,730 59
	1,000	5 815 01
2. Punjab	3,000	2,746
3. Sind	5,000	4,988 3
4 Imports	38,000	21 957
II Millets —		
1 Baluchistan	5,973	2 911 9
2. Orissa	56 8	35 8
3. Imports (milo)	5,000	4,574 7
III. Oats.—		
Calcutta and Karachi	1,000	767
IV Wheat—Sind	500	.
V Gram and Pulses -		
Sindh	5,000 (47-48)	
Punjab	3,000	
Patiala.—		
Gram	1,000 (46-47)	764
Gram dhal	1,000	821 3
Pulses—		
Hyderabad	10,000	3,948
	7,930	1,272
C. P. and Berar	4,000	3,000
	4,000	2,081 7
United Provinces	5,000 Tur	...
Bhawalpur	300 Urd.	...
	250 Moong	...
Dholpur	200 Tur.	154
	340 ..	...

(b) The following figures show the progress of local procurement from 1st January 1947 to 31st July 1947 :—

	Tons.
1. Paddy	113,459
2. Ragi	36,371
3. Jola	3,323
4. Wheat	154
5. Other grains	1,875
<hr/>	
Total	155,182

Despatch instructions have been issued for the 500 tons of wheat allotted from Sind. The procurement is complete and the stocks have been shipped.

A sufficient number of godowns is available for storage purposes. Deterioration is now minimised owing to the rapid turn-over. By the adoption of sanitary methods of storage and preservation, the deterioration is being avoided.

Statutory rationing has been working satisfactorily in three cities and fifteen towns in the State.

The stock of wheat is very low. The issues have been limited strictly to staple wheat eaters and patients. A quota of 500 tons has been allotted from Sind and the same is in transit. The position in regard to pulses continues to be anxious. Turdhal from United Provinces has not yet moved into the State. The additional Director of Food Supplies has been deputed to United Provinces for procurement and despatches of turdhal.

In view of the low stock position of foodgrains in the State, there is urgent need for allotment of sufficient quantities of cereals from outside.

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF
APRIL 1947--A Fall of 2.4 Points.**

The working class cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of April 1947, works up to 256.7 points showing a fall of 2.1 points below the previous month's figure.

The Index Number of the Food group, as compared with the previous month declined by 5.0 points to 281.7 owing to a fall in prices of Onions, Vegetables, Fruits, Coconut, Tamarind, Coriander and Garlic.

The Index Number of Fuel and Lighting group advanced by 4.0 points to 210.9 points on account of a rise in the price of castor oil.

The Index Number of Clothing, House Rent and Miscellaneous group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			March 1947			April 1947			March 1947	April 1947
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
<i>Food.—</i>													
Raw Rice	Seer (Measures)	14.0	0	2	2	0	1	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	.. ..	22.6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	201	204
Ragi	.. ..	6.6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	.. ..	0.7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	10	8	346	346
Tur Dhal	.. ..	3.4	0	2	8	0	10	8	0	10	8	400	400
Bengalgram Dhal	.. ..	1.1	0	2	11	0	6	9	0	6	9	231	231
Avare Dhal	.... ..	0.6	0	2	7	0	13	7	1	0	2	526	626
Greengram	.. ..	1.2	0	2	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	375	375
Sugar Wt.	.. ..	1.9	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	2	8	200	200
Jaggery	Viss	1.9	0	3	6	0	12	9	0	12	9	364	364
Coffee seeds	Seer (Wt.)	1.4	0	3	11	0	11	10	0	12	0	302	306
Meat	21 lbs. (Weight)	7.2	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	157	457
Curds	Seer (Measure)	1.9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	253	253
Milk	.. ..	6.1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	6	5	179	179
Ghee	Seer (Wt.)	2.7	0	6	0	1	3	6	1	7	0	325	383
Onions	Viss ..	1.0	0	1	3	0	10	1	0	8	9	807	700
Vegetables	.. ..	5.6	0	2	6	0	11	0	0	7	11	440	317
Fruits	Doz. ..	0.9	0	2	0	0	4	11	0	4	8	246	233
Gingelly oil	Seer (Wt.)	2.5	0	2	0	0	7	3	0	8	2	363	408
Groundnut oil	.. ..	0.4	0	1	8	0	6	9	0	7	4	405	440
Salt (Measure)	.. ..	1.1	0	1	3	0	1	9	0	1	9	140	140
Cocanut	Each ..	1.0	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	5	4	542	533
Tamarind	Viss ...	0.9	0	3	3	0	10	5	0	10	0	321	308
Chillies	.. ..	2.0	0	7	1	2	11	8	2	12	0	595	600
Coriander	Seer (Measure)	1.3	0	1	5	0	7	9	0	7	6	547	529
Garlic	Seer (Wt.)	0.7	0	2	0	0	5	10	0	5	8	292	283
Wheat Flour	.. ..	1.4	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	163	163
Soji (measure)	.. ..	1.3	0	2	5	0	7	6	0	7	6	310	310
Ready made coffee	Cup	6.3	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Total	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number of All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286.7	281.7

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			March 1947			April 1947			March 1947	April 1947
			Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.		
Fuel and Lighting.—													
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil ...	Seer (Wt.)	7.7	0	1	11	0	7	5	0	8	5	387	439
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ...	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	156	156
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen .	4.3	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	240	240
Total ...		100.0											
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting												206.9	210.9
Clothing.—													
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds	14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	3	13	3	187	187
Coating ...	Per Yard ..	22.5	0	5	6	0	10	9	0	10	9	195	195
Shirting ...	" ...	21.5	0	4	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	188	188
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	" ..	3.0	0	1	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	252	252
Sarees ..	Each ...	22.4	3	0	0	8	1	0	8	4	0	275	275
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ...	16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	197	197
Total .		100.0											
Index Number—Clothing												212.3	212.3
House Rent —													
House rent ...	...	100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total ...		100.0											
Index Number—House Rent												100	100
Miscellaneous.—													
Shaving .	1 shave	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Washing soap ..	1 Bar	17.5	0	4	0	0	14	6	0	14	6	363	363
Supari ...	Seer Wt.	8.4	0	3	6	1	5	10	1	5	10	624	624
Beedi ..	Bundle of 25	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Amusement	One show	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	188
Education ...	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Medicine .	Btle. of mix.	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175
Flowers ..	One bunch	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Household Necessaries	Seer Wt.	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	7	0	15	7	312	312
Total ...		100.0											
Index Number—Miscellaneous												287.5	287.5
			Weight proportional to the total expenditure									Group Index Numbers	
												March 1947	April 1947
Food	...		53.5									286.7	281.7
Fuel and Lighting	...		7.0									206.9	210.9
Clothing	...		13.8									212.3	212.3
House Rent	..		6.4									100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous	...		19.3									287.5	287.5
Total ..		100.0											
Cost of Living Index Number												259.1	256.7

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

From 1st June 1947 to 1st July 1947

Rider I
Brightman R S
Buber, M
De Ruggiero G
Joad, C F M

Kie begnar I
Au bin o, Su
Meid, H
Anzyl A
Isad D A n l l t
katz D ul Schack I
Blatz W A a l th i
Gesell A and H, I I
Ordan H
Torge, I I
Skunn r, C I
Walt i A
Broom M I
Bur s O K (31)
Iundh g I and Iarnham, M I
Lernat I M
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Casey R I
Chesterlon G K

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R e e d H l
A b b o t t C
V i l l a r d H H
P f i f f e r J M
H o d g e s H G

Shaw, G B
Clark E M
Dent H C
McKown H C and R lers A V

Beaglich, J C
Beeby, C I
Fitt, A B
McQueen, H C
Redmond, M and Dora F R
Thomas, W and Others
Wild, I C
Webb, C
Hunter, G W
Mudge, E I
Wilson, G M Others
Persons, C L
Waller, R D
Lytle, C W
Ford, C S

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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. X]

Bangalore, September 30, 1947

[No. 9

THE PALACE,
MYSORE.

8th September 1947.



A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF MYSORE

On the 8th of January of this year, eight months ago, I conveyed in a message to my people, my desire that steps should be taken for further constitutional progress and fuller association of my people in the administration of my State. I recalled that the Royal House of Mysore had ever been ready to recognise the legitimate desires of my people and meet their reasonable aspirations. I repeated that the torch of constitutional progress—a family heritage, handed down to me by my revered predecessors—shall not be dimmed, but shall ever continue to burn brighter with the passage of time. I directed my Dewan to submit to me proposals regarding constitutional progress in my State, after due consultation with all sections and classes of my people and after taking note of the course of discussions and events in the rest of India. Events of great significance have occurred during the interval. Momentous decisions had to be taken and I have had the benefit of the mature advice of my Dewan who, while taking note of public feeling and sentiment, has also kept steadily in view the vital interests of the State of Mysore and its people. My people are aware that the State of Mysore has acceded to the Dominion of India. I am happy to learn that the representatives of my people will have now an opportunity to play their role in the larger life of the Indian Dominion Legislature. My Dewan has had necessarily to delay the submission of the proposals regarding the future constitution.

The statement which has recently been issued by him has my approval. It is my intention that the new Constitution should provide for the establishment of Responsible Government in my State.

I have noted with pleasure the resolution of loyalty and grateful thanks which the Consultative Committee convened to assist the Dewan in framing constitutional proposals has submitted to me. It is my desire that this Committee and such other bodies as may be found necessary may all co-operate in enabling the Dewan to place detailed proposals before me in accordance with my declared intention. In my Message to my people I stated that any scheme of reforms suggested should fulfil the one great objective which I have at heart—that it should ensure equal opportunities for all and promote the security, contentment and happiness of my dear people. I trust that in framing the scheme of Responsible Government, this primary objective will be kept in view and necessary provisions devised to ensure its being achieved. I call upon all my people to loyally co-operate with the administration and to see that peace and tranquillity prevail in the State.

JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR



Proclamation

OF

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA

SRI JAYACHAMARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR OF MYSORE

THIS TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER ONE THOUSAND NINE
HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN, IN THE EIGHTH YEAR OF MY RULE.

Whereas BY A MESSAGE DATED 8TH JANUARY 1947 ADDRESSED TO MY PEOPLE I ANNOUNCED THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRADITION OF MY DYNASTY FURTHER CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS WOULD BE GRANTED TO MY PEOPLE; AND

Whereas I COMMANDED MY DEWAN TO SUBMIT PROPOSALS THEREFOR IN CONSULTATION WITH THE POLITICAL BODIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS AND AFTER TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE COURSE OF EVENTS AND TEND OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION IN THE REST OF INDIA; AND

Whereas AFTER DUE CONSIDERATION MY DEWAN HAS SUBMITTED TO ME PROPOSALS BASED ON CERTAIN FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONSTITUTION ESTABLISHING RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN MY STATE, AND

Whereas THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY MY DEWAN AND ALL REPRESENTATIONS MADE REGARDING CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN THE STATE HAVE BEEN DULY CONSIDERED BY ME:

I hereby ordain as follows:

THAT A CONSTITUTION BILL establishing Responsible Government may be submitted to me for my approval, which will embody and be in consonance with the fundamental principles enunciated in Schedule I of this Proclamation and conferring on my Council of Ministers the duty of administration of subjects other than those specified in Schedule II hereto, in accordance with the wishes of my people as expressed through their representatives and I hereby further direct that for the purpose of drafting the Bill and taking all consequential actions my Dewan shall obtain the advice and counsel of a Committee elected by the Legislature and of such other experts and expert bodies as may be found suitable and desirable.

It is further my desire that the Act estab-

lishing Responsible Government should be promulgated by me in such good time as to enable the new constitution to begin to function from 1st of July 1948. I am confident that my people will utilise the full opportunities that are now proposed to be given with the same sense of responsibility as in the past and in a spirit of mutual toleration and good-will and that they will work harmoniously for the good of all sections and classes of my people, for their happiness and prosperity and for maintaining the fair name of the State of Mysore and in utter loyalty to the Throne. May Divine blessings and guidance be vouchsafed to all and may the measures now contemplated serve to promote under such guidance the abiding happiness of all classes of my people!

SCHEDULE I

There shall be two Houses of Legislature—first, the Representative Assembly established by my beloved grand-father, His Late Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur of revered memory, which will be the popular House, and the second, the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly will consist of all members elected from territorial constituencies. The Legislative Council shall be composed of members partly elected from such constituencies as may hereafter be decided upon and partly nominated.

2 There shall be adult franchise with respect to election of representatives to the Representative Assembly. The territorial constituencies of the Representative Assembly shall be multi-member constituencies and the system of cumulative voting or the limited vote shall prevail in all elections in the territorial constituencies.

3 There shall be provision for reservation of seats in such multi-member constituencies for the Depressed classes and for minorities.

4 There shall be a Council of Ministers formed from the elected members of the Legislature to aid and advise me on all subjects excepting those mentioned in Schedule II.

5 The Council of Ministers will be chosen after obtaining competent advice from leaders of political parties and groups in the Legislature.

6 Representatives of important minority communities will, as far as possible, find a place

in my Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers will act jointly and will be jointly responsible to the Legislature. They must collectively command the confidence of the Legislature and will be liable to vacate office on a vote of no confidence being adopted by the Representative Assembly.

SCHEDULE II

1 The Ruler and his prerogatives, the Ruling Family of Mysore, Succession to the Throne, the Palace and the Privy Purse.

2 Constitutional relationship of the State with the Dominion of India as defined in the Instrument of Accession and constitutional relationship on all matters not governed by the Instrument of Accession.

3 High Court and the appointment of Judges, the Chairman and members of the Public Service Commission and the Auditor-General.

4 The Military.

5 The protection of the legitimate interests of minorities.

6 The summoning and dissolving of the Legislature.

7 The superintendence, direction and control of elections.

8 Residual powers and emergency powers in case of breakdown of the constitution.

JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR.

DEWAN'S EXPLANATORY STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

At a Press Conference held in the Carlton House, Bangalore, on Thursday the 25th September 1947 at 10 30 A.M. when over 30 representatives attended, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan, explained in an extempore statement the details and implications of the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENTLEMEN,

I MUST express first of all my gratitude to all representatives of the Press who have responded to this invitation. As you are aware, His Highness has issued a Proclamation in which certain fundamental principles relating to the new Constitution are enunciated and certain steps are asked to be taken to implement those principles in a draft Bill which will be submitted to His Highness for approval and, when approved, will be promulgated. The draft of any Constitution is a very complicated affair and is not easily understood by a layman. 'Responsible Government' is a phrase which is easily stated, but the contents of that Responsible Government are not appreciated except by those who have paid some attention to constitutions and more important still, to the working of constitutions. Members of the Press are undoubtedly those who are competent to judge these matters and essentially it is the Press that has to interpret what a constitution means and how it is intended to be worked. I am perfectly certain that you who have read the Proclamation would have a fairly clear idea of what these essential principles are which His Highness wants to be incorporated in the Constitution and, therefore, there is very little for me to explain. But still as I have had opportunities of going through this Instrument, of contributing towards its drafting in a great measure and knowing His Highness's mind before His Highness put his signature to the document, perhaps I may be in a position to explain anything in this Proclamation which may either not be

quite clear or may be understood in a different sense to what the Proclamation means and contains. It is with that view and in that spirit I have requested you to come here and to have any doubts cleared and to hear what I have to say on the Proclamation itself or the provisions contained in the Proclamation.

It is perfectly clear that the Proclamation desires that the Constitution Act should be based on Responsible Government, a Ministry responsible to the Legislature for all the functions which the Ministry is entrusted with. That is the starting point. His Highness commanded me to consult all sections of opinion and to place before him the views that I have gathered of these sections. The result is that after consideration of all these views and the various memoranda submitted by various associations, groups and individuals certain fundamental principles have emerged which must be incorporated in the Constitution so that the happiness of all people, the contentment of all people, the security of all people and the conferment of equal opportunities on all people which His Highness has as his fundamental and primary objective in initiating any new Constitution may be assured. It is from that point of view that these fundamental principles have been enunciated.

Let me come to the fundamental principles themselves. It is the operative part of His Highness's Proclamation,—
"That a Constitution Bill establishing Responsible Government may be submitted to me for my approval, which will embody and be in consonance with the

fundamental principles enunciated in Schedule I of this Proclamation...."

Schedule I then contains the fundamental principles:—

"... There shall be two Houses of Legislature—first, the Representative Assembly established by my beloved grandfather, His late Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur of revered memory which will be the popular House, and the second, the Legislative Council...."

The Representative Assembly—of which the people of Mysore are all proud of—is the oldest representative institution in the whole of India, if not in the whole of the eastern world. It has a history for over a period of sixty years. It has played a very significant part in focussing public opinion and bringing to the notice of the Government of the day its representations which have been valued both by the Administration and the people on whose behalf such representations have been made. It is His Highness's desire that that Assembly in some form or other to which we will come to later, should be preserved in continuity,—an Assembly established by his revered grandfather, His late Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur. We start then with two legislative bodies,—Representative Assembly,—it will be called Representative Assembly hereafter also—corresponding to the Legislative Assemblies in Provinces, the House of Commons in Great Britain, the House of Representatives in the United States of America. This Representative Assembly will be constituted of members chosen from various territorial constituencies. The State will be divided into so many constituencies and each constituency will return such number of members as will be decided upon later. To return these members who should be the voters? These were considered in great detail in the Consultative Committee which met on the 8th and 9th September 1947.

Opinion was very much divided whether there should be adult franchise or whether it should be franchise short of it, but obviously broader than the present franchise. Many of the members felt that adult franchise would be a big jump from the existing situation. There were two facts, at the same time, which were stated at that meeting. The first was that for the Dominion Legislature,—and Mysore has acceded to the Dominion now—the representatives have to be chosen on the basis of adult franchise. If the new Constitution which the Constituent Assembly at Delhi is considering is passed and Mysore accedes on the terms of that new Constitution, then adult franchise will have to be introduced in the State of Mysore for returning representatives to the Dominion Legislature. While having electors based on adult franchise for the Dominion Legislature,—because we have to return 7 or 8 members—it was felt that it would be somewhat of an anomaly if for the Legislature of the State itself something short of it is prescribed. That was one fact that faced us in trying to come to some conclusion on this very difficult issue. How adult franchise would work either in Mysore or in any of the Provinces remains to be seen. We all hope that it will work satisfactorily.

The second factor that had to be taken into consideration is this. I was a member of the Franchise Committee which suggested franchise for the Provinces and the Centre in 1931, recommendations of which were incorporated in the Government of India Act of 1935. There was one problem which came before us in an acute form, on what basis should women be enfranchised. Women formed half the population of any state, any province, any country. Women claim equal rights with men. Even at that time when we were thinking of every possible steps to increase the number of women voters

we came across this fact that anything short of adult franchise would not give them that equality which they claimed. On the basis of property qualification the women voters could never be equalled to men voters; on the basis of literacy they could not be equalised; on the basis of giving them wife-property qualification, —because the husband had it and it must be taken that in effect and in ethics both the husband and the wife have combined to earn that property—even then that equality could not be assured. But the Committee ultimately came to the conclusion on the recommendations of various provincial governments that administratively it would be impossible to work the system of adult franchise and therefore resolved to artificially increase the number of women voters and that was not satisfactory. Since then, much water has flown under the bridge. Women have taken a large part in public affairs, they have played a distinguished part in the political life of the country, they have suffered as much as men all over the world for the last few years in that vast armagaddon, the Second Great War. The conclusion that has been arrived at by most public men is that women should be treated on the same basis as men. There is no other expediency except the basis of adult franchise which would give women equal opportunities with men. That is the second reason why adult franchise had perforce to be accepted. Then again there are various communities not so well-placed in life either with reference to education or with reference to property qualifications, who, under any limited system of franchise, will not have their population percentage reflected in the electorates. I am aware that an attempt was made by the Franchise Committee which made its recommendations when the last Constitution Act was passed in this State when artificial means of lowering of the qualifications was

adopted whereby the Depressed Classes, for instance, were intended to be brought into the electorates on the same percentage basis as their population bears with the rest of the Non-Depressed Class population. Having gone through it very carefully I felt that while this expedient was ingenious it had not worked as it was hoped it would. I do not think that the electorate to-day represents that proportion that the population bears with the rest of the Hindu population. Taking all these factors into consideration the conclusion was irresistible that anything short of adult franchise would not meet all these needs that I have been referring to. Of course, there has always been the demand by a large section of the people here in Mysore that adult franchise should be the basis of any future representation to legislatures. Therefore, the conclusion was reached that adult franchise should form the basis for the Lower House—the Popular Assembly—and territorial constituencies should be constituted for that House.

There will be no nominations to the Representative Assembly. It will purely reflect the opinion of the adults of the State conveniently divided as they will be into territorial constituents.

The second House is, of course, the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council which is contemplated will be composed of partly elected and partly nominated. I want at once to state that the word "partly" apparently may mean 50:50. Nothing of that kind is intended. The nominated element will, I expect, be a small proportion of the total strength of the House. In all these proposals I want to give my firm conviction, as I am the best judge at the present moment of the intentions of the Proclamation, that there is no desire whatsoever to take away by the left hand what is apparently given by the right hand. There are no mental reservations in this Proclamation. It is a

straightforward wording which exactly means what it says. There are no snags. There is no use of reading between the lines and trying to put interpretation that some machievellian idea is behind His Highness's advisers whereby the substance of what is given in the Proclamation is intended to be whittled down at a later stage. But more than that, while the constitution of the Representative Assembly has been clearly stated here and all that remains is the delimitation of constituencies, the constituencies for the Legislative Council has still to be fixed by somebody and the proportion of the nominated elements has still to be fixed by somebody. I may come to who that somebody is. For the Legislative Council the elected elements may be returned perhaps by territorial constituencies to some extent, perhaps by special constituencies—the University, the Chamber of Commerce—I do not know what other constituencies would be thought of—perhaps by indirect elections by the Representative Assembly though I am not sure whether that will be a popular or desirable course, and the rest will be nominated. These details will have to be considered by an elected Committee of the Legislature which will be constituted as soon as possible. The details of the Bill, for the Constitution Act, will be considered by this elected body. There are many other things which that body will have to consider and afterwards an expert body may put them into proper shape. This popular House is in charge of finance which votes the budget and which gives grants to the Government. The popular House and the Legislative Council will have to pass Bills, the money bills; according to ordinary concepts of this sort of institution will originate in the popular House, and they will have to be passed by both Houses and then will receive the assent of the Ruler. All other bills will have to be passed by both Houses

and will receive the assent of the Ruler. Whether a provision may have to be introduced whereby in case of the Upper House differing from the Lower House, a joint session of both Houses may have to be convened is one of the details which will have to be considered by this Committee of the Legislature. The proportion of the members of the Upper House to the Lower House is another detail which will have to be considered, because where there is a provision for joint session of the two Houses, the proportion of the members of the Upper House and Lower House is a vital factor. These matters are not considered fundamental, but they are details, important details, which should be considered by the Legislature Committee and will have to be sifted by an expert body so as to put them into proper shape.

“There shall be adult franchise* with respect to election of representatives to the Representative Assembly. The territorial constituencies of the Representative Assembly shall be multi-member constituencies and the system of cumulative voting or the limited vote shall prevail in all elections in the territorial constituencies.”

I have already referred to adult franchise. At present there is the system of cumulative voting for election to the Representative Assembly. It is a system that is well understood in this country. Looking at the composition of the Representative Assembly and taking note of the fact that that system has worked and has given some satisfaction it is intended not to disturb that system. But you will find that there is an alternative principle, namely, the limited vote. It is left to the Legislature Committee to decide whether it should be cumulative voting or limited vote. But one or the other must be introduced. I am sure I need not explain the implications of cumulative voting or the limited vote either. The limited vote means one vote for one voter whatever

the number of candidates to be chosen. I may say in the Consultative Committee some members were strongly in favour of the most scientific system of voting, namely, the proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote where the voter marks his preference 1, 2, 3, 4.....I would have liked this system. It is a system that has been adopted practically in most of the democratic States. Now it is obvious that the proportional representation system cannot be applied to this State or any State in India or any Province, even in Travancore with 60 per cent literacy, it may not be possible. Therefore, we have to come to what is really the next best scientific system after proportional representation. In the United Kingdom there have been attempts since 1920 for introducing the proportional Representation system. But they have not yet been successful and even now it is not a closed question and it may come up again for consideration. If proportional representation is not possible then the next best is the limited vote. For three members to be elected each voter should give one vote. The idea is that a bare majority of 51 does not get all the three members and the minority of 49 does not go unrepresented. It is felt that does not really reflect public opinion. That is not a fair way of looking at things. Either of these systems will do better justice and the scheme is in consonance with the best political concepts of elections and rights of voters. The Legislature Committee will have to decide whether it chooses cumulative voting or the limited vote.

"There shall be provision for reservation of seats in such multi-member constituencies for the Depressed classes and for minorities."

That hardly requires any further explanation except the fact that in the Consultative Committee, I must say in fairness to the representatives of the

Scheduled Classes, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Muslims, it was strongly pressed that there should be Separate Electorates. They said, particularly the last two, that it was a right they were enjoying under the present constitution which only five years ago, gave them separate electorates and that there was no reason why such a change has come over the population as to do away with this system. The Depressed Class representatives again stated that the system of reservation for them has not produced the result that they anticipated, that they have experienced various difficulties through such electorates and they would like to have Separate Electorates. That was one of the points on which a conclusion had to be arrived at, a conclusion which would not look like a steam roller conclusion flattening all opposition, a conclusion which is not altogether unreasonable not altogether ignoring their apprehensions and fears whether they were reasonable or not. The point of view which I would like everybody to consider in settling or deciding this issue is not the course you wish to adopt, but what is far more important, you should see that the opposite side feels that its case has been fairly and conscientiously considered and that the conclusions arrived at are just and reasonable and that they have really grasped the point of view of those who differed from it, as much in their interest as it is in the interests of general public. Political questions are so closely associated with humanitarian questions, as politics is the science of man. Therefore, in considering political questions the human element is the biggest factor. At a time like this, —I need not go into the conditions obtaining here, elsewhere or any other country—the problem of minorities is the biggest problem in the whole world to-day. It is an issue which has assumed such gigantic proportions in many parts

of the world that statesmen and administrators of the foremost rank with the largest experience sometimes have to throw up their hands in despair. The Palestine question is only one instance where virtually the biggest statesmen and administrators have thrown up their hands. In our own country, and I call the whole of India our country, still, these problems are foremost, most intricate and most difficult problems to-day. All other administrations have been devoting their primary attention on the solution of this problem. Therefore, in any thing that we suggest here in the State of Mysore where happily extremes of view-points have not brought about clashes, it is the foremost duty of all of us to see that a solution is found which, at any rate, does not convey the meaning to those minorities that their views have been thrown aside without any consideration. I have given this my best consideration and while the idea of separate electorates has been given up, I trust that both by means of adult franchise which ensures all communities a very decent proportion of the voting strength according to the population and by a method of cumulative voting or limited vote they will have a certain strength in the ballot box either to return their own candidates or to return a candidate whom they can influence according to their views which is even more important, by casting their limited vote in their favour. I think we have found a *via media* which I trust may, if not enthusiastically, be at any rate accepted in the spirit in which that suggestion and solution has been found. I would appeal to the Depressed Classes to accept it in that spirit, I would appeal to the Muslims to accept in that spirit seeing the trend of events elsewhere and following the course of discussions in other bodies and lastly to keep up that good comradeship as between community and community which has existed in this happy State so

far. That is the suggestion which I put forward as the only solution that will meet to some extent all points of view.

"There shall be a Council of Ministers formed from the elected members of the Legislature to aid and advise me on all subjects, excepting those mentioned in Schedule II."

I will come to the subjects later. This is the wording of any draft Bill. This is how it is put. The administration is carried on by the Ruler or the Governor and the Council of Ministers are there to aid and advise. The advice should be accepted without any reservation. Before the advice is accepted certain discussions and consultations may take place between the Ruler and the Ministers and all things which take place behind the screen are never known to the public, and no paper gives publicity to it. Let me tell you from my limited experience of what happens in England. Text-books say, the Prime Minister gives advice and the King is bound to accept advice. You do not get anything further by reading the text-books on this matter. As you are aware, I had a very unique advantage of being associated with the Inner Cabinet of the British Government for a period of over a year, the War Cabinet being the innermost Cabinet. I attended the meetings of that Cabinet regularly every week on Mondays and various subjects were discussed there. I would like to say this from my own experience in that Cabinet and from what I have heard from time to time for over 11 years that I spent in England off and on when I was in close touch with many Members of Parliament, Government and Opposition, and my one hobby was to attend the House of Commons from 3-30 to 11 till the Sergeant cried "Who goes home." I do not want this to be understood meaning that I have a special knowledge of the Inner Cabinet which others have not got. There are many instances when a Cabinet comes to a decision and a

fortnight later the Prime Minister brings it again for reconsideration and the Cabinet may then reverse that decision. The near history of it is that when the decision is reported to the King probably the Prime Minister is sent for probably by the Private Secretary to the King who is really the Adviser to the King outside the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister goes and has lunch with him, talks over the matter, gets further elucidation of the proposal, puts a point of view for the elucidation of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister has some talks with some of his colleagues and brings back the question for certain amendment. He does not say the King has overruled. The name of the King is never drawn. But if the Prime Minister still persists in the proposal then the King drops the matter. The idea that the King is only an ornamental person who does not look into those questions at all and simply signs certain times certain documents, that idea often as found in textbooks does not happen. The King has a very real influence in advising his Prime Minister and his Ministers. Therefore, the Ministers aid and advise but ultimately they have to carry out decisions with the support of the Legislature. There are many intermediate stages where advice is given and sought before final conclusions are arrived at. But this is not so important as what follows later regarding confidence being reported by the Legislature.

"The Council of Ministers will be chosen after obtaining competent advice from leaders of political parties and groups in the legislature."

I believe there has been some little confusion over this idea. No constitution first of all provides in the Act that the King shall call the Leader of the majority party and asks him to form a Ministry. All that the Bill says is the King will be aided and advised by the Council of Ministers. How the Council of Ministers

is formed is one of those abstruse secrets which do not find a place in any Constitution Act. There may be many ways in which a Council of Ministers is formed. One thing is clear. The compelling factor is not how they are formed, but what their position will be when they are formed with reference to the Legislature.

The next clause says :

".....They must collectively command the confidence of the Legislature and will be liable to vacate office on a vote of no-confidence being adopted by the Representative Assembly."

Therefore, any Ruler in the choice of his Ministers will so compose the Ministry that they will command the confidence of the Legislature. Supposing a Ministry is formed at the sweet will of the Ruler, they face the legislature and a vote of no-confidence is passed against them. Then you can easily imagine the position of the Ruler in that case. Such a thing is unthinkable. What really happens is this: If a party commands an absolute majority in the legislature, obviously if the Ministers chosen are not to the liking of that party, a vote of no-confidence functions automatically. Surely that is one of the things which the Ruler will have to take into consideration. On the other hand, if there are various groups and those groups just elected, after a bitter fight and at daggers drawn one against the other, of course, some of them may not be on speaking terms, through the intercession of the Ruler the various political leaders are brought together so as to bring about a state of harmony among them and leave them to work together. In fact that has happened in many cases; it has happened in England, on the Continent in some of the States. Take the formation of the Ministry in England. In 1931 when the Labour Party which was in power decided to leave and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Snowden were left in the Government

with others. The Conservative Party was the next strong party but it had no absolute majority. The Liberal party was the third party but it was even smaller. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was still made the Prime Minister and a sort of Coalition was effected. Surely it was not Mr. Ramsay Macdonald who brought Mr. Baldwin to serve under him or Sir Herbert Samuel. Those who know the inner secrets know that Royalty had to play a big part when England went off the Gold Standard, that these different leaders were brought together and formed a Joint Cabinet and that Cabinet functioned as you know till 1935 for four years. Sometimes it is said that the people must all be of one party and of one group. It is not necessary and may not be possible. Of course, you know the French Cabinet where rival groups join so often. I was in Belgium in 1937 at Brussels when the Nine-Power Conference was convened over the question of the aggression of China by Japan. The Nine-Power Treaty was a Treaty signed by nine powers at Washington in 1921. India was one of the signatories and the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri was the gentleman who had signed it on behalf of India, that was when Japan invaded China for the second time. Under that Treaty independence and integrity of China was guaranteed by the Nine-Powers. Therefore, at the instance of President Roosevelt, who was in his second term of office, a Conference was held in Brussels. I had the privilege of being the Representative of the Indian Government at that Conference. Mr. Henry Spaak, President of the United Nations Organisation General Assembly, was the Foreign Minister of Belgium and, as is usual, courtesy was extended to the host Government to have its Minister as President of the Conference. Within two days of the opening of the Conference the Belgian Government was defeated in

its Legislature. But the Conference had to go on. The Monarch then was King Leopold who is now in exile, whose Palace was next door to the building where the Conference was held. There were three or four groups in the Belgian Legislature none of which would look at each other. King Leopold kept some Ministers in office so as to carry on the Conference. He sent for the various groups, tried to reconcile the various groups and form a stable Ministry which will command the confidence of the majority. If he had left it to one leader and asked him to choose others they would not have consented. Royal intervention and influence brought about the reconciliation and helped in the task of choosing the Ministers representing various sections of the population. These are all circumstances that arise from time to time, but the one factor that makes for a stable Government is that the Ministers chosen should collectively command the confidence of the Legislature. By this phrasing it should not be understood that a set of men who had been chosen at random will be brought into existence as the Council of Ministers and that somehow Government will go on. That is not the idea. All that is intended is that conventions will have to grow up whereby the Ministry is formed after mutual consultations and acceptance.

(At this stage, a representative of the Press asked : Who will be the Head of the Cabinet ?)

Dewan.—He will be chosen by the Ruler after the formation of the Ministry. There will be a Prime Minister of course and he cannot be thrown on them without their will. The view of the Ministers will be ascertained and that will automatically be settled. The Prime Minister will command the respect and homage of his colleagues.

Q.—What about parties and groups ?

Dewan.—There is no difference between a group and a party. One may be well organised party, another may be accumulation of individuals even after elections who will have set up by mutual agreement a person as their leader.

Q.—This problem arises only when there is no clear majority.

Dewan.—Yes.

"Representatives of important minority communities will as far as possible find a place in my Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers will act jointly and will be jointly responsible to the Legislature"

This is something, I must frankly confess, which is new to India but not new to democratic constitutions. You will remember that in 1935 Act there was an Instrument of Instructions which enjoined on the Governor that as far as possible he should include in the Council of Ministers a certain number from minority communities. The Constituent Assembly also has given that power to the Governor. Under the present circumstances, I venture to say very respectfully that it is a wise provision and precaution. That is, the Ministry itself will be strengthened by trying to include important minorities. The point is, of course, that they should act jointly. Let me tell you as many of you may have read the Canadian Constitution how the Executive is formed in Canada. You will see that these methods are described in text-books like Pollit on Canada. In Canada during the last 35 to 40 years from the time of Sir Robert Borden to the days of Mr. Mackenzie King who has been the Prime Minister for 23 years—a record period which is not beaten by anyone—this principle has been acted upon though it does not find a place in the Constitution. What is the Principle? In Canada there is a French population and an English population. The French population is predominantly in Quebec and

the English population in the rest of the country. The French population is Roman Catholic and the English population is Protestant. It is an unwritten rule in the formation of the Ministry to take a certain percentage of the French population however they may be represented in the Government to work with Protestant English Ministers. There are six provinces in Canada. There are what are called maritime provinces and inland provinces. Quebec and Ottawa are Inland Provinces. New Brunswick and the extreme Eastern portion, that is, in Vancouver, British Columbia and others are maritime provinces. The distinction between these two inner and outer provinces is that the one is industrial and the other purely agricultural. It is a rule that a certain percentage should be chosen from the maritime provinces. Therefore, on the basis of religion and occupational interests, members are chosen for the formation of the Ministry and it has throughout been done on that basis. It has not been put in the Instrument of Instruction. That is the only practical solution to keep the people as contented as possible. Let me give another instance. If the President of the Legislature is an Englishman, the Vice-President will be a Frenchman and *vice versa*. It is not a Canadian rule, but an invariable practice. In the Supreme Court of Justice a certain proportion of Catholics and Protestants is maintained. In the choice of Ministry certain important minorities may be included as far as possible to work together and as far as possible so as to command the confidence of those minorities so that both conditions may be satisfied. They have to work jointly. How it will be worked greatly depends on confidence. Considering the practice in India so far, it is intended to be continued in the future also if the proposals of the Constituent Assembly go through and I am sure they will. These are the fundamental principles.

Let me come to the subjects, Schedule II. There are 8 subjects; apparently, but in examining them it will be seen that they are really not so many subjects. In the first place, all the subjects are within the administrative control of Ministers subject to the vote of the Legislature. Finance, of course, revenue, yes; agriculture, public works, irrigation, education. There are what are called nation-building subjects which are under the control of the Ministry. What are the subjects in Schedule II?

"1. The Ruler and his prerogatives, the Ruling Family of Mysore....."

That hardly requires an explanation. By common consent it is outside the purview of the Legislature.

"2. Constitutional relationship of the State which the Dominion of India as defined in the Instrument of Accession and constitutional relationship on all matters not governed by the Instrument of Accession."

The first, of course, is that the Instrument of Accession has been signed by the Ruler. The second is that if any further Instrument of Accession is to be signed it will have to be approved by the Ruler. No doubt the Legislature will have its voice and the Ministry will play a large part. But the ultimate decision will be that of the Ruler who signs the Instrument of Accession.

"3. High Court and the appointment of Judges, the Chairman and the members of the Public Service Commission and the Auditor-General."

Now it is of the essence of good Government that the judiciary should be completely independent of the executive. Every one has recognised that principle. They had the same problem in the provinces in framing the new constitution. Shall we give the power to the Ministers in provinces? They felt that would cut at the root of the problem of independence of the judiciary. Therefore,

they have resolved on a very elaborate method whereby the President will consult the Chief Justice in selecting the Judges of the High Court. In the State it will be the Ruler. No doubt the Prime Minister may be and will be consulted but that advice is not binding on the Ruler.

The Public Service Commission has been similarly excluded under the Union Constitution. The duties of the Public Service Commission, of course, will be detailed in an Act passed by the Legislature. The Public Service Commission will also be a judicial body which determines and makes recommendation regarding the disciplinary action against a public servant. Certain amount of detachment is necessary for the Public Service Commission. Therefore under the Union Constitution it has been provided that the Governor in his discretion will appoint the Chairman and Members of the Public Service Commission. The same is intended to be provided here also.

The same principle holds good in the case of Auditor-General. These things should not be taken as a reflection on Ministers. These are normal safeguards which any Ministry should accept and any Constitution should provide for.

"4. The Military."

The Ruler is the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces and they should be under his control. Necessary finance will be voted by the Legislature.

"5. Protection of legitimate interests of Minorities."

This is self-evident from any point of view, religious or otherwise. A situation may arise where the deciding factor is the Ruler who is above caste, above religion, above party and above the temporary feelings that may be aroused on occasions.

Q.—Besides Scheduled Castes, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Muslims, what other communities are included in

the term "Minorities"? There are other sub-castes among the Hindus which are also unrepresented. Are they also treated as minorities for purposes of election?

Dewan.—The word "minorities" conveys the same meaning. It may be any minority whose interests will have to be protected.

"6. The summoning and dissolving of the Legislature."

It is hardly necessary to explain.

"7. The superintendence, direction and control of election."

It is taken from the recommendations of the Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly which has given that power to the Governor. The right of appointment of an election tribunal has also been given to the Governor. Of course, the Ruler will have to work this through the permanent service. If there is a complaint made against some body in the elections, who is to look into it? That is why this power is intended to be given to the Ruler just as in Provinces where it is vested in the Governor.

"8. Residuary powers and emergency powers in case of breakdown of the constitution."

Supposing a breakdown of the constitution occurs. Supposing a grave menace to the peace by way of communal flare-up happens. The ordinary laws of the land are not enough. The Legislature cannot meet. Even if the Legislature meets and tries to discuss it will worsen the situation. An emergency ordinance will have to be issued, very often at the instance of the Ministry itself. So these powers should vest with the Ruler.

Q.—We can understand Emergency powers. But what of Residuary powers?

Dewan.—They are meant for emergency purposes.

Q.—Who advises the Ruler with regard to the subjects covered by Schedule II?

Will there be another Dewan or a King's Cabinet as it obtains elsewhere?

Dewan.—There is no intention of King's Cabinet here. The advice tendered by whomsoever it may be is not binding on the Ruler. It is absolutely within the discretion of the Ruler who may accept or reject such an advice.

Q.—You said that most of these things may be discussed in the Legislature and Cabinet. The advice tendered is not binding on the Ruler. But supposing a clash occurs between this adviser who advises the Ruler and the Cabinet. In the case of an advice by this intermediary whoever it is between the Ruler and the Cabinet, he will be playing the part of, so to say, a dictator who is not at all controlled by the Legislature. We do not know what happens between him and the Ruler. A sort of deadlock or unworkable situation might arise.....?

Dewan.—If you look at the Schedule you will realise that that grave danger is not likely to occur. Apart from that, if a deadlock occurs and the Ruler is faced with the deadlock, the responsibility for these actions primarily rests with the Ruler and it has to be fairly and squarely assumed by the Legislature and the Ministry. Even in these matters, the influence of the Ministry must prevail to carry on the administration.

Q.—We are not free from such a situation. For instance, the Military. How much money should be allotted for the Military? The Cabinet may consider and say that so much expenditure on this account is unnecessary. The adviser may say, we want money for the Military. How will that situation be met?

Dewan.—The Ruler will have to decide as between the two opinions.

Q.—Even in the matter of finance—in the framing of the budget—though it is said that in the Constitution the power rests with the Lower House, that House cannot frame the budget freely?

Dewan.—We can raise any anomaly over any matter. After all, why does he want funds for the military? It must be for the security of the State. Normally the budget for the military will be voted by the Lower House on the recommendation of the Ministry.

Q.—This situation gives room to “Palace intrigues”. You must pardon me for saying like this.

Dewan.—“Palace intrigues” is a very intriguing phrase! Let us leave the Palace aside. In these matters, two individuals are concerned,—the Ruler and the Adviser. And it is assumed that the Adviser tenders the right type of advice to the Ruler. In all constitutions where there is monarchical system, the name of the King and the Monarch should be outside the purview of controversy. The idea of having this intermediary is to prevent the King from coming into controversial politics and place the burden on the Adviser himself. Adviser's common sense and the Adviser's experience will count in these matters. If the Adviser gives a wrong advice continuously to the Ruler and get him into trouble, the Ruler will have no confidence in him and will get him out.

Q.—The Adviser will not be before us?

Dewan.—The Maharaja is the best judge to remove him. Certain reserve powers vest with the Maharaja.

Q.—How does it work in the British Constitution? You have experience of that constitution also?

Dewan.—There is a person called Private Secretary to the King, but he is not really the Private Secretary. He is appointed by the King. He gathers advice and tenders it to the King and sometimes the King asks the Prime Minister to reconsider the matter. This has been built up by tradition. There is no constitutional check over the Adviser. Parliament is a foreign body to him.

Q.—We would like to know how the subjects under Schedule II are going to be administered? Will they be administered in a constitutional manner or will they be administered by the person or the will of the Ruler?

Dewan.—Protection of interests of minorities is left to the Ruler. When minorities are injured and they appeal to the King that something against their interest has been done, then some direction should be given by the Ruler.

Q.—In all these matters it is the Cabinet which commands the will of every section of the people?

Dewan.—It commands the confidence of the majority of the legislature. When you are starting this Constitution at this stage without any previous experience of legislature having a right to remove the Ministry, you must consider that a great advance has been made. There are apprehensions in the minds of the minorities who feel that their interests will not be properly safeguarded. Who is it that will safeguard their interests? It is the Ruler in whom certain special powers are vested to see that injustice of a grave character is not done to any minority. In this way it has gone a step further than any other State or contemplated in any other State.

Q.—Can you give us an idea about the election of a body to draft the Constitution Bill? Whether it is by a Joint Session or by any other means?

Dewan.—I have not thought of it. I must consult the leaders of various parties. Whatever they suggest I will consider at the next session of the Representative Assembly.

Q.—Does it pass a resolution on this subject?

Dewan.—Its recommendations will be almost universally accepted. The Ruler is the person to promulgate the Bill. The recommendations are not binding on the Ruler.

Q.—It is not suggested that the Ruler will accept everything. But will the views generally prevail?

Dewan.—What is meant is that the Advisory Body will frame the Bill and it will go before the Ruler for acceptance and its views will necessarily be given the greatest weight and generally accepted as they will be in consonance with the fundamentals stated.

Q.—How about Interim Government and release of leaders?

Dewan.—These matters will be considered. I am here to explain the Proclamation.

Q.—With a view to creating a suitable atmosphere the release of political prisoners is absolutely necessary. As matters stand on the 1st of September these things were not before us. It will be an act of statesmanship if they are released and given opportunities to consider these matters.

Dewan.—These are all suggestions which will be considered. I am considering the whole position. I want to say this. The goonda element can easily get an upper hand and no set of persons, when once it is released, can control it. That has been the experience in the rest of India. The Dominion Government has got its hands full. I would only appeal to all of you to see that the goonda element is not allowed to disturb the peaceful life of the country. There is a good deal of evidence that in the name of Satyagraha, people who have no idea of Satyagraha principles, have been resorting to this method of goondaism. All of us should see that this element is suppressed to the extent that we can. The other points are engaging my attention.

Q.—In Bangalore goondaism prevails among the police?

Dewan.—That is not a fact. It is the very reverse of truth.

Q.—Can you give some idea of the Interim Ministry?

Dewan.—That phrase "Interim Ministry" is an absolute misnomer. Why do you use this word "Interim"? The interim ministry for an interim period was necessary because the British had to hand over the administration to Indian hands. There is no question of handing over to any body here. Even if I quit, there will be somebody else and the administration will go on.

Q.—Supposing the Ruler chooses to give representation to a minority group in the Ministry, will he also be subject to the joint vote of the House? Dewan.—Of course. That is the whole idea, contained in the term "collective responsibility."

Q.—It is our feeling that a good atmosphere should be created so that this Proclamation may be worked out smoothly and satisfactorily?

Dewan.—Do you think that I am enjoying this present atmosphere. You are in your houses. There is not even one word mentioned about the anxieties of the administration. The leaders are there; the common man in the street, the police constables, little urchins are suffering. Do you think that I am not aware that a peaceful atmosphere is necessary having had 35 years of political life, having contested elections and having been returned by electors, does it require an appeal to me in these matters?

Q.—I want to know the implications of a limited vote?

Dewan.—It is a very well understood phrase. By this method one vote may be exercised even though there are two or more candidates to be returned.

Q.—What about pre-censorship? Is it going to be removed?

Dewan.—Particularly after the pre-censorship was first introduced, the need for it in many cases has grown. I was a journalist myself and I still claim to be so. I would like you to have some sort of organisation amongst yourself to exercise some check and control and try to put

things right. I may place on the table a score of papers and I am sure except some, everyone will agree that the publication has not done any good to anybody in the State. I have asked the Chief Press Advisor to convene a meeting on Saturday so that you may put your heads together and come to some agreement. It is a common cause in which both of us are interested. Pressmen wield enormous

influence over public opinion. I do not refer to those who sit in a sanctuary and write anything and get it published under no name. Even in such cases the military and the police should rush to save a situation. I have asked the Chief Press Advisor to have the meeting and I will be most happy to remove any difficulty in your way.

(The meeting concluded at 12-30 p.m.)

Constitutional Reforms in Mysore

AGENDA OF THE SECOND MEETING OF

THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

As a result of suggestions of members the following agenda was prepared for the second meeting of the Consultative Committee held on the 8th and 9th September 1947 between 12 noon and 5 P.M. at Carlton House, Bangalore.

A. THE EXECUTIVE.—

(1) The British system of Responsible Government: Under this system, the leader of the largest party in the Legislature is invited to form the Government. The Government will be removable on a vote of no-confidence against it.

(2) The ministry to be formed from among the elected members of the Legislature and to be subject to vote of confidence of the legislature from time to time.

(3) The ministry to be formed from among the elected members of the Legislature and to be subject to vote of confidence of the Legislature only at its inception and to last for the life of the Legislature.

B. THE LEGISLATURE.—

(1) Should it be Unicameral or Bicameral?

(2) If the legislature is to be Bicameral:

(a) what is the position of the Representative Assembly? Would it form the Lower or the Popular House with the right of voting on the budget and passing legislation?

b) how should the second chamber be composed? And what are its powers?

C. FRANCHISE.—

Whether the system of adult franchise is to be introduced in Mysore? Or a restricted franchise?

(N.B.—The Constituent Assembly has introduced adult franchise for the Federal Legislature.)

D. The difference in the qualifications between an Elector and the Candidate.

E. THE ELECTORATE.—

(1) Whether there should be single-member or plural-member constituencies?

(2) Whether there should be joint electorates with reservation of seats to certain minorities?

(3) Whether there should be separate electorates for minorities or any sections of the people?

(4) Should there be only territorial constituencies, or should certain interests be recognised for being represented like Commerce, Labour, Occupational interests, etc.

F. SYSTEM OF VOTING.—

Whether it should be by means of—

(1) Simple majority vote, or
(2) Proportional representation by single transferable vote or limited or single non-transferable vote, or

(3) Cumulative vote.

G. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.—

- (a) Distinction between justiciable and non-justiciable rights.
- (b) Fundamental human rights—such as, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, right to education, etc.

(c) Economic and social rights—such as, freedom of movement from one place to another, the right of freedom to trade, to do business, to conduct commerce and establish industries.

Reserve powers and where should they vest?

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS

The Consultative Committee convened to consider the fundamentals of a Constitution establishing Responsible Government in the State of Mysore met on the 8th and 9th September. Though no formal resolutions were moved or recorded, certain general conclusions were arrived at which are given below.

The Committee first heard the gracious Message of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to the people and conveyed its most grateful thanks to His Highness amidst acclamation.

The conclusions of the Committee are as follows :—

1. Legislature.

The Legislature shall be composed of two Houses. The Representative Assembly will be the Lower House, Members to which will all be elected. There shall be no nomination. The House will have full powers regarding financial matters. Legislation will have to be passed by both the Houses and Royal Assent must be given thereto.

The Upper House may be partly elected and partly nominated and special interests may be given representation both by election and nomination to the Upper House.

2. Executive.

The Committee generally was of the view that the Ministers should be chosen from among the elected members of the legislature. His Highness will, after taking competent advice, constitute the Ministry. The Ministers will act jointly and will be jointly responsible to the Legislature. The Ministry will be removed on a vote of no-confidence by the Legislature.

The Committee was very strongly of opinion that in the choice of Ministers due recognition will have to be given to the claims of various communities and in particular to those of the Scheduled Classes. A suggestion that there should be a statutory recognition of this principle did not find favour with the Committee as a whole as it felt that His Highness's interest in all his subjects will ensure this result.

3. Franchise.

There was considerable discussion regarding the franchise to the Representative Assembly. The issue was whether there should be adult franchise or a franchise short of it, but very much wider than the present franchise. The Committee felt that this matter should be further discussed, most of the Members,

however, favouring a much wider franchise but based on property and other qualifications. The Committee was generally of opinion that there should be some difference in the qualifications between an elector and a candidate based certainly on age and perhaps on property qualifications.

4. Electorate and system of voting.

The question whether the representation of minorities (Muslims, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and of the Depressed Classes) should be by Separate Electorates or through Joint Electorates with reservation of seats was discussed at length by the Committee. The representatives of Muslims, Indian Christians and Depressed Classes urged very strongly for the creation of Separate Electorates for their respective communities. The Depressed Classes representatives were for weightage beyond their numerical proportion in the allotment of seats. Other members of the Committee while appreciating the view-points put forward by the members of the minority communities equally, strongly and earnestly urged that such Separate Electorates were both unnecessary and harmful. They suggested, however, knowing the feelings of the representatives of these communities that through a system of Joint Electorates with reservation of seats, the apprehension of these communities may be removed to a large extent. It was further suggested that every effort should be made for settling an issue of this kind with the consent of all the communities concerned and therefore further attempts should be made to arrive at a common understanding on this issue.

The Committee was also emphatic in its view that both from the point of view of the representation of these particular communities and from the point of view of the general democratic working of the

Constitution, the present system of cumulative voting in plural constituencies should be continued. The system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote was the best method and found favour in most of the modern democratic constitutions. But in view of the low literacy in the State, this method could not be adopted at present.

The Committee was of the view that the question of fundamental rights may be considered by a special expert committee.

His Highness will retain the powers in regard to the High Court and the appointment of Judges thereto, the Auditor-General, the Chairman and Members of the Public Service Commission. His Highness will have charge of the Military. The Ruler will have all emergency powers and residuary powers to act in case of a breakdown of the Constitution and the usual powers regarding convening, proroguing and dissolution of Legislatures. The Palace and the Royal Purse will not be subject to the vote of the Legislature. His Highness will have control of the constitutional relationship of the State with the Dominion of India, so far as it is not governed by any Instrument of Instruction to which His Highness may have acceded on behalf of the State. The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities will also vest with His Highness. His Highness will appoint the necessary agency to advise upon and carry out these functions.

Finally, the Consultative Committee expressed its desire that the various stages of bringing about the New Constitution into force should be so arranged that it may be possible to have the New Legislature functioning during the Budget Session by the end of June 1948.

The Consultative Committee then adjourned.

FOOD CRISIS FACING MYSORE

LAW MINISTER'S OBSERVATIONS AT A MEETING OF JOURNALISTS.

Mr. O. S. N. Sheriff, Minister for Law, addressing a Meeting of Press Representatives held at the Legislative Council Hall, Bangalore, on the 25th August 1947, drew attention to the grave food crisis that is facing the country and observed:

At this distinguished gathering, I would like to talk to you in a very informal manner. I am trying as far as possible to avoid politics or political controversies. Why I acceded to the request of the Chief Press Adviser was primarily on account of the food situation prevailing in our country for some time past, particularly in Madras and in Mysore. I have a very serious responsibility to discharge in securing equitable distribution of foodstuffs to the several millions that live in this very progressive and enlightened State. If I am avoiding a Press Conference on the food situation in the State, it is only because I did not like to place the exact statistical figures and information before the Press since, if it is conveyed to the public, it might create a panic atmosphere and to some extent interfere with the internal procurement processes. You know this year we are in a graver situation than even in an admittedly famine year like last year. We secured help from abroad last year, particularly the magnificent help of the United States, the Dominion of Canada and to a certain extent Australia. But this year the situation is quite different. Those countries abroad from where we expected help are not in a position to come to our rescue this year. Several events are of very recent occurrence and well within the memory of one and all to need repetition. You know when I expected

sometime in November last to build up one year's reserve and thought that the year 1947 would be a normal year so far as food situation was concerned and that the food administration would serve the needs of the people in a normal manner to the satisfaction of one and all, excessive rainfall damaged the millet crop in the State and it also affected partially the rice granaries particularly in Shimoga District. That was followed later by about the third week of March by an alarming news from the Central Provinces and Central India. The Central Government was aghast at the failure of the wheat crop in India. A disease known as *rust* destroyed practically the whole of the wheat crop in India, particularly in the surplus area like the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajaputana States. Therefore, with that background you will have to study the serious situation that exists today. You know at the tag end of the Legislative Council Session we reduced most reluctantly the basic scale from 12 ounces which we fixed in February 1946 to 10 ounces following a more drastic cut in the adjoining Presidency of Madras and the other Indian State, Cochin. I had to do it with much reluctance when the Legislative Council was still in session so that the seriousness of the situation may be properly appreciated and the Legislative Council may have an opportunity of offering constructive criticism. We are now practically at the end of August. Events are taking a gloomy trend. You know we cannot expect any supply from external sources like the Central Provinces, not to speak of Burma and Indonesia where the present political condition is not so favourable at the

moment and from where getting our supplies is very problematical under the present critical juncture. We should not therefore look forward for any help from outside if we should judge the situation from a realistic point of view. In that setting South India will have to face a critical situation for the coming three months before we expect the next harvest. Madras is making heroic efforts to tackle the food situation and save the Province from starvation. Mysore will reach a period by about the third week of September when, I think, the food administration in the State would be faced with a very hard conditions particularly in urban areas this time. Our millet position is not the same as the rice position. Last year efforts were made to save lakhs of people in rural areas. This time it is the duty of the Government to come to the rescue of urban areas. In this tense and grave atmosphere, the months of October and November are really going to be very critical. Anything that is likely to disturb the peaceful atmosphere and orderly life in the country, is going to have serious repercussions on the lives of the people. I am charged with the responsibility and I am commanded by His Highness to see that happily this year also the State passes through this serious crisis and turn the corner as last year. Let us hope that by the joint efforts of the administration on the one side and the heroic people of Mysore and several public spirited citizens on the other, we will be able to play a worthy part in this respect. Let us realise that the situation is very grave and the magnitude is very great and we can hardly expect any help from external sources. The member in charge of food in the Central Government, Babu Rajendra

Prasad, is very sympathetic in this matter. Two days back the Provinces and States met together and took stock of the supply position in the country and from what I gather, a serious situation would arise in the coming two months.

Continuing, the Minister observed: "Why I have to some extent dwelt on this question is that there is a great necessity at the present moment to exercise the greatest amount of caution and restraint in what you write. You must not write anything or flash any news which causes excitement in public mind, either on labour or on rural population. We have still to secure and hope to secure 1,500 tons of foodgrains from *Vishaki* crop of the State, which is a smaller crop. Even the procurement of this small quantity of grain would go a long way, under the present hard circumstances, to bring some relief to the people. Therefore, you will appreciate the gravity of the situation and refrain from writing anything which would incite labour and dislocate transport and create unnecessary embarrassment to the administration. Railways, for instance, which will have to convey grains from one area to another, play an important part in the transport system to provide food from surplus area to a deficit area and thus save people in the deficit area from actual starvation. You would see this particular aspect of food administration. If the raiyat does not part with the 1,500 tons of foodgrains and if the foodgrains are not properly transported, the situation can be more imagined than explained. It is not the question of party, it is not the question of politics or controversies connected with the constitutional structure of Government. It is human life that we are dealing with during the next three months.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART, LONDON, WINTER, 1947-48.

An Exhibition of Indian Art of the highest quality and on a scale hitherto unattempted will be held at Burlington House, London, during the winter of 1947-48, under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Arts. An Art Delegation, headed by Sir Richard Winsted, K.B.E., C.U.G., Vice-Chairman of the London Exhibition Committee, visited the Mysore State in February 1947 with a view to selecting specimens for the Exhibition. More than a dozen typical sculptures representative of the best period of Mysore Art, i.e., the Hoysala period, are being lent from the Government Museum, Bangalore, and the Mysore Archaeological Department. His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to permit the loan of the two ivory doors of the Ambavilas Palace, Mysore, two rare weapons from the Palace Armoury and four paintings of historic importance belonging to the Chitrasala (Jaganmohan Palace), Mysore.

All the selected exhibits have been packed and are being transported to London.

The Madras Regional Committee of the Exhibition is likely to make a further selection of art specimens from the State.

CEMENT.

As the supply position of cement has deteriorated the Chief Cement Rationing Authority in Mysore, Bangalore, notifies for the information of the public that no more supplies will be made for civilian consumption from the date of issue of this Press Note unless it is of a high priority, until such time as the supplies to the existing authorisations are fully met. (Press Note dated 13th August 1947.)

RELIEF TO NON-GAZETTED STAFF.

As a measure of immediate relief of non-gazetted Government servants of the State, including Railway employees, Government have sanctioned an advance of one month's pay as on 1st August 1947, subject to this advance being set off against any lumpsum amount that may become payable to them by giving retrospective effect from 1st January 1947 to the proposed revised scales of pay. (Press Note dated 14th August 1947.)

EDIBLE OILS

The control over the prices and movement of edible oils and oil seeds, except coconut oil, was withdrawn until further orders in Government Notification No. S. D. 204—C. 22-16-198, dated 3rd April 1947. The control over prices and movement of all kinds of oils and oil seeds including coconut oil is now withdrawn until further orders. (Press Note dated 19th August 1947.)

EXPORT OF POTATOES.

Government have since examined the position of potatoes in the State in consultation with the *Ad-hoc* Committee constituted to examine controls regarding that commodity and it was considered that the State was surplus in regard to potatoes and that even after allowing free exports outside the State sufficient quantities would be available within the State for consumption. Government have therefore directed that the ban imposed on 17th July 1947 on the export of potatoes from any place in the State to any place outside the State be withdrawn until further orders. (Press Note dated 20th August 1947.)

CASES OF CORRUPTION.

The Minister for Revenue and Communications paid a surprise visit to Adathamaranahalli village of Kasaba Hobli and to Jodi Muthenahalli of Solur Hobli, both in Magadi Taluk on the 9th August and made enquiries into allegations of corruption on the part of some officials of the Food Department. Information on the subject was obtained from the villagers as a result of a series of questions put to them by the Minister. Necessary action is being taken against the officials concerned.

INFANT FOODS.

The Drugs Control Order, 1946, has been abrogated in the State with effect from 26th April 1947. However, infant and patent food and allied articles, glucose-D, etc., will continue to be governed by the Provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Act and any transgression of the provisions of the said Act will be an offence. (Press Note dated 25th August 1947.)

CEMENT.

The Chief Cement Rationing Authority in Mysore, Bangalore, has notified that the authority granted to the Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Asiatic Buildings, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore City, regarding the issue of cement upto five tons by them and their stockists has been withdrawn for the time being.

The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., will, however, continue to dispose off the pending applications till full supplies are made to these applications. (Press Note dated 27th August 1947.)

CARRYING OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

Bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spearheads, bows and arrows, were hitherto excluded from the operation of the Prohibition and the directions contained in the Mysore Arms Act. An amendment, which comes into effect from the 15th September 1947, has now been made to the Mysore Arms Rules, 1926, removing the exclusion. No person may consequently go armed after that date with any such weapons except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby. If he does so, he will be committing an offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both (Press Note dated 28th August 1947.)

ISSUE OF RATION CARDS

Owing to the acute food position in the Mysore State the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, has notified for the information of the

public that no ration cards or rations will ordinarily be issued to persons coming from outside to Bangalore, Mysore or the Kolar Gold Field. Persons intending to visit these Cities are advised to note that rations will not be issued except in very essential cases. (Press Note dated 3rd September 1947.)

GROUNDNUT OIL CAKE.

The Government of Mysore have in their Notification No. C. 818—C. O. 15-47-1, dated 2nd September 1947 refixed the ceiling price of groundnut oil cake in Mysore State at Rs. 125 a ton. (Press Note dated 3rd September 1947.)

ELECTION TO CIVIC BODIES.

A statement has appeared in a local newspaper alleging that there is inordinate delay on the part of the Government in approving the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the several Municipalities in the State. The election of the Vice-President of the Seringapatam Town Municipal Council, has been cited as an example.

In this connection, it may be stated that all proposals for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of local bodies are ordinarily disposed of with the utmost despatch, unless prevented on account of the incompleteness of records or the receipt of any objection contesting the validity of the election, in which case some delay is unavoidable. The case of Seringapatam is one of this kind, and it could be notified only on the 4th August 1947. (Press Note dated 5th September 1947.)

THE GOVERNMENT SILK FILATURE, KANKANHALLY

PRODUCTION OF HIGH GRADE RAW SILK

The Government Silk Filature is located near Kankanhalli in picturesque surroundings on the right bank of the Arkavathi River. The Filature was purchased by the Government of Mysore from the Government of India in 1945. The Filature was put up as a pilot unit by His Majesty's Government in 1943 for producing raw silk required for parachute manufacture. With the commencement of hostilities with Japan the empire was precariously short of raw silk. Mysore had to produce the needs of war in an emergency and the filature was put up in haste to meet the urgent needs of war. About 20,000 lbs. of raw silk was made available in fifteen months after commencing the work. This was done after recruiting the necessary labour and training them in the technique of reeling. It has 200 reeling machines, is run by electric power; has steam heating installation with boiler having a capacity of over 2,000 lbs. of steam per hour from and at 212°F. It employs over 700 persons, men and women, produces silk yarn of all qualities and sizes. The annual production exceeds 40,000 lbs.

If the problems of producing yarn to fill the exacting requirements of International raw silk specifications are considered, the effort was no small achievement. The estimates of quantity and quality and the actuals varied, but this was not due to lack of desire to meet the demands of war so much as lack of experience in the organisation, technique and training of personnel to meet the urgent demand.

The Filature has successfully worked these last three years after its inception in April 1944 as a factory. It has turned out 90,000 lbs. of silk so far of a quality much appreciated by the public.

Samples of the silk sent overseas to Australia and England have earned praise. The price of silk in India is currently high, compared to the prices quoted by the New York Silk market which holds a very large quantity of Reparation silk from Japan. Reparation silk has probably been acquired at prices fixed by the occupying power without reference to cost of production. This

may be one of the reasons for the low prevailing prices for raw silk outside India. This price difference has been in the way of exporting raw silk abroad.

The Government Silk Filature adopted the small reels for winding silk yarn in the reeling machines and also re-reeling of yarn early in 1945. By May 1946 all silk produced in this filature was re-reeled. The change was accomplished without suspending reeling operations even for a day. The change over has helped in marketing all the silk produced in the filature. It has enhanced the evenness of silk produced also. The filature is producing thrown silk on a small scale and is expanding its plant facilities to increase output.

The price of silk sold by the filature has always been competitive and attractive, considering the high quality, lustre and colour.

The Factory comprises of twelve buildings with covered area to the extent of 45,000 square feet. The cost of the Filature is Rs. 5 lakhs.

The Filature has endowed the area around Kankanhalli with many benefits. Not the least of them is direct employment to 500 families. About 7,000 cocoon rearing families supply raw material to the Filature. Purchases are for cash on delivery.

It has helped expansion of the town and has influence of prices of cocoons over a radius of 30 miles. The annual expenditure has been around twenty-seven lakhs in 1945-46 and fifteen lakhs in 1946-47. Apart from small sums spent on purchase of mill and hardware stores from Bangalore, the bulk of expenditure has been in the limited area of its location and surroundings. About Rupees four lakhs have been paid as wages and allowances and Rs. 30 lakhs for cocoons.

The keen interest evinced by Government in aiding and advancing the silk reeling and rearing industry has helped to secure progress in production methods and when the research work is fully organised at Channarayana, Mysore Silk will find a very high place in the world market.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1947—A Fall of 8·0 Points.

The working class cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of May 1947, works up to 264·7 points which is higher than the previous month's by figure 8·0 by points.

The Index Number of the Food group, as compared with the previous month advanced by 10·1 points to 292·1 points owing to a rise in the prices of Coffee seeds, Curds, Milk, Ghee, Vegetables, Fruits, Tamarind and Garlic.

The Index Number of Fuel and Lighting group rose by 1·0 points to 211·9 points on account of rise in the price of castor oil.

An increase in the prices of supari and washing soap resulted in the rise of index number of Miscellaneous group by 12·1 points to 299·9.

The Index Number of Clothing and House Rent group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			April 1947			May 1947			April 1947	May 1947
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
<i>Food —</i>	<i>Seer</i>		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Raw Rice	... (Measures) ...	14 0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	.. ..	22 6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	... ..	6 6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	.. ..	0 7	0	3	1	0	10	8	0	8	0	346	259
Tur Dhal	... ..	3 4	0	2	8	0	10	8	0	10	8	400	400
Bengalgram Dhal	. ..	1 4	0	2	11	0	6	9	0	6	9	231	231
Avare Dhal	.. ..	0 6	0	2	7	1	0	2	0	15	5	526	597
Greengram	. ..	1 2	0	2	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	375	375
Sugar Wt.	.. ..	1 9	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	2	8	200	200
Jaggery	.. Viss ..	1 9	0	3	6	0	12	9	0	12	9	364	364
Coffee seeds	.. Seer (Wt.)	1 1	0	3	11	0	12	0	0	12	3	306	313
Meat	.. 21 lbs. (Weight)	7 2	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	457	457
Curds	... Seer (Measure)	1 9	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	6	0	253	379
Milk	. ..	6 1	0	3	7	0	6	5	0	8	0	179	223
Ghee	. Seer (Wt.) ..	2 7	0	6	0	1	7	0	1	10	5	383	440
Onions	.. Viss ..	1 0	0	1	3	0	8	9	0	8	6	700	680
Vegetables	... ..	5 6	0	2	6	0	7	11	0	10	3	317	410
Fruits	. Doz. ..	0 9	0	2	9	0	4	8	0	5	1	233	254
Gingelly oil	Seer (Wt.) ...	2 5	0	2	0	0	8	2	0	8	1	408	404
Groundnut oil	... ..	0 4	0	1	8	0	7	4	0	7	4	440	440
Salt (Measure)	. ..	1 1	0	1	3	0	1	9	0	1	7	140	127
Cocoanut	... Each ...	1 0	0	1	0	0	5	4	0	5	0	533	500
Tamarind	. Viss ..	0 9	0	3	3	0	10	0	0	10	3	308	315
Chillies	... ..	2 0	0	7	4	2	12	0	2	11	9	600	597
Coriander	... Seer (Measure)	1 3	0	1	5	0	7	6	0	6	9	529	476
Garlic	... Seer (Wt.)	0 7	0	2	0	0	5	8	0	7	0	283	350
Wheat Flour	... ..	1 4	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	163	163
Soji (measure)	.. ..	1 3	0	2	5	0	7	6	0	7	6	310	310
Ready made coffee	... Cup	6 3	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Total	...	100 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number of All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281·7	292·1

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1936			March 1947			April 1947			March 1947	April 1947	
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Fuel and Lighting.—														
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197	
Castor Oil ...	Seer (Wt.)	7.7	0	1	11	0	8	5	0	8	8	439	452	
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ...	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	156	156	
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen .	4.3	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	240	240	
Total ...		100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting												206.9	211.9	
Clothing. —														
Dhoties	Pair of 8 yds	14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	3	13	3	187	187	
Coating ...	Per Yard .	22.5	0	5	6	0	10	9	0	10	9	195	195	
Shirting ...	..	21.5	0	1	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	188	188
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	..	3.0	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	252	252	
Sarees ..	Each ...	22.4	3	0	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	275	275	
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard .	16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	197	197	
Total		100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Clothing												212.3	212.3	
House Rent.—														
House rent	...	100	0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total ...		100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—House Rent												100	100	
Miscellaneous.—														
Shaving ..	1 shave	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200	
Washing soap	1 Bar	17.5	0	4	0	0	14	6	1	0	9	363	419	
Supari ..	Seer Wt.	8.4	0	3	6	1	5	10	1	6	11	624	655	
Beedi .	Bundle of 25	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200	
Amusement	One show	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	188	
Education ...	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Medicine ..	Btle. of mix	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175	
Flowers ..	One bunch	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200	
Household Necessaries	Seer Wt.	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	7	0	15	7	312	312	
Total ...		100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous												287.5	299.9	
						Weight proportional to the total expenditure			Group Index Numbers					
									March 1947			April 1947		
Food	...	..	53.5						281.7			292.7	
Fuel and Lighting	..	...	7.0						210.9			211.9	
Clothing	..	...	13.8						212.3			212.3	
House Rent	..	...	6.4						100.0			100.0	
Miscellaneous	..	...	19.3						287.5			299.9	
Total		...	100.0			...			...			...
Cost of Living Index Number			...			...			256.7			264.7	

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

From 1st August 1947 to 1st September 1947.

General and Reference Book.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Ausley G. F. (ed.) | ... | The Columbia Encyclopaedia. (930) |
| Coleman, J. V. | . | Company Museum. (669) |

Philosophy.

- | | | |
|------------------|----|---|
| Schneider, H. W. | . | A History of American Philosophy. (109) |
| Pap, Arthur | .. | A Priori in Physical Theory (120 f) |

Psychology.

- | | | |
|---|-----|--|
| Deutsch, A. | ... | The Mentally Ill in America (142) |
| Salisbury, F. S. | . | Human Development and Learning (140 f) |
| Varnum, W. C. | ... | Psychology in Everyday Life. (140 f) |
| McGraw, M. B. | ... | The Neuromuscular Maturation of the Human Infant. (141) |
| Richards, T. W. | ... | Modern Clinical Psychology (141) |
| Tomkins, S. S. and Murthy, H. A. (eds.) | ... | Contemporary Psychopathology. (141) |
| Abrahamsen, D. | . | Men, Mind and Power (144) |
| Arbitt, A. H. | . | Psychology of Infancy and Early Childhood. (114) |
| Hidreth, G. | . | The Child Mind in Evolution (114) |
| Moore, H. | . | Psychology for Business and Industry. (147) |
| Handis, C. and Bolles, M. M. | . | Personality and Sexuality of the Physically Handicapped Woman (119). |

Logic.

- | | | |
|----------|----|--|
| Kapp, J. | .. | Greek Foundations of Traditional Logic (100 f) |
|----------|----|--|

Religion.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Ramakrishna Aiyar, V. G. | . | The Economy of a South Indian Temple. (221) |
|--------------------------|---|---|

Sociology-General.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--|
| Blunt, Sir Edward (ed.) | ... | Social Service in India (300 f) |
| LaFiere, R. T. | ... | Sociology (300 f) |
| Lang, Olga | . | Chinese Family and Society (301b) |
| Salchess, R. | ... | The Individualization of Punishment. (361) |
| Crough S. B. | .. | A Century of American Life Insurance (368) |

Statistics.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Snedecor, G. W. | . | Statistical Methods (310 f) |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|

Politics.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|--|
| Loewenstein, K. | ... | Political Reconstruction. (320 f) |
| Emerson, R. and Others | . | Government and Nationalism in South East Asia. (325) |
| Friedman, I. S. | .. | British Relations with China, 1931-1939. (320g) |
| Hubbard, G. E. | ... | British Far Eastern Policy. (329g) |

Economics

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|--|
| Boeke, J. H. | . | The Structure of Netherlands Indian Economy. (330 f) |
| Sur, A. K. | . | Natural Resources of India. (330 f) |
| Singh, C. | ... | Abolition of Zamindari (331 f) |
| Cannan, E. | ... | Money, 8th. ed. 1946. (384) |
| Hahn, G. N. | .. | Monetary Theory. (331) |
| Lakdawala, D. T. | ... | Justice in Taxation in India (336) |

Law

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| Gharpur, J. R. (ed.) | ... | Roman Law. (342) |
| | ... | Hindu Law. (344) |
| | ... | Yajnavalkya Smriti (English translation) 5 vols (344) |
| | ... | The Subodhini. (English Translation). (341) |
| | ... | Smritichandrika—Anhika Kannada (English translation). (341) |
| | ... | Sapindya or the Law of Sapinda Relationship (English translation) (344). |
| Srinivasan, M. N. | ... | The Hindu Law in Mysore (341) |

Education

Bennett, M. L. College and Life (572-3)

Natural Science

Haldane, J. B. S. Science Advances (564)
 Mitchell, P. H. A Text book of Biochemistry (740)
 McCann, C. Trees of India (580)

Useful Arts

Tietz, H. M. Human Physiology and Its Applications (612)
 Goldmann, F. Public Medical Care: Principles and Problems
 Ryan, W. J. Water Treatment and Purification (628)
 Leary, J. C. and Others D.D.T. and the Insect Problems (632-7)
 Crocker, L. C. Flavour (664)

Architecture

Kramarsch, S. The Hindu Temple, Vol. I (720)

Music

Abraham Pandithay, M. Kartumrith iswaran, Book II (780)
 Vidya, S. Kartumrith iswaran, Sattri, Vol. I (780)

Literature—General

Smith, H. Columbia Dictionary of Modern European Literature (803)
 Montague, C. L. A Writer's Notes on The Trade (810-4)

English Literature

Monte, H. Twentieth Century Poetry (821-0-1)
 Drekhler, J. S. Milton's Paradise Lost: A Commentary on the Argument (821)
 Huxley, A. Verses and a Comedy (824-6)
 Shaw, G. B. Man and Superman (822-6)

History—Europe

Shotwell, J. T. Poland and Russia, 1919-1914 (834-6)

History—Asia

Venkatashubham, H. Asia in the Modern World (866-11)
 Asian Religion Conference, 1947 Memoranda (850-1)
 Haas, W. S. Iran (859)
 Marshall, W. The Soviet Union, East and Central Asia (859)

History—India

Sherwani, H. K. The Bahmani Kingdom (860-8)
 Sharma, S. R. Shivaji (860-8)
 Dharm, P. I. The North-West Frontier, 1813-1917 (860-11)
 Ahmad, N. The Poets of Pakistan (866)

Edited by G. V. Ragaratnam, Publicity Officer to Government.

Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore.



His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.
Maharaja of Mysore.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. X]

Bangalore, October 31, 1947

[No. 10

NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to serve on the Council of Ministers:—

1.	MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY	...	Chief Minister.
2.	MR. H. C. DASAPPA	...	Minister.
3.	MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR	...	Do
4.	MR. H. SIDDAIYA	...	Do
5.	MR. T. MARIAPPA	...	Do
6.	MR. R. CHENNIGARAMIAH	...	Do
7.	MR. MAHOMED SHERIFF	...	Do
8.	MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA	...	Do
9.	<i>Rajasevasakta</i> P. SUBBARAMA SETTY	..	Do

The Ministers took charge of their office on Friday, the 24th October 1947. The Council of Ministers consists of the Dewan, the Chief Minister and Ministers mentioned above.

This special number of the MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN is issued to synchronise with the historic occasion of the formation of the New Ministry in Mysore

The Mysore Agreement

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been graciously pleased to signify his approval to the understanding that has been arrived at between the Dewan of Mysore and the President of the Mysore Congress regarding the reconstitution of the Ministry and the setting up of a Constituent Assembly. The following are the terms of the Agreement :—

Reconstitution of the Ministry.—The present Ministry shall be dissolved and a fresh Ministry constituted. The Mysore Congress will make recommendations for the Ministry after consultation with such other parties as may be deemed appropriate regarding Non-Congress Ministers. The Ministry shall consist of not less than nine members of whom not less than six shall be Congress and not less than three chosen from parties outside the Congress. The Ministry shall remain in office so long as it enjoys the confidence of the Legislature. The Ministry shall function as a Cabinet with the Dewan, who will continue in office, and act on the basis of joint responsibility in all matters. The decisions of the Cabinet will be arrived at by a majority vote. One of the Ministers chosen from the Congress will be appointed the Chief Minister.

Constituent Assembly.—The new Ministry shall immediately set up a Constituent Assembly composed of elected representatives of the people. The Constituent Assembly will be entrusted with the task of framing a Constitution Bill for the State based on full responsible Government under the ægis of His Highness. The Constituent Assembly may embody in the Bill to be framed such alterations as it deems necessary in the fundamentals contained in Schedule I of the Proclamation and such variations as it may consider necessary regarding Schedule II. (Please see Proclamation on opposite page.) The new constitution shall come into force on or before 1st July 1948.

Mahatma Gandhi's Tribute

Speaking after prayers at New Delhi, Mahatma Gandhi expressed satisfaction at the successful termination of the satyagraha in Mysore State. Mysore had joined the Indian Union. The people

there had been agitating for Responsible Government for some time. Recently they had again launched satyagraha. They had wired to him that they would strictly conform to the rules of satyagraha and he should not worry about it in the least.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Prime Minister of Mysore, was a widely-travelled man. He had come to an honourable settlement with the State Congress. He congratulated the Maharaja, the Dewan and the State Congress on the happy termination of the issue. He commended the example of Mysore to all the other States.

Sardar Patel's Congratulations

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, has sent messages congratulating His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Dewan, and Mr. K. Chengalaya Reddy, President of the Mysore State Congress, on the successful outcome of the negotiations.

The telegrams run as follows :

To H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore :—

"Please accept warm congratulations on the display of wisdom and statesmanship befitting the dignity and responsibility of a Ruler in gratefully recognising the strength of popular will. I have no doubt this generous action will meet with full and appropriate loyalty and co-operation and will raise the prestige and prosperity of the Mysore State."

To the Dewan of Mysore.—"Please accept my warmest congratulations on the successful outcome of your negotiations with the State Congress. My best wishes that this co-operation will endure and that Mysore will reap its full rewards of complete identity of outlook between its Ruler and the people."

To the President of the Mysore State Congress :—"My warmest congratulations to you and your colleagues on the successful outcome of the struggle. Popular support and conciliation have brought understanding which, I am sure, will achieve prosperity and peace for Mysore if sincerely followed up. Trust that no bitterness and rancour will be left against anyone."



Proclamation

OF

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA

SRI JAYACHAMARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR OF MYSORE

THIS TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN, IN THE EIGHTH YEAR OF MY RULE.

Whereas BY A MESSAGE DATED 8TH JANUARY 1947 ADDRESSED TO MY PEOPLE I ANNOUNCED THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRADITION OF MY DYNASTY FURTHER CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS WOULD BE GRANTED TO MY PEOPLE; AND

Whereas I COMMANDED MY DEWAN TO SUBMIT PROPOSALS THEREFOR IN CONSULTATION WITH THE POLITICAL BODIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS AND AFTER TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE COURSE OF EVENTS AND TREND OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION IN THE REST OF INDIA; AND

Whereas AFTER DUE CONSIDERATION MY DEWAN HAS SUBMITTED TO ME PROPOSALS BASED ON CERTAIN FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONSTITUTION ESTABLISHING RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN MY STATE; AND

Whereas THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY MY DEWAN AND ALL REPRESENTATIONS MADE REGARDING CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN THE STATE HAVE BEEN DULY CONSIDERED BY ME :

as

THAT A CONSTITUTION BILL establishing Responsible Government may be submitted to me for my approval, which will embody and be in consonance with the fundamental principles enunciated in Schedule I of this Proclamation and conferring on my Council of Ministers the duty of administration of subjects other than those specified in Schedule II hereto, in accordance with the wishes of my people as expressed through their representatives and I hereby further direct that for the purpose of drafting the Bill and taking all consequential actions my Dewan shall obtain the advice and counsel of a Committee elected by the Legislature and of such other experts and expert bodies as may be found suitable and desirable.

It is further my desire that the Act estab-

lishing Responsible Government should be promulgated by me in such good time as to enable the new constitution to begin to function from 1st of July 1948. I am confident that my people will utilise the full opportunities that are now proposed to be given with the same sense of responsibility as in the past and in a spirit of mutual toleration and good-will and that they will work harmoniously for the good of all sections and classes of my people, for their happiness and prosperity and for maintaining the fair name of the State of Mysore and in utter loyalty to the Throne. May Divine blessings and guidance be vouchsafed to all and may the measures now contemplated serve to promote under such guidance the abiding happiness of all classes of my people!

SCHEDULE I.

There shall be two Houses of Legislature—first, the Representative Assembly established by my beloved grand-father, His Late Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur of revered memory, which will be the popular House, and the second, the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly will consist of all members elected from territorial constituencies. The Legislative Council shall be composed of members partly elected from such constituencies as may hereafter be decided upon and partly nominated.

2. There shall be adult franchise with respect to election of representatives to the Representative Assembly. The territorial constituencies of the Representative Assembly shall be multi-member constituencies and the system of cumulative voting or the limited vote shall prevail in all elections in the territorial constituencies.

3. There shall be provision for reservation of seats in such multi-member constituencies for the Depressed classes and for minorities

4. There shall be a Council of Ministers formed from the elected members of the Legislature to aid and advise me on all subjects excepting those mentioned in Schedule II.

5. The Council of Ministers will be chosen after obtaining competent advice from leaders of political parties and groups in the Legislature.

6. Representatives of important minority communities will, as far as possible, find a place

in my Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers will act jointly and will be jointly responsible to the Legislature. They must collectively command the confidence of the Legislature and will be liable to vacate office on a vote of no confidence being adopted by the Representative Assembly.

SCHEDULE II.

1. The Ruler and his prerogatives, the Ruling Family of Mysore, Succession to the Throne; the Palace and the Privy Purse.

2. Constitutional relationship of the State with the Dominion of India as defined in the Instrument of Accession and constitutional relationship on all matters not governed by the Instrument of Accession.

3. High Court and the appointment of Judges, the Chairman and members of the Public Service Commission and the Auditor-General.

4. The Military.

5. The protection of the legitimate interests of minorities.

6. The summoning and dissolving of the Legislature

7. The superintendence, direction and control of elections.

8. Residuary powers and emergency powers in case of breakdown of the constitution.

JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS

His Highness the Maharaja has accepted the resignations voluntarily tendered by his Ministers, *Diwan Bahadur* Dr. T. C. M. Royan, Mr. O. S. Nasrulla Sheriff, Mr. L. Siddappa, *Rajasevaprakta* M. Seshadri and *Rajakaryapravina* J. Appaji Gowda. His Highness wishes to place on record his very warm appreciation of the invaluable services rendered both by the non-official and official Ministers during a very difficult period of Office.



Proclamation

OF

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA

SRI JAYACHAMARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR OF MYSORE

THIS TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF OCTOBER ONE THOUSAND
NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN, IN THE
EIGHTH YEAR OF MY RULE,

Whereas BY A PROCLAMATION DATED 24TH SEPTEMBER 1947 I ORDAINED THAT A CONSTITUTION BILL ESTABLISHING RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT MIGHT BE SUBMITTED TO ME FOR MY APPROVAL EMBODYING CERTAIN FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED THEREIN AND FOR CONFERRING ON THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS THE DUTY OF ADMINISTERING ALL SUBJECTS EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFIED THEREIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WISHES OF MY PEOPLE AS EXPRESSED THROUGH THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE, AND

Whereas MY APPROVAL WAS NOTIFIED ON 12TH OCTOBER 1947 TO AN UNDERSTANDING ARRIVED AT BETWEEN THE DEWAN AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE MYSORE CONGRESS REGARDING THE CONSTITUTION OF A FRESH MINISTRY AND THE SETTING UP OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, AND

Whereas IN ACCORDANCE WITH THAT UNDERSTANDING CERTAIN NAMES HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF A FRESH MINISTRY WHICH HAVE MET WITH MY APPROVAL AND SUCH MINISTRY HAS BEEN CONSTITUTED

I now hereby ordain:

THAT the Dewan and the Ministers shall function as a cabinet acting on the basis of joint responsibility in all matters dealt with by the Council of Ministers and arrive at decisions by a majority vote and that the Ministry shall continue in office so long as it enjoys the confidence of the Legislature

That the Ministry shall set up a Constituent Assembly composed of elected representatives of the people and entrust it with the task of framing a Constitution Bill for the State of Mysore providing for responsible Government under my agis and that the Constituent Assembly may embody in the Bill such alterations as it deems necessary in the fundamentals stated in Schedule I of my Proclamation of the 24th September 1947 and such variations as it may consider necessary regarding items in Schedule II of the said Proclamation

That the Draft Bill will be submitted to me for my approval and that the Constitution Act will be promulgated by me thereafter with such modifications or alterations as I may consider suitable or necessary.

It is my earnest desire that my people conscious of the great opportunity that has been afforded to them will work harmoniously and I am confident that my Council of Ministers will discharge their duties fairly and justly for the peace, progress and prosperity of the State and its people.



JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR.

THE MYSORE CABINET

(The portfolios are noted within brackets)



**Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar,
K.C.S.I.**

Dewan

[Palace; Courts, Economic Conference
(Planning)]



**Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy,
B.A., B.L.**

Chief Minister

(Revenue, Food and Civil Supplies;
Political; Civil Service; Secretariat;
Information)



Mr. H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B.,

**Minister for
Finance and Industries**

(Finance; Industries and Commerce;
Taxes on Income; Forest;
Improvement Trust Boards.)



**Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar,
B.A., B.L.,**

**Minister for
Law and Labour**

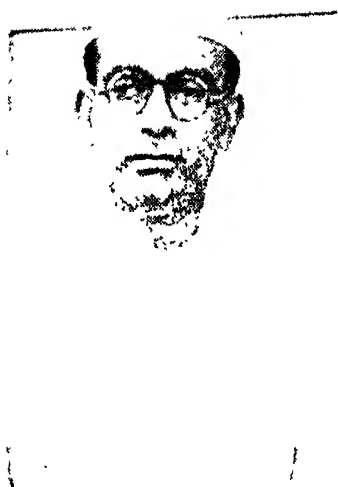
(Law; Legislation; Extradition,
Labour, Electricity; Prisons)



Mr. H. Siddaiya, B.A., LL.B.,

**Minister for
Public Works and Agriculture**

(Public Works; Agriculture; Agricultural Marketing; Veterinary and Live Stock; Co operation; Rules of Public Service.)



Mr. T. Mariappa, B.A., LL.B.,

Home Minister

(Police; Military, Railways; Road
Transport, Village Panchayets,
Rural Development)



Mr. R. Chennigaramiah,

Minister for Local Self-Government

(Work for Depressed Classes, District
Boards; Town and Minor Municipalities,
General Miscellaneous.)



Mr. Mahmood Shariff, B.A., LL.B.,

**Minister for
Public Health and Excise**

(Medical and Public Health, Duties on
Excise; Stamps and Registration,
Printing and Stationery, Geology and
Mining.)



**Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaya,
B.A., LL.B.,**

**Minister for
Education**

(University; Education; Representative
Assembly; Legislative Council;
Archaeology and Meteorology.)



Rajasevasakta P. Subbarama Chetty,

**Minister for
City Municipalities and Muzrai**

(City Municipalities; Capital Issues;
Muzrai; Sericulture; Joint-Stock
Companies.)

Travel in Mysore

Tourist Attractions

SITUATED 2,000 feet above sea level along the northern and southern frontiers and 3,000 feet at the central watershed which separates the basin of the Krishna River in the north from that of the Cauvery in the south, the State of Mysore enjoys a mild and equable climate throughout the year and abounds in valuable natural resources and basic raw materials vital for the expansion of the key industries of the modern type. These resources have been systematically exploited and utilised for capital works of a productive nature calculated to enhance the prosperity of the people.

The State of Mysore offers many-sided attractions to a tourist from whichever angle he might plan a holiday and rest. The history of this land is as interesting as it is ancient. The edicts of Asoka show that this region was once part of the mighty Mauryan Empire. Mysore cradled the three great dynasties—the Kadambas, Hoysalas and the Kings of Vijayanagar, which dominated peninsular India centuries ago. It came under the present Royal House during the 14th century, and since then it has been governed by a succession of distinguished and enlightened Rulers.

Thus, for a lover of ancient shrines and monuments, the State abounds with ancient relics of historic and archaeological interest. The recent excavations in Chitaldrug District are of more than local interest and have indeed a potential importance for outside India. The exploration reveals a succession of three of the ancient cultures or civilisations of the Deccan and Southern India.

A tourist with industrial bias finds that the State is a pioneer in hydro-electric development in India. This development facilitated the growth of several industries in the State such as (to mention the more important) gold mining which produces about 98 per cent of the total output of gold in India; the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati, Sandalwood Oil Factory, which produces the finest variety of oil much in demand from the medical and perfumery interests in many countries, besides many other key industrial enterprises.

Besides historical places and industrial and manufacturing enterprises, there are many sight-seeing attractions which Mysore offers to an ordinary holiday tourist with a less serious bent of mind. By way of exquisitely carved temples, extensive parks and play-grounds, primeval forests and the most lovely waterfalls and fountains. The cities of Mysore and Bangalore are acknowledged to be the two principal centres of attraction for a visitor, the former being the capital of the State, described as "Garden City" and the latter, the seat of Government, connected by rail with Bombay, Madras and Mysore City.

One of the most interesting places in the State is Krishnarajasagar, 12 miles from Mysore. Here a mighty dam 124 feet high and 2 miles long, impounds the waters of the Cauvery and forms reputedly the second largest artificial lake in the world. Below the lake have been laid out the charming Terrace Gardens, known as the "Brindavan", with their exquisite fountains, flower beds, terraces, foot-paths, channels and cascades producing the most wonderful rainbow effects of colour.

Festivals in Mysore

There are two occasions when the City of Mysore is *en fete* every year. The first is in July when it celebrates the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and the second during the festivities connected with the Dasara festival. For the former there is a magnificent State Procession from the Palace through the City to Government House in which His Highness takes part followed by a review of the State Troops. At night the Palace, Government House and other prominent buildings are illuminated.

The second series of festivities take place during the months of September and October. These months are considered the best time to visit Mysore when the visitor can combine a tour of the State with the Dasara celebrations. To the devout Hindu the Dasara Festival is of peculiar religious and symbolic significance, and the ceremonies, as enacted at Mysore, are unforgettably impressive.

They continue over ten days when huge crowds are attracted to the city and consist chiefly of a Durbar held by His Highness the Maharaja seated on the ancient jewelled Throne of Mysore every evening. On the tenth day a triumphal procession takes place when His Highness the Maharaja rides on a richly caparisoned elephant through the decorated streets. After sunset a review is held on the Bannimantap maidan amidst blaze of electric lights. The Mysore Dasara Exhibition, which is an annual feature, attracts exhibits and businessmen from all parts of India to Mysore City during the Dasara Season. This year many of the normal features of the Dasara Festivities were not held owing to the acute food situation in the State.

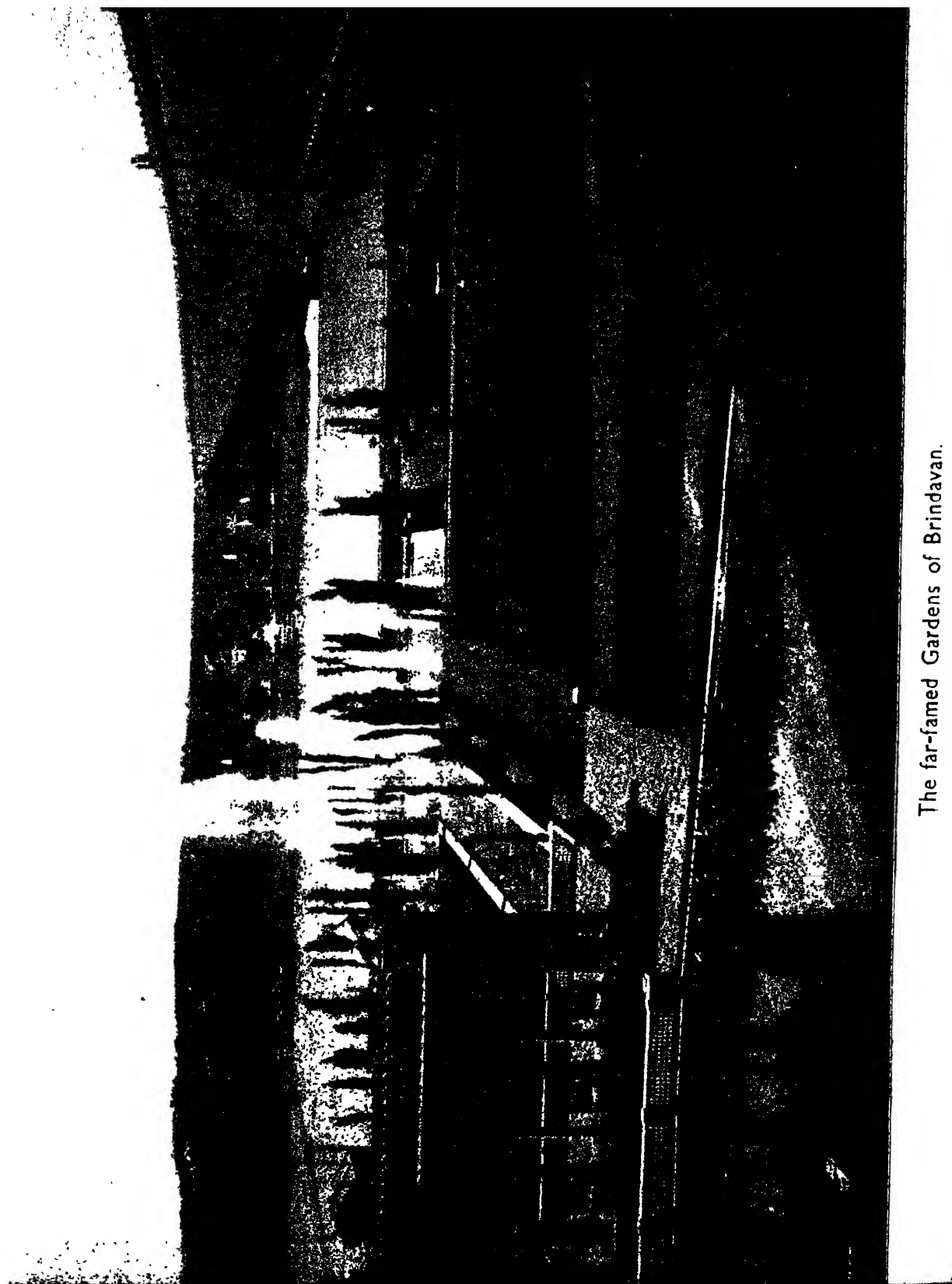
Sport

Apart from these attractions, the State offers other pleasant diversions in the way of fishing and big game which will appeal to those in search of sport. The noble forests, the haunts of the wild elephant, bison, tiger and the lesser beasts, have a special appeal to the big game hunter. Small game shooting of the best abounds throughout the State

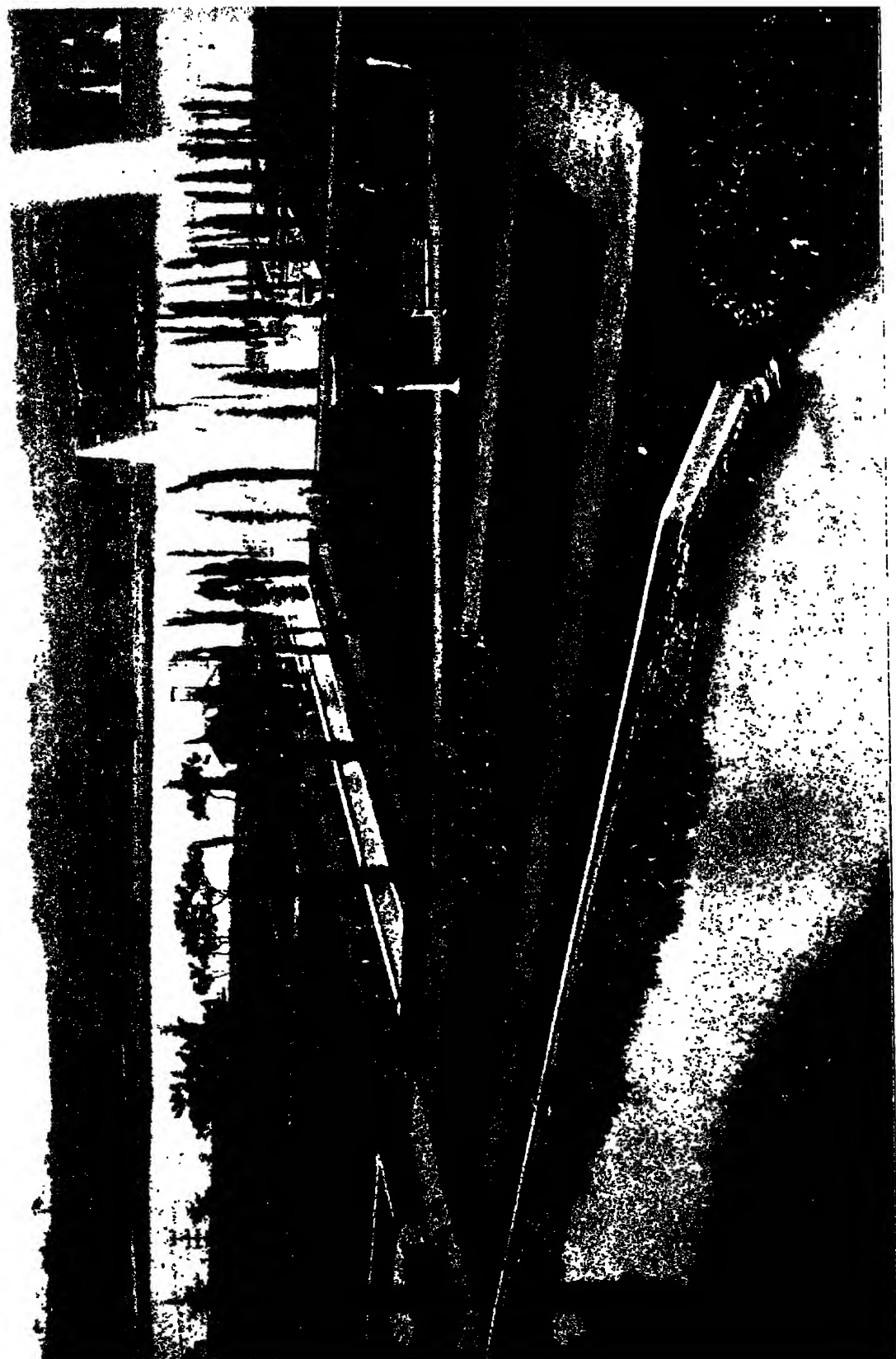
and for the fisherman there is always the chance of a *masheer* which may easily top one hundred pounds.

A tour of the Mysore State would be definitely incomplete without a visit to the Gersoppa, or Jog Falls. These Falls are actually about 175 miles from Mysore City or Bangalore but can easily be reached by cars and buses from Sagara, a terminus of the Birur-Shimoga-Sagara Railway, a branch from Birur on the Bangalore-Poona line, by a short run of 19 miles. Considered to be the highest in the world,—falling over a tremendous chasm about half a mile wide and 960 feet deep—the Falls formed by the river Sharavati have a few rivals in any part of the world. These rich bounties of Nature have made it possible for Government to sponsor hydro-electric development and thus provide the people with better standards of living and create greater facilities for industrial progress in the State.

General information and advice relating to holiday touring in Mysore can be had of the Publicity Officer to Government, Public Offices, Bangalore.



The far-famed Gardens of Brindavan.



The far-famed Gardens of Brindavan

"Mysore's astonishing wealth of ancient remains"

Excavations in Chitaldrug District

By DR. R. E. MORTIMER WHEELER,

Director-General of Archaeology in India.

AT a time when partition of one kind or another is so much in the air it is pleasant to record this close co-operation in cultural matters, and it is to be hoped that such collaboration will continue and increase. The co-operation of scientific workers cannot fail to encourage a mutual understanding on a wider basis.

Important Explorations

The problems which confronted the two departments in Northern Mysore are of more than local interest and have indeed a potential importance for outside India. The exploration revealed a succession of three of the ancient cultures or civilisations of the Deccan and Southern India. The earliest of these civilisations relates to a period when the peoples of the Deccan still used stone tools and weapons, and had only a very slight knowledge of copper and bronze. This period may go back as far as 1000 B.C. or beyond. Subsequently, a new civilisation introduced an elaborate equipment of iron tools and weapons, and is represented to-day throughout the Mysore State and the adjacent regions by the primitive stone tombs which are commonly associated in popular legend with the Mauryans or with the Pandava brothers. The recent excavations have shown that the builders of these tombs inhabited the northern part of the State at the time when Asoka had his edicts cut upon the neighbouring rocks in the third century B. C. For the first time we are now able to reconstruct something of the civilisation of the Deccan in this great epoch.

The southernmost subjects of Asoka, as we now know, lived in houses built of wood, perhaps not unlike the simpler buildings of the present day. They were armed with long and effective swords, with spears, bows and axes. Their dress included beads, sometimes of gold and sometimes of semi-precious stones. Their graves, which are their most substantial surviving monuments, were built within

stone circles and were entered through a small circular opening placed generally in the eastern side. An interesting feature of these tombs is that identical structures have been found far away in the Caucasus, in Syria and Palestine, and along the coasts of Europe. It is likely therefore that these graves in Southern India represent an ancient link between India and the West due either to sea traffic or, less probably, to land communications across the Iranian Plateau. In this connection, it may be recalled that Asoka himself in certain of his edicts refers to the peoples of the Mediterranean coasts.

Andhra Empire

Further evidence recovered by the recent joint expedition relates to the period when the Andhra Empire extended across the Deccan from sea to sea in the last century B. C. and the first two centuries A. D. Some of the details of this great historical epoch were already known to archaeologists from the excavations carried out some years ago at Maski and elsewhere in the Nizam's Dominions. But at the two sites in the Chitaldrug District this information has now been verified and extended by careful scientific excavation. In consequence we now have a fine collection of the crude coinage used by the Andhra kings, and of the painted pottery and other equipment used by the ordinary Indian household of the Andhra period. With these local products have been found silver coins brought to India from the Mediterranean in the course of trade during the first century A. D., illustrating the international contacts of the Andhra kings. Altogether, a solid basis has been laid upon which to reconstruct by future exploration a new and more ample knowledge of the early historic civilisations of the Mysore region.

Need For Understanding The Past

It is to be earnestly hoped that this task of exploring the cultural past of India may continue

as a joint effort of all the scholars concerned in these matters. To day, India looks towards a new future, but the future cannot be understood without an understanding of the past which is its parent. In other words, India's contributions to civilisation in the past are her passport to the future, and the task of rediscovering and interpreting the past is not an occupation which should be confined to a few isolated scholars. It is one of general importance to every educated person with the interests of his country at heart.

The recent work to which I have referred was in fact not merely the product of the Government departments. The Mysore University and other Indian Universities sent their students and members of their staffs to share in the task and to learn something of the technique of exploration. From this beginning it is to be hoped that a combination of effort by the Central Government, by the States,

by the Provinces, and, above all, by the Indian Universities may soon lead to a new appreciation of the great achievements of India in the past. Where, as in the case of the Chitaldrug excavations, the results touch not merely India but also lands beyond the seas, this work assumes an international importance. Mysore State has led the way in the matter of cultural co-operation, and with its astonishing wealth of ancient remains and of medieval art and architecture of outstanding quality, it is in a unique position to give and maintain a lead in cultural enterprise of this kind. Its Archaeological Department deserves the most ample support from the public, and has in turn a great public responsibility to fulfil, involving the highest technical skill alike in the preservation of structural monuments and in the unearthing of those sites and cities which time has buried beneath the ground.

Mysore Exhibits at the Royal Academy Exhibition of Indian Art, London

BY MR. NARAYANA IYENGAR, M.A.

Curator, Government Museum, Bangalore

UNDER the auspices of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, a fully representative Exhibition of Indian Art of the highest quality will be held at the Burlington House, London, during the winter 1947-48. The Exhibition will be on the lines of the previous winter exhibition held there of Chinese, Persian, French and Italian Art. The exhibits will comprise of the best originals of sculptures, bronzes, paintings, textiles, weapons, jewellery and other Indian crafts. As the Exhibition has been planned on a very big scale, it is expected that the United Kingdom and the West will have, for the first time, an opportunity to view and appreciate India's achievement in the field of art from the earliest to modern times. Executive Committees have been formed both in London and in India for the selection of the best works of Art. Sir Alfred J. Munnings, President of the Royal Academy, is the Chairman of the London Committee and Mrs. Surojini Naidu, is the Chairman of the India Committee.

In response to the invitation of the India Committee the Government of Mysore decided to participate in the Exhibition and have extended the fullest co-operation in connection with the selection and loan of specimens from the Mysore State. An Art Delegation from the Royal Academy, London, headed by Sir Richard Winstedt, visited the Mysore State in the middle of February 1947, with a view to selecting specimens for the Exhibition. Some typical specimens of sculpture representative of the best period of Mysore art i.e., the Hoysala period were selected.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been graciously pleased to permit the loan of two exquisitely carved ivory doors of the Amba Vilas Palace, Mysore, two rare weapons of the Palace Armoury and four paintings of historic importance belonging to the Chitravilla (Jaganmohan Palace), Mysore.

A list of sculptures and other works of art sent to the exhibition from various places in the Mysore State is detailed hereunder:—

Description	Locality	Period	Description	Locality	Period
<i>Government Museum</i>			<i>Chitravilla Temple, Mysore</i>		
1 Carved ivory door with carvings of Gajendra moksha scene	Halebid	12th Century A.D.	1 Image of Goddess Durga	Avani, Malavalli Taluk	10th Century A.D.
2 India with consort on elephant (Irvavatha)	Halebid	12th Century A.D.	<i>Archaeological Department, Mysore</i>		
3 Kalagumardana (Krishna)	do	do	1 Bhairava	Halebid	12th Century A.D.
4 Ornamental saddle cloth for bull (Nandi)			2 Hantress	do	do
<i>Hoysaleswara Temple, Halebid</i>			3 Female dancer and male drummer	do	do
1 Simhanukha	Halebid	12th Century A.D.	4 Venugopala	do	do
2 Lady dancing with attendant musicians playing on drum and flute and marking time	do	do	5 Primitive bronze image of a Hindu deity	Malnad	17th Century A.D.
3 Seated headless figure of Yaksha	do	do	6 Do	do	do
			7 Nude lady with three dwarfs (wooden)	From a temple	do

The packing and transportation of these delicately carved and heavy pieces of sculpture is by no means an easy affair. Elaborate instructions regarding the preparation of necessary crates, packing cases, etc., had been issued by the India Committee to the officers entrusted with the packing of exhibits. An expert packer from the Royal Academy, who had been specially deputed to supervise the packing of the exhibits at different centres in India, visited Bangalore in this connection.

The entire collection of Mysore exhibits has been packed up in fifteen boxes of an aggregate weight of 10 tons. Arrangements have been made for the publication of all the items lent from the Mysore State in the illustrated handbook of Indian Art, which will be issued by the Exhibition authorities. It is hoped that the works of art from Mysore, and specially, the world famous sculptures of the Hoysala period, will attract considerable attention from all classes of visitors to the Exhibition.

Five-year plan for Development of Mysore

Mysore Economic Conference

By MR. B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, M.A. (HONS.)

Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning.

ECONOMIC Development, so far as our State is concerned, is not a new activity. The Mysore Economic Conference, inaugurated as far back as 1911 by His late Highness, has done a good deal to develop public life in the State and to shape the policies and programmes of Government, the present industrial and economic development of the State being in no small measure due to the activities of the Conference.

The Conference which in 1931 had to be kept in abeyance owing to financial stringency was however revived in 1943 with a view to providing a regular machinery for consulting informed non-official public opinion on matters of economic importance and for the preparation of post-war reconstruction plans suited to the needs of the State. This was further reconstituted in 1945 with six Policy Committees for (1) Industries and Commerce, (2) Education, (3) Agriculture, (4) Sericulture, (5) Public Health, (6) Public Works, Transport and Power and a Committee for Co-ordination and Finance, the latter being constituted specially to deal with the financial aspect of the schemes formulated by the several Policy Committees and to suggest ways and means for finding the necessary funds. To be in keeping with the policy of associating representatives of the Legislature with the work of agencies set up for dealing with large questions of public interest and utility, the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were accorded the privilege of electing 15 and 10 members, respectively, to serve on the Committees, the allocation of such elected members to the several Committees being made by Government.

What is planning

The object of any planning is essentially, to devise measures for the effective and maximum utilisation of all available local resources both in men and material with a view to increasing the

standard of income and improving the standard of living of the people. An adequate standard of living implies a certain minimum scale of comforts and amenities and this can only be achieved by the provision of adequate Food, Clothing and Shelter, the expansion of medical and public health facilities, education and the provision of additional transport.

In formulating our State plans to achieve the above, each development department drew up its schemes in the prescribed form taking into consideration the objectives and the availability of men and material.

Two hundred and eight schemes of development were in all formulated by the several departments and referred after scrutiny of the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning, to the respective Policy Committees for consideration. The recommendations of these Committees were then placed before the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance.

The expenditure on these schemes as recommended by the Co-ordination and Finance Committee comes to 29.24 crores. Of this 21 crores and 84 lakhs is capital or non-recurring expenditure, 65.25 lakhs loans and advances and 6 crores and 75 lakhs recurring expenditure. As against this, it was estimated that about 18 crores was immediately available out of Revenue surpluses, Reserves specially built up, Depreciation funds, Special funds such as Irrigation Development Fund, Industrial Development Fund, Inter-village Road Fund, etc., and Ways and Means balances, and another 6 crores were expected to be available from similar sources during the next five years. There would thus be available about 24 crores and regarding the balance no difficulty was anticipated since the capital expenditure on remunerative schemes—about 13 crores—which could always be financed if necessary by “borrowing” was included in the programme. The Report of the Finance and

Co-ordination Committee gives in detail the development schemes placed before the several Policy Committees, the remarks of these Committees thereon, and the modifications made by that Committee. Orders of Government have already been passed in respect of the schemes relating to several departments. In respect of others, orders on such of those schemes as are ready are being issued and the rest are under consideration.

A brief description of the several schemes included in the five-year programme of the several departments is indicated below :—

Electric Power

Mysore was the pioneer in the development of electric power in India, the famous Cauvery Power Scheme having been started 48 years ago. With the ever increasing demand for power, New Units were added on, the Shimsha project providing for an additional 23,000 H.P. was started in 1937 and even before its completion the need for more power became clear and the first stage of Jog Power Scheme was started in 1939 providing 48,000 H.P. The development of major industries and the survival of existing small industries and establishment of new ones largely depend on the availability of cheap Electric Power. Electric Power Expansion Schemes have, therefore, the highest priority in post-war planning and a sum of 5 crores has accordingly been allotted in our post-war plans for Electric Power Development.

The schemes involve generation of an additional 72,000 K.V. by installing four more Generating Units at Jog, construction of additional transmission lines between Jog and Bhadravati and Bangalore, Davangere and Tumkur and Mandya and Channapatna. Provision has also been made for installation of sub-stations at Sagar, Tiptur, Shimoga, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Mandya and Chikmagalur, so that full advantage could be taken of cheap Electric Power by both the urban and rural areas. The scheme of the electrification of the Railway between Bangalore and Mysore has also been approved and detailed proposals are being worked out. The introduction of Electric Trolley Buses in Bangalore City and the C. & M. Station is another scheme proposed to be undertaken to provide better transport facilities to the citizens.

Transport (Railways)

The modernisation of the Mysore Railways fully utilising the electric power resources of the State

and to provide adequate transport facilities to meet our future requirements, providing sufficient up-to-date locomotives, passenger coaches and goods wagons, amenities to passengers, particularly third class passengers, accommodation for Railway staff, improvement of track and provision of more platforms in busy stations and the remodelling of Stations are among those included in the five-year programme of the Railway Department. The provision of suburban electric railways to Bangalore City and a Chord Line between Yeswanthpur and Nayandahalli to connect the proposed Industrial Suburb of Bangalore and to divert goods traffic from the City Station yard and the construction of a railway from Kadur to Chikmagalur to open out this portion of the malnad are also included in the sanctioned programme which is expected to cost over 4½ crores of rupees.

Roads

Our post-war road development programme includes provision for cement-concreting 300 miles of trunk roads, asphaltting of 200 miles of other important roads, construction of about 2,870 miles of village roads, and 1,060 miles of minor district roads, 14 major and 50 minor bridges. The deviation of important trunk roads outside thickly populated towns and villages and widening of embankments and tank-bunds are also included in the programme. A notable feature of the proposed programme is that greater emphasis is to be laid upon the development of village communications so that a good proportion of villages would be connected to a main District or State fund road. This programme is expected to involve a capital cost of about 4½ crores of rupees and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 26 lakhs on maintenance during the five-year period.

Agriculture

More than seventy per cent of the State population live by agriculture and no appreciable improvement in their standard of living can be achieved unless special attention is paid to the development of agriculture, nor could the development of our country-side be effected unless the economic position of the agriculturist is improved. As regards our food production we have never been self-sufficient. Prior to World War II we produced about enough of Ragi and were deficit to the extent of 50,000 tons of rice per annum. We were slightly surplus in Jola. But, while our

population is rapidly increasing, agricultural production has not kept pace with it and the question of how to meet the growing deficit in food grains is, therefore, one of considerable anxiety, especially, when we remember that even in the pre-war years the normal diet of many was below standard. Considerable importance is therefore attached to these agricultural schemes which, inadequate even in themselves unless further intensified, are yet calculated to substantially increase our production. Apart from the expansion of irrigational facilities in the State to step up production of paddy and other irrigated crops, schemes for agricultural development have been prepared and approved involving a non-recurring expenditure of 15 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of 76.28 lakhs spread over five years.

The schemes include measures for multiplication and distribution of paddy seeds and manures, wide distribution of improved agricultural implements, starting of more experimental and demonstration farms in the State, manufacture of compost from agricultural waste, and providing for an efficient tractor service. The scheme for the multiplication and distribution of paddy seeds envisages an acreage of 12,000 acres under seed farm yielding about 83,000 pallas of improved seed paddy for distribution to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres. Groundnut oil cake and artificial manures for at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres is to be distributed at concession rates. Twenty thousand improved ploughs and other improved implements are also proposed to be distributed every year at concession rates.

The proposed introduction of tractor service in 61 maidan taluks is expected to place the benefits of mechanised agriculture at the disposal of the raiyats. With a view to better utilisation of farm-yard manure and for converting agricultural waste to manure, a scheme for organised propaganda and demonstration for the production of compost has been sanctioned and it is expected that with a bonus of 12 annas per ton, 75,000 tons of compost will be produced during the first year itself. Provision is also made for research and experimental work in regard to the cultivation of certain crops and plants and investigation and eradication of crop diseases. To demonstrate the results of research and experiments to the agriculturists, 50 demonstration farms at 10 per year are to be started during the next five years. To impart instructions in modern methods of agriculture in rural parts and to train fieldmen,

additional Kannada Agricultural Schools will also be started and for training the higher technical personnel required to implement the huge agricultural development programme, an Agricultural College has also been started at Hebhal. It is expected that even with an increase of two pallas per acre the increase in paddy production alone will be over 50,000 tons and will more than cover our pre-war deficit.

Irrigation

Irrigation has all along claimed the special attention of the State almost every valley having a chain of tanks one overflowing into another. Lakhs of rupees have also been spent on the construction of new irrigation works, tanks and channels. Consequent on the imperative necessity for extension of irrigation to increase food production, a five-year programme of 34 irrigation projects estimated to cost 211.74 lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned and several of these works are already under execution. These schemes, which do not include the Lakkavalli Reservoir, when completed will bring about 90,000 acres of additional land under wet cultivation. Simultaneously, the restoration of minor tanks will also be speeded up, a special agency having been sanctioned for the purpose, 4,800 tanks being proposed to be restored in the next ten years at a cost of about 240 lakhs of rupees.

Veterinary and Live-stock

The conservation and improvement of live-stock is of primary importance to the development of agriculture. Our post-war planning, therefore, includes the opening of 105 additional veterinary dispensaries during five years, so that there may be one dispensary for every 25,000 heads of cattle. For encouraging and improving cattle breeds, the supply of 150 selected bulls free of cost every year to selected breeders and giving a premium of Rs. 100 per year to another 150 private-owned bulls under certain conditions, the holding of one-day cattle shows, the starting of seven cattle breeding stations,—one for Hallikar, five for Amrit Mahal and one for malnad giddas—have been sanctioned. For encouraging sheep breeding and developing the wool industry, the starting of sheep breeding farms, the establishment of subvention flocks in all districts, grading of local sheep with Bikaner stud rams and machine-shearing of sheep have been sanctioned. A breeding farm for milch goats has also been sanctioned to improve the quality of milch goats in Mysore. Schemes have

been approved for the development of poultry by starting 14 poultry farms and two duck farms. Bee-keeping as a rural industry will also be actively encouraged. A scheme for expansion of the Serum Institute has been sanctioned and for the equipment of a Veterinary Research Station has also been sanctioned.

The schemes under this head involve an estimated non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 23'56 lakhs and a recurring expenditure ranging from 11'51 lakhs in the first year to 17'73 lakhs in the fifth year.

Fisheries

The rivers and artificial lakes in Mysore abound with excellent fish. Fish is rich good food. But pisciculture has received little attention in the State in the past. With a view to develop pisciculture, the establishment of a Fishery Research Station at Krishnarajasagara at a cost of Rs. 1,40,000 and the development of fisheries in the tanks, reservoirs and rivers of the Cauvery, Tungabhadra and the Palar basins at an estimated cost of 1'28 lakhs of rupees during the five-year period have been sanctioned.

Co-operation

The co-operative movement in Mysore commenced so far back as 1905 and there are now 2,500 societies. In 1929, the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was established with a view to affording long-term loans to agriculturists for the redemption of prior debts and for the financing of agricultural improvements. But the movement has hitherto been a predominantly a credit structure designed to relieve rural indebtedness and provide the agriculturists with cheap and timely finance. It is necessary to link it up more actively with production, marketing, distribution and consumption. With a view to developing co-operative movement in these directions, schemes have been formulated which include the organisation of multi-purpose societies, marketing societies for commercial products, egg-marketing societies, milk-supply societies, a central silk marketing society and a society for developing co-operative housing. Societies for redemption of agricultural indebtedness and for consolidation of holdings and co-operative farms are also proposed.

Sericulture

Mysore is famous for its silk and the sericultural industry forms the largest and most important cottage industry in the State, practised largely by the agriculturists as a subsidiary occupation. Much

encouragement was given by Government during the war to this industry as large quantities of silk were required for war purposes. Now that hostilities have ceased, the stimulus given to the industry in war time has got to be sustained and the industry further developed to successfully face external competition by reducing the cost of production and improving the quality. With these objectives in view, nine schemes have been formulated covering practically all aspects of the industry. These include the establishment of a Central Sericultural School for training sericulturists in scientific methods, a Sericultural Research Institute, starting of two hill-stations for rearing of Univoltine and Bivoltine races, 50 farms for rearing Mysore seed cocoons and 5 farms for the multiplication of foreign race seed cocoons, 12 mulberry nurseries for supply of mulberry seedlings to sericulturists and 35 co-operative societies with aided grainages attached for supplying examined seeds and advancing loans and for stocking grainage and rearing appliances for sale or for hire to members. All these involve a non-recurring expenditure of 16'03 lakhs of rupees and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 11'65 lakhs during the five-year period of development.

Industrial Development

Mysore is one of the most advanced units in India in the matter of industrial development but yet the State is not producing more than a fraction of its vital necessities. Our five-year programme, therefore, provides for a systematic and intensive development of industries with the maximum and most effective utilisation of our resources relieving also as far as possible the pressure of population on land. Among the major industries, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati are to instal an electric pig iron furnace to produce 130 to 140 tons of pig iron per day, a rod and strip mill, a mill to manufacture 12,000 tons of billets and 2,000 tons of light structurals, a modern plant for the manufacture of 5,000 to 10,000 tons of stainless steel products, a 6,000 K. V. A. furnace for the manufacture of 4,000 tons of ferro-alloys, an additional cement plant for increasing the production of cement by another 50,000 tons and a plant for the manufacture of acetic acid. The Government Electric Factory in Bangalore will be modernised to quadruple the present output and for the mass-manufacture of induction motors, and of switch-gears and for the expansion of transformer section. The present capacity of Government Soap Factory is to be stepped up. The development

of Dichromate Factory and the expansion of Central Industrial Workshop are also contemplated. The expansion of industrial and technical education are also to be simultaneously undertaken. The Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute in Bangalore has started additional courses of training and increased the number of seats in certain courses to admit more students. The Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute has been adequately equipped to raise the standard of tuition and training imparted to that of the University. Another Occupational Institute has been sanctioned for Davangere and the opening of a third one at Mysore is under contemplation. The existing industrial schools are also to be expanded and their number raised to 20. Besides these, the Government aided industrial concerns, viz., the Mysore Paper Mills, Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, and Mysore Lamp Works have also undertaken to expand the present capacity of their work to meet the increased demands from the public for their articles.

Cottage Industries

While fostering the growth of large-scale industries, the State has not been unmindful of the need for the development of cottage industries which provide the means of subsistence or of subsidiary employment to several thousands of the population and liberal grants have been given in the past from time to time for their development. A three-year plan for the further development of cottage industries in the State is now proposed which is estimated to involve an expenditure of nearly Rs. 26 lakhs during the first three years. Sixty-two additional centres are proposed to be started during the period and several industries will be grouped in particular areas where facilities for economical working and demonstration exist, after a careful economic survey of the possibilities by the officers of the Industries Department in co-operation with the Development Officers sanctioned for the districts. It is also proposed to have spare sets of ordinary tools and machinery in stock for sale to private people.

Textiles

With a view to stepping up the production of cloth in the State from 75 million yards to 135 million yards in the next five years it is contemplated to obtain approval to the installation of one lakh of spindles and 3,500 looms in the existing mills and new mills to be started. It is also proposed to start 60 centres where there are 200 or more

weavers for supply of raw materials to them at economical rates. A Central Carding and Finishing Factory for woollen goods is proposed to be set up for supply of well carded wool to hand spinners, and the Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore is to be expanded to enable special fabrics of standard quality being manufactured. The khadi industry is to receive a further fillip with the proposed organisation of 50 more centres. With a view to providing the personnel for this, sufficient number of qualified persons are proposed to be trained in cotton and wool carding, spinning and weaving and in dyeing and printing of fabrics. It is also contemplated to establish a Central Factory for the manufacture of spinning wheels and looms, etc., and a Central Dyeing and Printing Factory for undertaking such operations on commercial scale and to afford training facilities to apprentices.

Forestry

Forests in Mysore have played a very important role in the development of many industries such as the Mysore Paper Mills, the Sandalwood Oil Factory, and the Lac and Paint Works and as a source of supply of charcoal and fuel to the Iron and Steel Industry at Bhadravati and for supply of timber for building and other purposes and sleepers for Railways. They are also supplying the fuel for civilian consumption the scarcity of which recently is causing anxiety. With a view to developing our forest wealth further, schemes have been formulated for the rehabilitation of over-exploited forest areas, starting of fuel and cinchona plantations and the establishment of a Central Sylvicultural Research Institute to study the problems connected with the regeneration and improvement of forests.

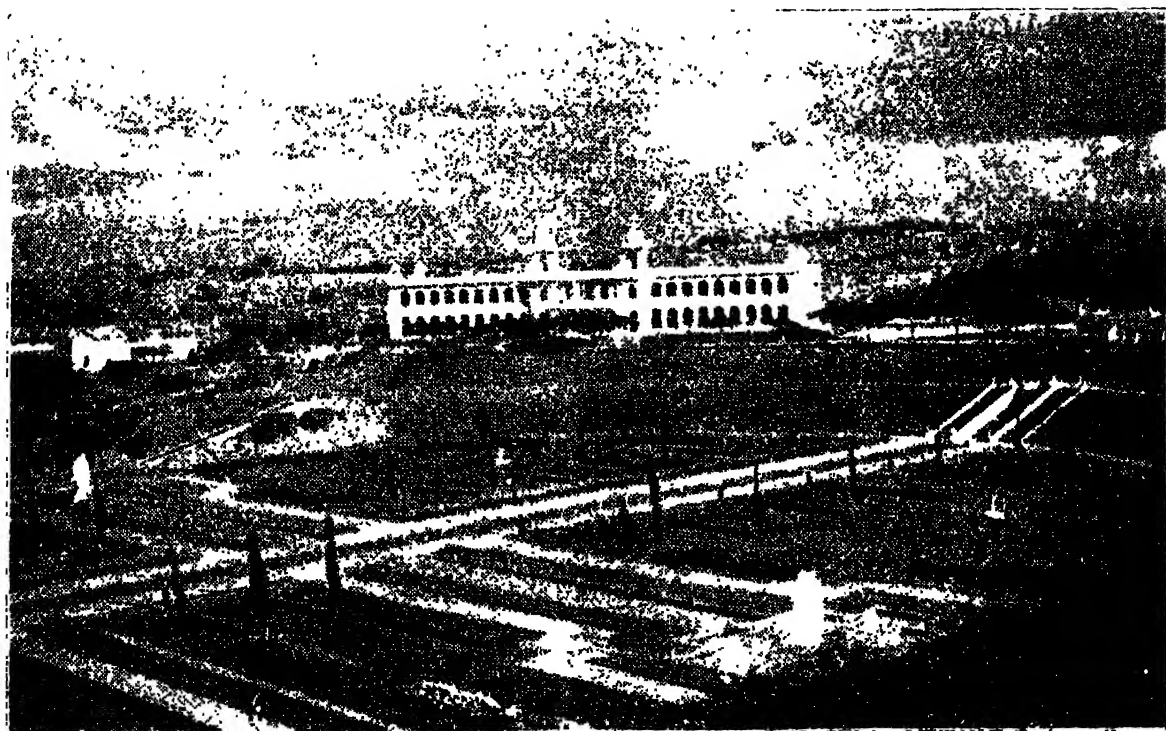
Education

While the several schemes enumerated above may ensure the exploitation of the local resources to the maximum possible extent and the increase, generally, of the purchasing power of the people, the other objective of planning, namely, the improvement of the general standard of living, cannot be achieved to the required extent without an adequate development of the social services, chief among these being education, medical, public health, sanitation and rural welfare.

Literacy in the State is as low as 14 per cent. To liquidate illiteracy and for the further development of primary education, the scheme envisages an increase in the number of pupils from 4,80,000



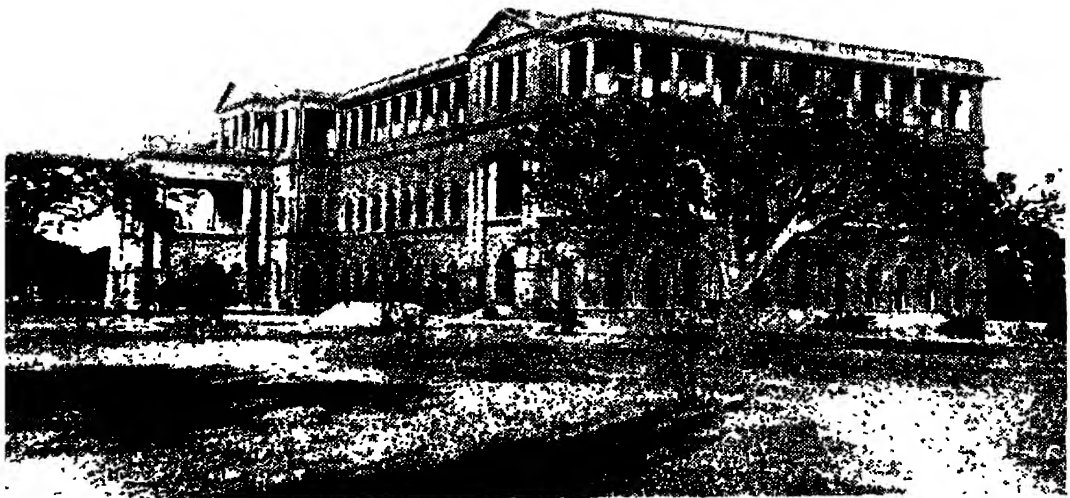
Lal-Bagh Gardens Bangalore City



A view of the Hotel at Krishnarajasagara.



A view o the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Ehadravati



Mysore Government Life Insurance Office, Bangalore.

to 7,82,000, in the number of schools from 8,000 to 10,500 and in the number of teachers from 13,500 to 24,000. Every year, nine taluks are to be brought under the compulsory attendance scheme, the programme being completed in ten years. In consequence of this development, the establishment of 100 additional middle schools to increase enrolment from 70,000 to 1,50,000 is contemplated, as also the reorganisation of the courses, so as to give a practical bias to the curriculum according to the environment. High school education is also to be diversified so as to be adjusted to the aptitudes of the various types of pupils and the needs of their after-school life. To provide for the large number of trained teachers required for the several grades of schools the existing training institutions are to be enlarged and additional schools started. The expansion of the adult education scheme is also contemplated. Similarly, schemes have also been drawn up for physical education, for medical inspection of children in schools, provision of midday meals to necessitous children, education for defectives, deputation of officers for training abroad and for the introduction of some basic schools of the Wardha type as an experimental measure.

University

The schemes for the development of University education include the starting of more Intermediate Colleges in mofussil parts, establishment of a First Grade Women's College in Mysore City, expansion of the Engineering College, the establishment of a Teachers' College, an Agricultural College and a College of Commerce. These educational schemes are expected to involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 87.37 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 340.53 lakhs during the five-year period.

Public Health

The public health schemes provide for looking after the maintenance of health, prevention of diseases including control of epidemic diseases, medical relief, checking and collecting of vital statistics, extension of maternity and child welfare services, anti-leprosy and anti-tuberculosis work. Under medical relief, the starting of mobile dispensaries, opening of new dispensaries and provision of in-patient wards in local fund dispensaries are calculated to afford relief in rural areas. Schemes for providing a woman doctor for each

taluk, a midwife for each hobli and a ward of six beds for women in each taluk have also been sanctioned. Among the other developments contemplated are the deputation of medical officers abroad, the reorganisation of nursing services, the establishment of a Women's Hospital at Malleswaram and of a Tuberculosis Hospital and a separate institution for Cardiac diseases in Bangalore. The improvement of the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, the equipment of the Hospitals at Saklespur and Tumkur and the conversion of the District Hospital at Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur are also included in the sanctioned programme.

Rural Uplift and Village Amenities

In all our schemes of development of agricultural education, cottage industries and the extension of medical relief and sanitation, the village has necessarily to be accorded a prominent place. The five-year programme of Rural Reconstruction Drive initiated by Government recently with a view to raising the standard of village panchayat administration and to improving the village amenities by concentrated effort in an entire hobli in each taluk every year is now running in its third year. This programme when completed is expected to contribute materially to the improvement of the general well-being and prosperity of the people in the rural parts. Rural welfare centres have been opened in Dodballapur, Closepet and Anandapuram for demonstrating within their local sphere what concentrated rural drive can achieve. Seven more such centres have been proposed in view of their usefulness as demonstration centres to the rural population in their neighbourhood.

The lot of the villager cannot be improved unless and until there is a change in his outlook and considerable publicity and propaganda work is necessary for this purpose. The scheme for providing nine propaganda vans fully equipped with film projectors, magic lanterns, loud-speakers, etc., at the rate of one for each district under the charge of a Publicity Officer has been sanctioned with a view to giving the villagers visual instruction in matters relating to sanitation, education, handicrafts, agriculture and such other useful or topical items.

With a view to improving the sanitation in important towns, a scheme costing 25 lakhs of rupees has been formulated to provide underground drainage and surface drainage in all District head-quarter towns and Davangere except Bangalore

and Mysore. Schemes for improvement of water supply to the growing cities of Bangalore and Mysore are also under consideration.

Conclusion

In giving above a brief description of the proposed five-year plan for Mysore it must be stated that the plan is yet incomplete and does not include any comprehensive schemes under Lift Irrigation, Labour and Labour Welfare, Housing and Town-planning, Horticulture, Grass-land management, Broadcasting, etc. These matters are also engaging the earnest attention of one or

the other of the several Sub-Committees of the Conference. It is, however, not enough if plans are merely drawn up and sanctions accorded. The implementation of these plans and the due fulfilment of the five-year programme are most important and requires continuous attention. Planning is only the means to an end. The progress of these schemes would, therefore, have to be under constant review and it is our fervent hope that with the co-ordinated efforts of all concerned, the modest objectives outlined in these plans would be achieved within the prescribed period. Where there is a will there is a way.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

THE Indian Institute of Science owes its origin to the munificence of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, whose schemes of establishing a Research Centre materialised after his death by the generosity of his two sons, the late Sir Dorabji Tata and the Late Sir Ratanji Tata. These benefactors received the support of the Government of India and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

The aims and objects of the Institute are to provide for advanced instruction and to conduct original research in all branches of science and, in particular, such branches as are likely to promote the material and industrial welfare of India.

The Laboratories of the Institute provide facilities for post-graduate research in Physics, Pure, Applied and Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry, Fermentation Technology, Electrical Technology, Electrical Communication, Aeronautical and Internal Combustion Engineering and Metallurgy. Besides these, there is also provision for the teaching of Electrical Technology, Electrical Communication, Aeronautical and Chemical

Engineering, Metallurgy, French and German. A Bureau of Industrial and Statistical Information has been opened with a view to collecting and disseminating information of an industrial and statistical character to the scientific organisations and the industries in India. There is a very well-equipped Library in the Institute.

In view of the post-war plans for the proper development of the resources of the country, the Institute has drawn up a four-year programme of development. The programme for the first year relates to the development in Chemical Technology and Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy, Internal Combustion Engineering and High Voltage Engineering. The second year programme envisages development in Biochemistry, Fermentation Technology, Food Technology, Organic Chemistry, Pharmacology and Communication Engineering. The Department of Power Engineering has been recently opened with the object of providing instruction for Engineering Graduates from Indian Universities in Power Engineering (Hydro, Thermal and Electrical).

Prohibition in Mysore

To be achieved in a period of five years

BY *Rajakaryaprasakta* MR. M. NAVANEETHAM NAIDU, B.A., B.L.

Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

THE Government of Mysore have adopted a policy of achieving total Prohibition in a period of five years by effecting a reduction in the number of excise shops and in the supply of intoxicants, all over the State at a progressive rate of 20 per cent every year. The scheme came into force from 1st July 1947, and the entire State will go "dry", from the beginning of the fifth year, i.e., from 1st July 1951.

The scheme was evolved and recommended by the Committee that was constituted by Government to examine the question of introducing Prohibition in the State. Among the terms of reference to the Committee the most important was to consider the feasibility of introducing total Prohibition and, if feasible, to investigate the steps to be taken for the purpose. The Committee made an exhaustive study of the conditions prevailing in the State and came to the conclusion that Prohibition was feasible and necessary. The Committee considered several alternative methods of achieving total Prohibition. And, after a careful examination of the various schemes of Prohibition in other parts of India and elsewhere, tried in the past and also being tried now, the Committee finally recommended for adoption, this plan of achieving total Prohibition in a period of five years. Government accepted this plan as being the most practicable and having the best chance of success in the State.

Excise Policy

The excise policy of Government always aimed at the gradual reduction of consumption of the intoxicants. If, to-day, the drink evil has affected only about three lakhs of people out of a total population of 74 lakhs in the State and the evil is not so widespread as it is elsewhere, it is chiefly because of a careful and systematic control and regulation of Government over the manufacture, possession, sale, export, transport, and import of intoxicants. True, excise revenue formed one of

the main sources of public income; yet, promotion of moderation and temperance was always the main aim of Government. This policy has been steadily kept up and has been described as one of "maximum revenue with minimum consumption". In pursuance thereof, Government took several steps, such as (1) reduction in the number of excise shops and restriction in the hours of sale of intoxicants, (2) enhancement of duty on intoxicants; (3) reduction in the strength of liquor and in the limit of private possession; and (4) imposition of various other restrictions. In the year 1917-18, for example, there were 3,020 toddy and 752 arrack shops. In the year 1945 the number of toddy shops came down to 2,181 and that of arrack to 528. The consumption of arrack, which was 4,55,714 gallons in 1917-18, fell by more than half to 1,43,153 gallons in 1937-38. Similarly, the number of toddy trees licensed for tapping which was 468,020 in 1917-18 came down to 230,731 in 1937-38. The excise revenue of the State, which was 66'26 lakhs in 1917-18, fell steadily (except for a rise to 77'22 lakhs in 1920-21), and it was as low as 49'47 lakhs in 1937-38. The consumption of liquor, however, increased from the year 1941-42 and went on increasing throughout the war period. And the excise revenue also increased from 48'66 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 114 lakhs in 1943-44 and to 183'51 lakhs in 1945-46. This increase in both consumption and revenue was due to the abnormal conditions created by the world war. Government were fully alive to the growing tendency of the drink evil during this period and they intensified, in all possible ways, the measures to check it.

Prohibition Experiment

Side by side with the steps noted above, Government not being content with the rate of progress towards the goal of Prohibition, inaugurated an experiment in Prohibition, selecting the Rural Welfare Area in the taluks of Closepet and

Chennapatna in the Bangalore District. This experiment commenced on a small scale in July 1938. The excise shops in these two taluks were closed down gradually, year by year. By 1943-44, all the excise shops in Chennapatna taluk, that is, 2 arrack, 1 ganja, 1 opium and 20 toddy shops, were closed and the entire taluk made "dry". In Closepet, all the excise shops, 28 in number, have been gradually closed down, and this taluk also is entirely "dry" from 1st July 1947.

Although this Prohibition experiment may not have yielded the anticipated results fully, yet it has made one point clear, namely, the enormous difficulty in the enforcement of Prohibition. There were many practical difficulties which had to be surmounted. Between 1938-39 and 1946-47, 637 "Prohibition cases" were detected in the two taluks. Five hundred and eighty-four cases ended in conviction. Fines amounting to Rs. 5,000 were levied and in some cases even punishments of imprisonments were inflicted. A special watch is kept by the Staff, and there are still cases of smuggling of liquor reported in this area. Judged on the whole, this experimental scheme bids fair to be a success.

The question of introducing total Prohibition in the State was urged on the attention of Government from time to time both in the Representative Assembly and in the Legislative Council. A resolution recommending the introduction of total Prohibition in the State was passed during the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly held in September 1946. Meanwhile, the Government of Madras introduced total Prohibition in eight border Districts of the Presidency from 1st October 1946 and asked for the co-operation of the State Government. Immediately, a special Committee was appointed by Government to examine the question of introducing total Prohibition in the State, issuing orders to close down all excise shops in the two border taluks of Molakalmuru in Chitaldrug District, and Pavagada in Tumkur District. In addition, some shops in other areas in the State bordering the Prohibition Districts of Madras were either closed or shifted away.

Total Prohibition in Molakalmuru and Pavagada Taluks

In addition to the two taluks of Chennapatna and Closepet, total Prohibition is in force from 1st July 1947 in the Molakalmuru and Pavagada Taluks. All the 28 excise shops in Molakalmuru

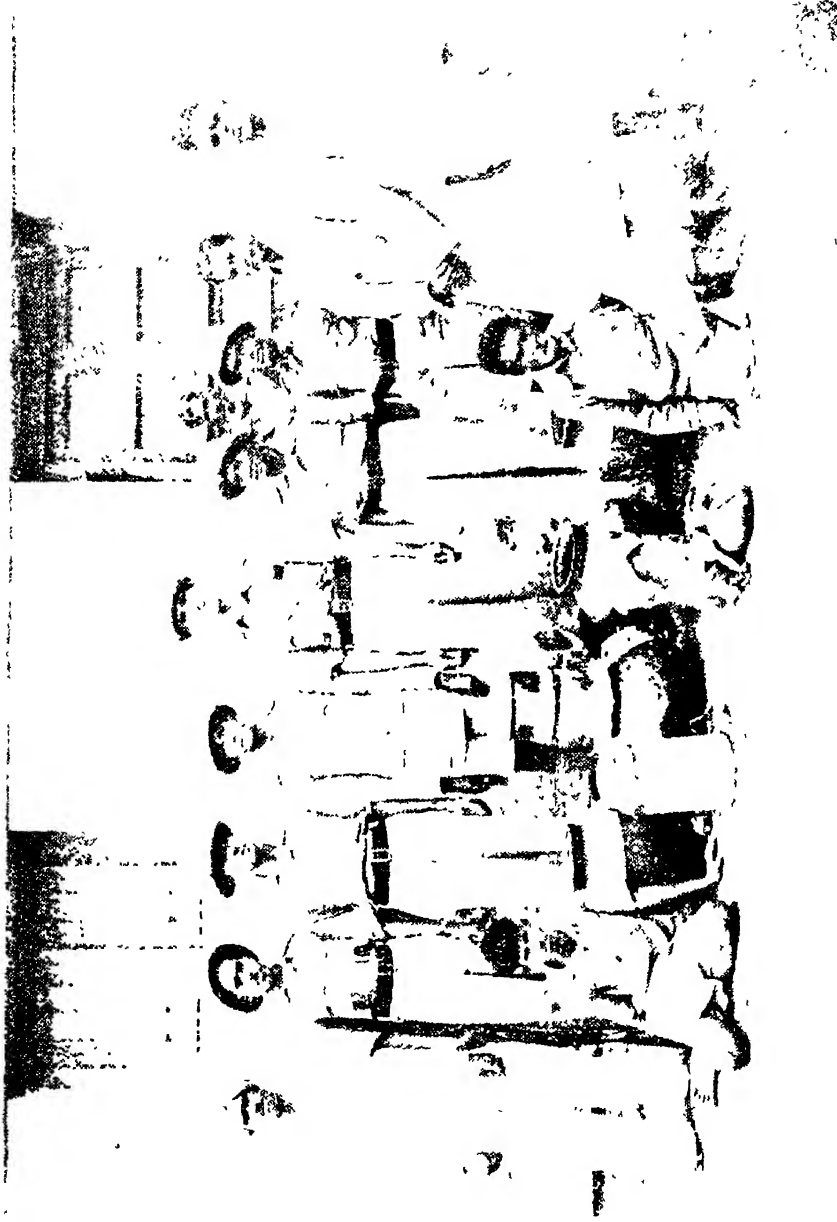
Taluk and 65 shops in Pavagada Taluk were closed down on the night of 31st December 1946. Tapping of all trees in these two taluks ceased from that date. These two border taluks are entirely "dry" from 1st January 1947. The Excise staff for them is suitably strengthened, and there is a vigorous patrol and close watch kept against smuggling, illicit distillation, etc. Some cases of smuggling in the two areas have been booked and deterrent punishments imposed. Taluk Central Committees and Hobli Committees have been set up in each of these two Prohibition taluks, consisting of officials and non-officials, acting as advisory and vigilance bodies and assisting the local excise authorities in the working of Prohibition. The results are promising.

Thus, four taluks in the State are now completely "dry", namely, Closepet, Chennapatna, Pavagada and Molakalmuru, the amount of Excise Revenue given up thereby being five lakhs of rupees per year.

The Recommendations of the Prohibition Committee

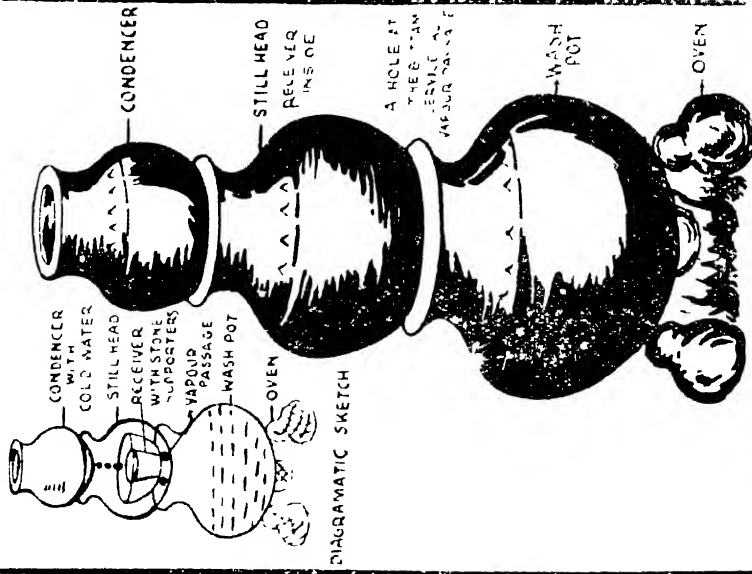
The Committee commenced its works in January 1947 and submitted its report to Government in May and recommended for adoption in the State a policy of bringing about total Prohibition in a period of five years, commencing from the current year 1947-48. It may be mentioned that the Committee considered three main alternative methods of introducing Prohibition: (1) introduction of total Prohibition in two districts every year, (2) achievement of total Prohibition in a period of five years by effecting a reduction in the number of excise shops and in the supply of intoxicants all over the State at the progressive rate of 20 per cent every year, and (3) abolition of one kind of intoxicant after another. As suggested by the Committee, Government accepted the adoption of the second alternative method. The Committee recommended also that, in order to prevent unhealthy competition among contractors, and to enlist their co-operation for the Prohibition Scheme, the system of disposing of excise shops by public auction might be discontinued. To quote the report of the Committee, "In America, the object (of prohibition) failed because the liquor interests were against it. In Mysore, the main liquor interests are the contractors. It is necessary to enlist their co-operation and see that they actively support the scheme. To achieve this, unnecessary competition among contractors should

PREVENTION OF ILICIT DISTILLATION



A typical case of illicit distillation of arrack by the 'Tubeless' method detected at Geddalahalli in Bangalore District by Excise Intelligence Bureau Staff. The two persons seated are the accused who were convicted

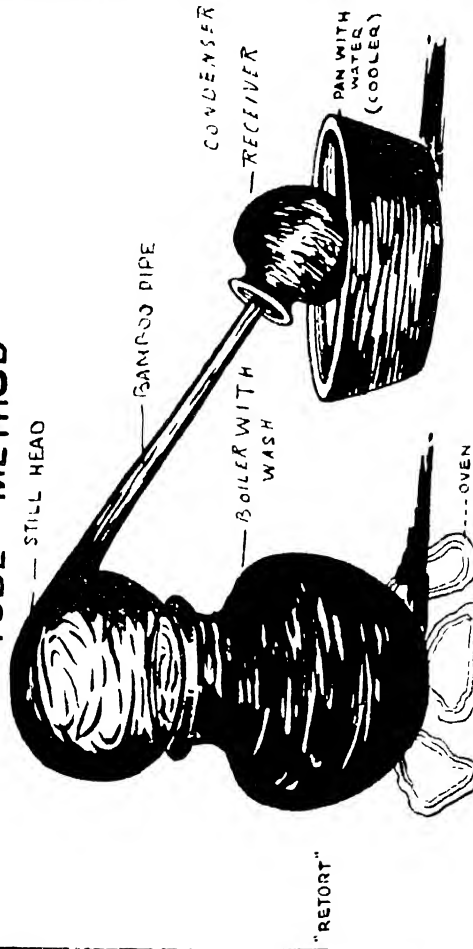
METHOD OF ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN MAIDAN AREA "TUBELESS" METHOD



Method of Illicit Distillation in Maidan Area.

"Tubeless" Method. The success of Prohibition in India has been ensured if the public cooperate in giving information to the Prohibition authorities the local police and the revenue officials.

METHOD OF ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN MALNAD AREA "TUBE" METHOD



Method of Illicit Distillation in Malnad Area.

This is another device patented by the distillers.

be prevented. Overbidding always tends to malpractices. The Committee wish to suggest that the system of disposing of excise shops by public auction might be discontinued".

Government agreed in this view of the Committee and ordered that, for the year 1947-48 the system of auctioning the Excise Privileges be discontinued, the present licensees being given the option to continue as such on a rental 20 per cent less than that for 1946-47. This has accordingly been given effect to.

The Committee have also made important recommendations as to the ways and means of compensating the fall of revenue consequent on the introduction of Prohibition. Other connected matters such as resettlement of tappers and other employees in liquor trade, propaganda and public support for Prohibition, etc., have also been dealt with by the Committee, and useful suggestions made.

The first year's working of the Prohibition Scheme

Prohibition Scheme is in force since 1st July 1947. In all, 611 excise shops of all kinds out of 2,995 shops that were working in the State in 1946-47 have been closed down from 1st July 1947 in accordance with the Scheme. Special attention has been given in selecting which shops should be closed and which should be permitted during the year. As a rule, 20 per cent of the existing number of shops in each taluk area has been ordered to be closed, and the shops so closed include primarily the shops at the Madras Prohibition Frontier or close to the border, and the shops of an undesirable or troublesome nature in the urban or rural area. No tapping of trees in the State within five miles from the State borders or within five miles from the borders of the Prohibition taluks of Chennapatna, Closepet, Molakalmuru and Pavagada is allowed now. The total amount of 20 per cent reduction in shop rentals works to Rs. 25 lakhs. The twenty per cent cut in the supply of intoxicants for the year works out as follows :—

Arrack	...	95,107 Gallons
Special Liquors	...	3,578 Gallons
Country Beer	...	5,422 Gallons
Foreign Liquors	...	9,285 Gallons
Ganja	...	1,716 Seers
Opium	...	127½ Seers
Number of Toddy-yielding trees	...	79,304 Trees.

General merits of the Scheme

It may be said with no pretensions to credit, that this is a novel and practical scheme of gradual Prohibition in Mysore, aimed at achieving total Prohibition all over the State at the end of four years. There are, as compared with the Madras and Bombay schemes, many features which make for success. While responding to the public opinion in favour of Prohibition, practical conditions and the difficulties in the task of enforcement are not lost sight of, and all the measures recommended by the Committee and adopted by the Government are pervaded by a realistic approach. The Madras scheme attempts to introduce total Prohibition overnight in specified areas. Enforcement in such isolated areas is almost impossible as experience has now shown. The Bombay scheme expects addicts to go without drink on two days in the week, and that leads to malpractices and underground activities. In contrast, what is attempted in Mysore, is the weaning away of the addicts instead of trying to make them give up the drink habit overnight. This is secured by reducing the liquor supplies in a gradual manner by a 20 per cent annual cut in the number of trees tapped, shops licensed, arrack distilled and ganja and opium stocked. There is no sudden or violent change from the existing state of affairs. The addicts are given sufficient time to change their habit and adapt themselves to new environment.

An outstanding feature of the scheme is that it has enlisted the active co-operation and support of the liquor trade. Wherever Prohibition has been tried, it has failed, mainly on account of the opposition of the contractors engaged in the liquor trade, who were to be ousted overnight by an executive fiat. By ensuring that vested interests merely fade out of the trade instead of being wiped out by a stroke of the pen, the scheme has provided the best hostage for success. Under the present scheme, the annual auction of the liquor shops ceases, and the liquor trade and the excise revenue gradually diminish every year, until they both become extinct at the end of four years. The liquor contractor is given some necessary time to step down his losses and get out of the business with little loss, and adjust himself and find alternative occupation. And there would be sufficient time for Government to seek new sources of revenue to make up the loss of excise revenue and adjust suitably. Thus, the gradual working out of the scheme will cause

minimum dislocation to the State Revenue and to those engaged in the trade.

Naturally, such a scheme has the best chance of success. Coupled with the public response and co-operation and with the determined efforts of the Department to carry out, it is hoped that this scheme of Prohibition will prove a success and will

eradicate the evil of drink in the State, ere long; and when total Prohibition is achieved in four years from now that is, on 1st July 1951, no more will one sing, "Fill the cup with Soma wine", no more will "beaded bubbles wink at the brim"; and no more can he "forget, and fade away into the forest dim".

Irrigation Projects in Mysore State

By *Rajakaryaprasakta* MR. M. NARASIMHAIA, B.A., C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.)

Chief Engineer for Irrigation

THE development of irrigation in Mysore has been steady and progressive in the past. There was marked expansion of irrigation in the Cauvery Valley during the last two decades under the Krishnarajsagara and other schemes like the Marconahalli Reservoir on the Shimsha and Anjanapur Reservoir across the Kumudwathi. Government have pushed through recently in connection with the "Grow More Food" drive, a "Five-Year Programme" of Irrigation projects, 29 in number, costing in the aggregate about 2½ crores of rupees and bringing an extent of about 78,500 acres under cultivation. Twelve of these works estimated to cost Rs. 1.25 crores and to irrigate about 45,000 acres have already been sanctioned and they are under execution.

Projects in the Tungabhadra Valley

The quantity of water carried annually by the Tungabhadra and its tributaries from the borders of the State is estimated to be about three and a half million cubic feet. This huge quantity running to waste at present could be made use of for irrigation and other benefits of the State.

A detailed investigation of the possibilities of irrigation development in the Tungabhadra Valley was conducted during recent years and a number of projects are now ready to harness the perennial water sources, the Tunga and the Bhadra, as well as to utilise the waters of the other streams in the valley.

The projects investigated in this connection are the following :—

	Power H.P.	Irrigation Acres	Capital cost in lakhs Rs.
1 Lakkavalli Reservoir on the Bhadra River in Kadur District.	17,000	1,80,000	888.49
2 Tunga Anicut, near Sacrebyle, Shimoga District.	...	22,000	70.00
3 Ambliqola Reservoir, near Sacrebyle, Shimoga District.	...	6,900	14.54
4 Dandavathi Reservoir near Sacrebyle, Shimoga District.	..	8,000	18.60
5 Hirehalli tank near Sacrebyle, Shimoga District.	...	1,000	3.75

	Power H.P.	Irrigation Acres	Capital cost in lakhs. Rs.
6 Devarabelekere tank, Chitaldrug District.	...	5,750	17.50
7 Sarathihalli tank, Chitaldrug District.	..	1,035	6.50
8 Thuppadahalli tank, Chitaldrug District.	...	1,400	3.64
9 Gadimakunte tank, Chitaldrug District.	..	1,000	2.85
Total	17,000	2,27,085	10,25.86

The Lakkavalli Reservoir after completion will be one of the biggest reservoirs in India with a net storage of 61,250 M.C.Ft., the depth of storage being 180 feet above the river bed. Electrical power to an extent of 17,000 H.P. continuous or 21,500 H.P. peak load is proposed to be generated at the dam site. The area irrigated will be 180,000 acres, situated in the dry parts of Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. There is a proposal to make the channels navigable to facilitate cheap transport of materials in the irrigated tract. The feature of the project is the three-mile length of tunnel proposed across the Ubrani Range of hills for taking the right bank canal to drop into the famous Sulekere tank in Chennagiri Taluk. From Sulekere, are proposed two high level canals, one towards Davangere and the other towards Malehennur, both irrigating an aggregate extent of 117,000 acres comprising fertile lands in the dry taluks of Chennagiri, Davangere and Harihar.

The preliminary works in connection with the project are under progress and it is programmed to complete the construction in a period of about ten years commencing 1948-49.

The Tunga Anicut near Sacrebyle is next in magnitude. The proposal is to construct a 40 feet high anicut on the Tunga and to draw two channels from there, one on either bank to irrigate about 22,000 acres in Shimoga and Honnali Taluks. The construction work was commenced in May 1946 and an outlay of about Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been secured so far. The dam has been founded for a short length on the left bank and the left bank channel has been excavated for a length of

about ten miles from the head works towards Shimoga. Other connected works such as the construction of staff quarters and labour camp, erection of mortar mills, opening approach roads etc., are very nearly completed. The dam will be founded for the entire length during the current year and it is programmed to complete the work in all respects in a period of another four years.

The projects relating to the Dandavathi Reservoir and the Hirehalla tank in Shimoga District and the Deveraholekere and Sarathi tanks in Chitaldrug District are before Government for sanction. The Thuppadahalli and Gadimakunte tank projects in Chitaldrug District have been taken up for execution and the works are expected to be completed in a couple of years more.

Besides the above, several other projects indicated below have been investigated and are under different stages of disposal.—

		Irrigation Acres	Estimated cost in lakhs
			Rs
1	Seegehalla Anicut, Shimoga District	1,432	1.78
	Budigere tank do	600	2.12
	Kagehalla anicut do	2,600	3.75
	Mavinhole tank do	800	4.16
	Agaradahalli tank do	350	1.90

		Irrigation Acres	Estimated cost in lakhs
			Rs.
6	Restoring Ganadakatte tank, Shimoga District	218	1.17
7	Opening the left bank channel from the Bhadra Anicut, Shimoga District.	8,000	10.85
8	Jambadahalla Reservoir, Kadur District.	8,800	15.80
9	Muthukadur tank, Chitaldrug District	350	3.4
10	Sangenahalli tank do	1,600	10.70
11	Parasurampur tank do	974	6.00
12	Pokurthi tank do	506	3.60
13	Naranapur Anicut do	2,200	4.85
14	Kariyala tank do	2,640	14.54
15	Thuppadakkanahalli tank do	250	2.60
16	Uchangipur tank do	200	1.85

It is estimated that the increase in the area of intensive cultivation in the State after a period of ten years commencing 1947-48, when all the projects referred to above are expected to be completed, will be about 250,000 acres secured at a total cost of about eleven crores of rupees. This expansion of irrigation will go a long way in tiding over the present food crisis.

The indirect benefits that accrue to the State as a result of irrigation development outlined in the above programme are many and far-reaching especially with the advent of multi-purpose benefit schemes like the Lakkavalli Reservoir.

Mysore's Electrical Expansion

By MR. M. HAYATH, B.E. (Mech.) B.S.E.E.

Chief Electrical Engineer

ANY one can easily see that in the course of the last half a century the face of Mysore has changed beyond recognition, even as did the face of England during the days of the Great Industrial Revolution. It is no exaggeration to claim that this has been in the main due to the advent and spread of electricity to many parts of the State.

The State has not been blessed with coal deposits of any magnitude so essential to the industrial progress of any country; but merciful Nature has more than made amends for her scanty treatment of Mysore in this respect by bestowing her with considerable hydro-electric potential in the shape of rivers to the tune of nearly half a million Horse Power.

As early as the late nineties, Government, ever on the watch for ways and means to provide the people with better standards of living, foresaw what it would be to harness electricity in the service of man, and as a result of that farsightedness, one of the earliest hydro-power stations in India of any magnitude, Sivasamudram, came into operation in 1902. It was then primarily meant to supply power to the Kolar Gold Mines, 92 miles away. The High Tension transmission line for this purpose was at that time one of the longest high voltage lines of its class in the world.

As years rolled by, encouraged by the policy of the Government, people grew more and more alive to the usefulness of electricity; and with this grew the parallel demand for more and more power. At every stage, however, Government, under the advice of its Engineers, forestalled this demand by sanctioning and carrying out additions to the existing plant. Thus the installed capacity of Sivasamudram was brought up by stages until it finally stood at 60,000 H.P. in 1937.

The demand for power grew ever more. The power station spread its tentacles farther and farther, brightening the roads and the interior of the homes, and rotating the wheels of mills, expellers, pumps and other kinds of useful appliances in towns and villages *en route*. Town after town, village after village, became inevitably attached, through an ever-increasing net-work of transmission and distribution lines, to what may rightly be called the industrial hub of the State—Sivasamudram.

It soon became apparent, however, that if the pace of progress had to be maintained sources of power other than Sivasamudram had to be harnessed. Expert committees appointed for the purpose carefully examined the several schemes that were put up and advised Government to take up immediately the Shimsha Project and the first stage of the Jog Falls Project. The Shimsha Project, which is within 3 miles of Sivasamudram power house, came into operation in 1940 with 23,000 H.P. installed capacity. The waters from the Cauvery are brought to Shimshapura through a water conductor system 7 miles long and made to fall through a height of 630 feet and join the Shimsha river immediately after Shimsha Falls but just above its confluence with the Cauvery. Part of the first stage of Jog Falls Project to the extent of 24,000 K.W. will be in operation before these lines are in print; and the remaining 24,000 K.W. is expected to be put into service before the close of this year.

Sivasamudram and Shimsha

The capacity of Sivasamudram stand to-day at 54,000 H.P. while that of Shimsha at 23,000 H.P. Both the stations generate at 2,300 volts, 25 cycles. The voltage is stepped up to 78,000 volts and the stations are paralleled on the high tension side.

Transmission System

The following table shows the details of the main transmission net work (78 K.W. and 35 K.W.).

Sl. No.	From	To	Voltage (k.w.)	Number of circuits	Route
1	Sivassmudram and Shimsha ..	.. Kankanhalli	78	4	24
2	Kankanhalli ..	.. Kolar Gold Fields	78	2	68
3	Do ..	.. Bangalore	78	2	36
4	Do ..	.. Closepet	85	1	18
5	Closepet ..	.. Thippagondanahalli	35	1	20
6	Thippagondanahalli ..	.. Bangalore	35	1	18
7	Bangalore ..	.. Tumkur	85	1	44
8	Sivassmudram ..	.. Mysore	78	2	37
9	Mysore ..	.. Mandya	85	1	21
10	Do ..	.. Bhadravati	78	2	145
11	Bhadravati ..	.. Jog	78 (25 cy)	1*	75
12	Do ..	.. Do	110(50 cy)	1	75
13	Do ..	.. Davangere	78	1	50

* 2 more circuits 110 K.W., 50 cycles will be added shortly and the present one converted to 110 K.W., 50 cycle circuit.

Appropriate transforming and switching apparatus with the necessary protective equipment have been installed at various centres.

Jog Falls Project

The first stage which is nearing completion provides for installing four generating units of 16,000 H.P. each with the necessary transforming apparatus and switching and protective gear. The generation is at 11 K.W., 50 cycles. The voltage will be stepped up to 115 K.W. and transmitted to Bhadravati 75 miles away. Here the Jog System on 50 cycles and the Cauvery System on 25 cycles will be tied together through appropriate frequency changing units. Also a 110 K.W. single circuit 50 cycles transmission line is proposed to be constructed between Bhadravati and Bangalore for supplying 50 cycles power to the Bangalore zone. This work has already been taken up. Again self-contained unit sub-stations will be installed at the following places to tap off power from the high tension lines for distribution in the areas surrounding each sub-station: Sagar, Shimoga, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur, Tiptur, Tumkur and Mandya. These unit stations are the latest developments for the purpose of rural electrification and are being installed for the benefit of the people of Mysore.

Frequency Conversion

The generation and distribution frequency in the State has hitherto been 25 cycles in all cases. In the case of lighting loads in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, however, a frequency of 62.5 cycles was adopted and limited converting plant was installed in the receiving stations serving these cities. After very careful consideration of the matter, Government have decided that the

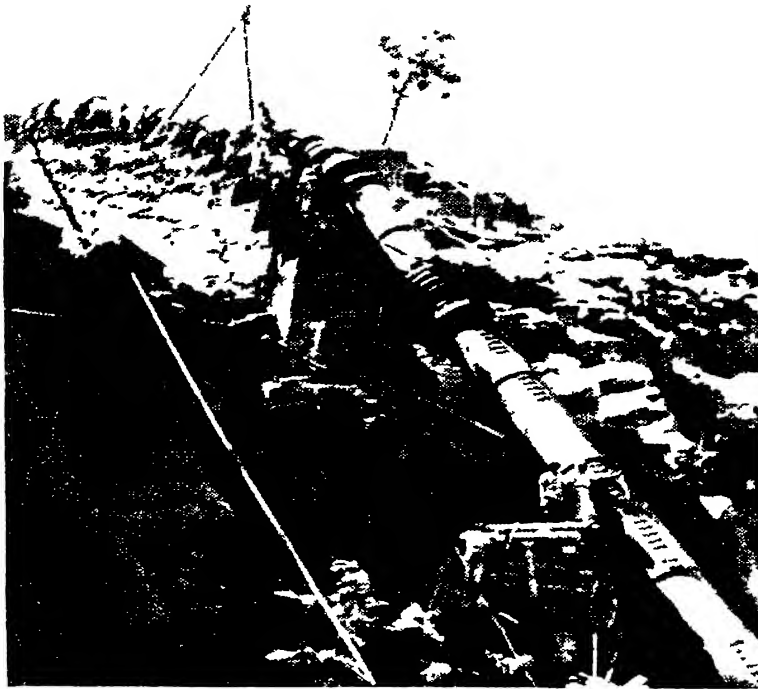
standard frequency of 50 cycles should be introduced in the State in conformity with the prevalent practice in the neighbouring regions and also to enable the Mysore systems to be put on the South Indian Grid which is bound to come some time or other if the resources of the country are to be fully and economically utilised. Jog will, therefore, generate at 50 cycles. Further it is necessary that all 25 cycles equipment now in use by the consumers will in course of time have to be adapted or use on 50 cycle systems in all parts of the State. A conversion programme has been drawn up which envisages the gradual introduction of 50 cycle supply throughout the State, spread over a period of less than five years. The first zone, where this will be introduced immediately, will be the north-western part of the State, comprising Shimoga, Davangere and surrounding areas.

Projects Under Examination

1. *The Lakkavalli Project.*—This is primarily an irrigation project providing for the construction of a dam across the Bhadra River. The site is about half a mile from Lakkavalli Station on the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Railway. It is expected that it will be possible to generate about 30,000 H.P. as incidental to the scheme. Investigations are proceeding and details are being worked out.

2. *Mekedat Project.*—The site is at the Mekedat Falls on the Cauvery in the Kankanhalli Taluk. The head available is about 200 feet and the power that could be generated about 30,000 H.P. Details are being worked out.

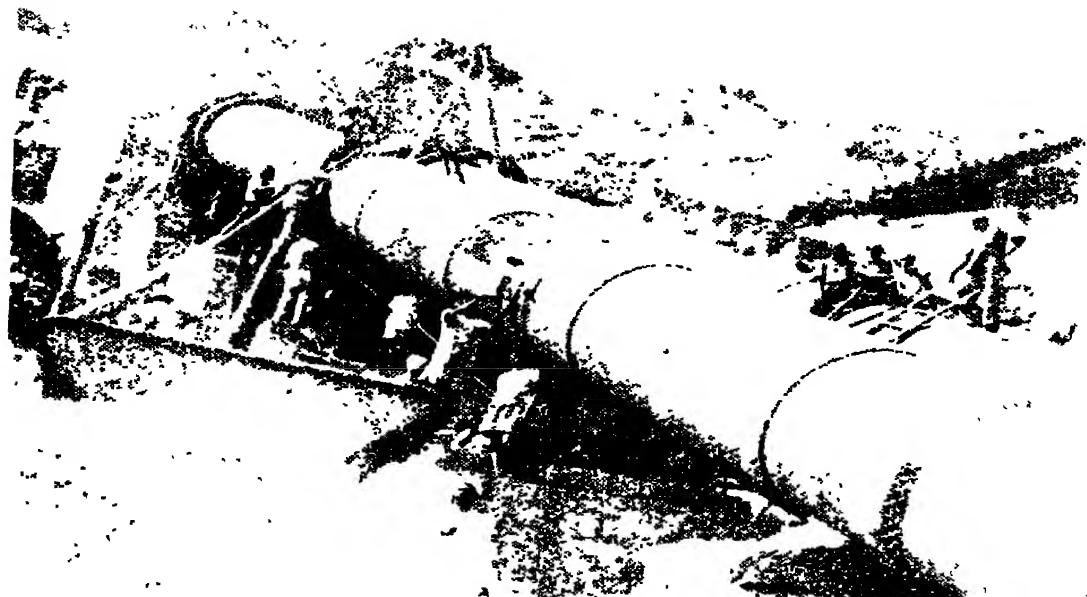
JOG HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME



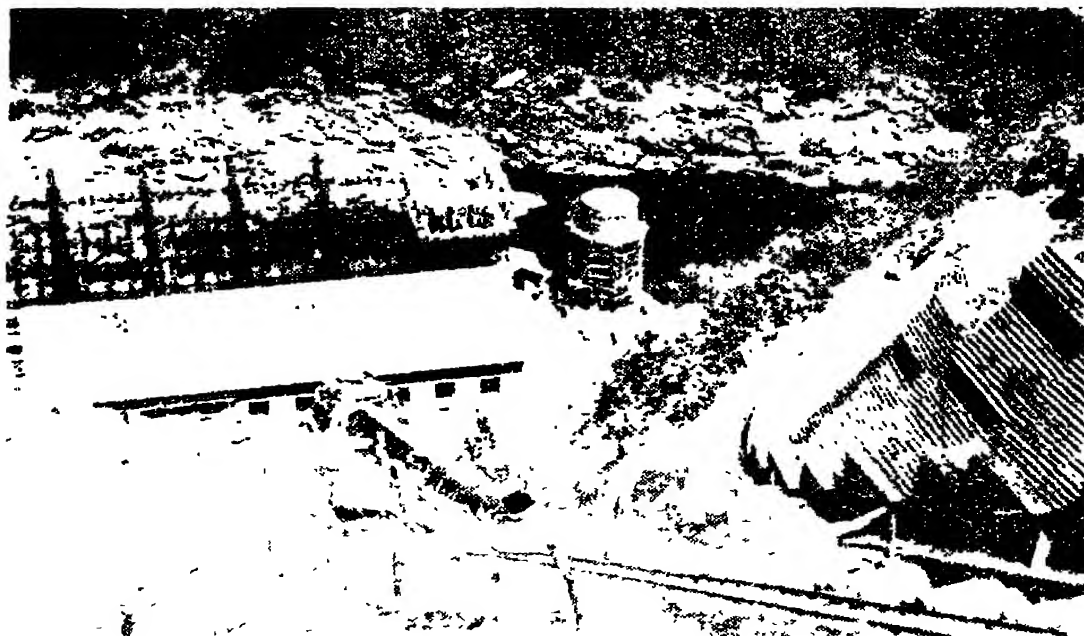
Erection of High Pressure Penstocks at Jog
in Progress



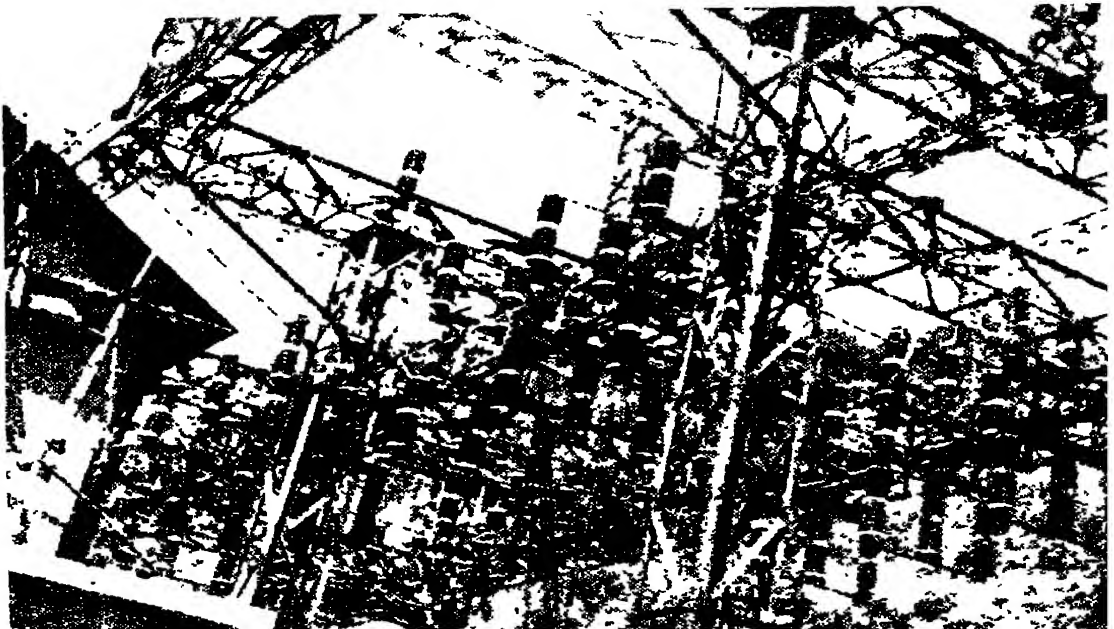
Hirebhasgar Dam - Rear View



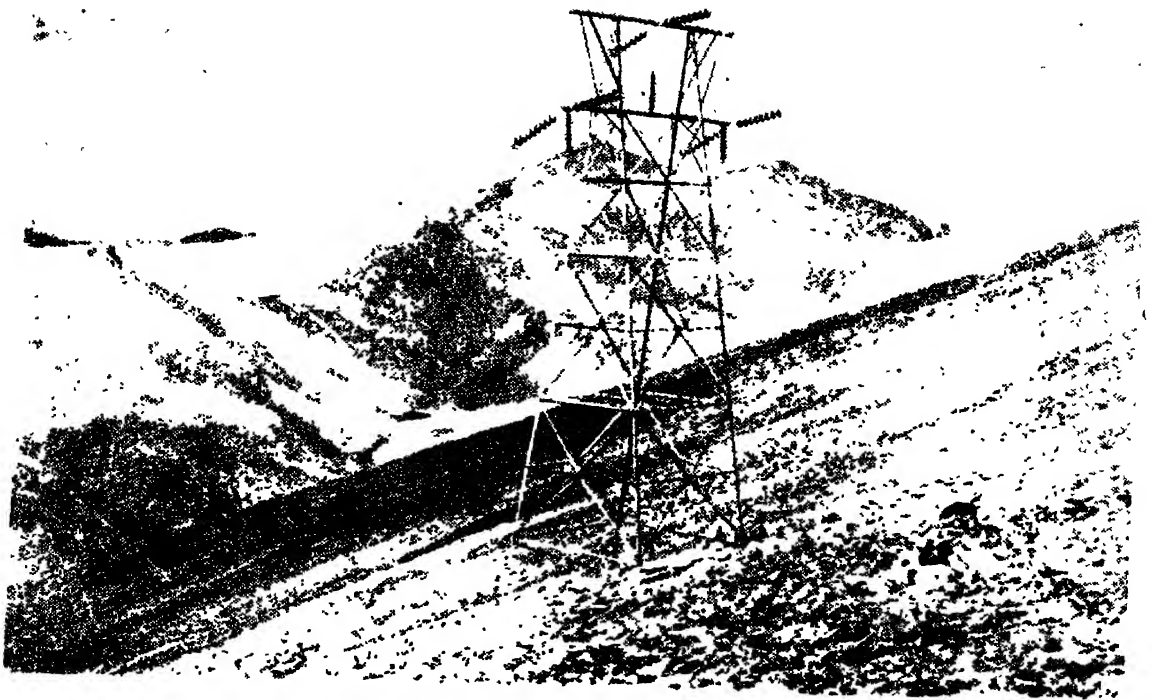
Erection of Penstocks at Jog in Progress.



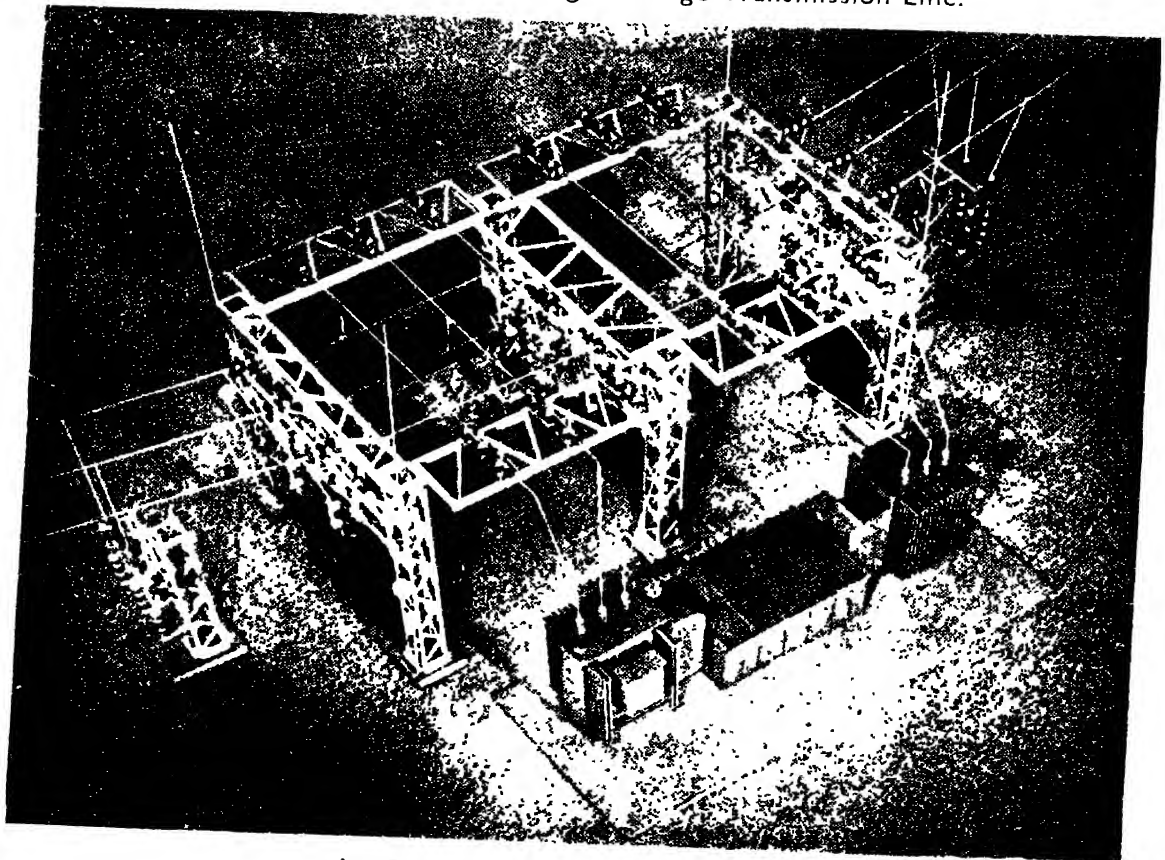
View showing the outdoor Structure, the Generating Station, the Cooling water tank and the approach of high pressure Penstock at Jog



Outdoor Switching Structure 10



An Overhead Extra High Voltage Transmission Line.



An Outdoor Receiving Sub-station

3. *Yennehole Project.*—Yennehole is a tributary to the Sharavathi (on which the Jog Project is coming) and joins it about 10 miles above the Jog Falls. It is expected that by developing this project it will be possible to generate about 120,000 K.W. at a point a couple of miles below the present generating station.

Principal Loads

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing the necessary charcoal required for the production of pig iron in the existing blast furnace. Further, if the iron and steel industry is to thrive in the post-war period, the capacity of the plant has to be increased. Therefore, Government sanctioned the scheme of installation of two electric pig iron furnaces consuming power to the extent of 20,000 K.W. The strip mill and other miscellaneous equipment that are being installed along with the two pig iron furnaces referred to are expected to consume power to the extent of 40,000 K.W. The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers are duplicating the capacity apart from the fact that a Nitrate Plant is to be established near Bhadravati for producing the fertilisers so urgently required for increasing the food production of the State in order to make it self-sufficient. Apart from this, numerous industries such as textile mills, oil mills, etc., have requisitioned for power with the result it was felt as early as 1946 that the combined capacity of Jog First Stage with Shimsha and Sivasamudram, would be unable to meet all the demand. Therefore, Government sanctioned the extension of the Jog Power Scheme by installation of another four units with a total capacity of 72,000 K.W., thus increasing the capacity of the Jog Generating Station to 120,000 K.W. installed, which will be the largest single hydro-electric station in India. Apart from this, Government have approved a scheme of extending the transmission and distribution system so as to bring electricity within the reach of every town of appreciable size in the State in the course of the next five years. Detailed programmes have been

drawn up, necessary estimates have been sanctioned and orders for equipment have been placed. Particular care has been taken to extend the transmission and distribution system to areas with scanty rainfall, so that power may be utilised by raiyats for irrigation purposes, reducing the burden now imposed on the cattle of the State in lifting water from deep wells in dry districts. It is also proposed to electrify the railway between Bangalore and Mysore and introduce trolley buses in Bangalore City inclusive of Civil and Military Station.

With regard to the electrification of railways, it may be stated that engineers have already taken up the necessary surveys and the preparation of estimates and specifications; and it is hoped that in the near future orders for the equipment will be placed and the electrification of railways between Bangalore and Mysore will be an accomplished fact within the next 3 to 4 years, thus making the State less dependent upon imported coal and providing quicker and comfortable travel service between the two premier cities of the State.

During recent years, electrically-operated trolley buses have become increasingly popular in the Western Countries owing to the absence of noise and smoke and to their increased manoeuvrability. Similar buses will be introduced in Bangalore. Necessary estimates and specifications are ready and it is hoped the buses will be operating in the near future.

Thus it will be seen that the object of the benign Government has been to provide, through its Electrical Department, electricity to the several corners of the State and to make it available to light even the humblest of homes in every village; to provide water for irrigation purposes, to provide heat for domestic purposes reducing the drudgery of the housewife to the minimum possible; and power for turning the wheels of industry, which altogether combine in themselves a happy mixture of both industry and agriculture bringing in their train happiness and prosperity to the people of the State.

Gold Mining Ten Thousand Feet Below

Kolar Gold Field

BY THE SECRETARY TO THE MINING BOARD

WHILE India has been a source of gold since prehistoric times, and a proportion must have originated from the Kolar Gold Field as evidenced by ancient workings, some of which have been encountered at depth exceeding two hundred feet, modern interest in the Field was inconspicuous until 1871. In that year Michael Lavelle, an Irish soldier, who had served in the Maori War in New Zealand and later settled in Bangalore, became attracted by the mineral possibilities of the district. Through his efforts Major-General De-la Poer Beresford became interested and a Syndicate, known as the Kolar Concessionaires Company, Ltd., was formed and commenced prospecting. Sufficient success was attained to arouse interest in the area, and by the year 1881 eleven companies with an aggregate capital of £1,300,000 had been floated.

In 1880 Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, Mining Engineers in London, through the Concessionaires, commenced their long association with the Field, and it is largely due to their faith and perseverance that a successful Gold Mining industry was established.

The industry in its early development owes much to the active support of the Mysore Government which, with commendable enterprise, financed the construction of a branch railway ten miles in length from Bowringpet on the M.S.M., Madras-Bangalore line. This was opened to traffic in 1894. In 1901 Government also installed a plant for the provision of electric power generated at the Cauvery Falls (Sivasamudram) 93 miles distant from the Field, and later, in 1903, provided the Mines with a filtered water supply from Bethamangala, seven miles away.

Of the many Companies which have appeared in the area from time to time most have been absorbed by four companies now operating. These, under the management of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, with leases covering some five miles of the Champion Lode from north to south are the Nundydroog Mines, Ltd., The Oorgaum Gold Mining Company of India, Ltd., The Champion Reef Gold Mines of India, Ltd., and the Mysore Gold Mining Company, Ltd.

The total production of all the mines which have operated on the Field from commencement in 1882 to the end of 1945 represents, approximately, 720 tons of gold valued at Rs. 143,90,09,360. In other words, the gold recovered from 63 years' operations in the area could be built into a cube the sides of which would be just short of 11 feet.

Operations

The Mines in Kolar, over the years, have reached great depths, and to the end of 1945 a total of 578 miles of shafts and tunnels have been excavated. The Ooregum and Champion Companies are now working at a depth of approximately 9,000 feet vertical below surface (6,000 feet below sea level) while the Mysore and Nundydroog Companies are as yet not quite so deep.

Locally there is an increase in rock temperature of approximately 1°F. for each 150 feet of vertical depth, and there is thus a rock temperature of the order of 140°F. at 9,000 feet. This gradually increasing temperature with depth has necessitated the installation of Air Conditioning Plants for all Mines, and three Plants ranging in capacity from 150,000 to 200,000 cubic feet per minute, for chilling and drying all ventilation air entering the Mines, have been installed and a fourth Plant is under construction.

The gold production has been derived mainly from the Champion Lode, a fracture extending for some four miles at surface and dipping from 45° near surface to approximately 85° at depth. The ore occurs in shoots 4 to 5 feet wide, interspersed in large barren stretches of lode channel.

The mining method is open stoping, characteristic of narrow lodes the world over. With depth, however, 'rock-bursts' have become a serious hazard necessitating transporting of granite blocks underground for the building of walls to assist in withstanding the ground pressure encountered.

The ore, quartz with hard hornblende schist walls, is broken by drilling holes and blasting with high explosives. Ore thus broken is drawn off and hoisted to surface.

GOLD MINING IN MYSORE



Milling plant for the grinding stage after crushing ore



A Shaft compound



An Electric Locomotive Hauling Ore underground



In the Mulling room where the Gold is finally reduced to Bars

GOLD MINING IN MYSORE

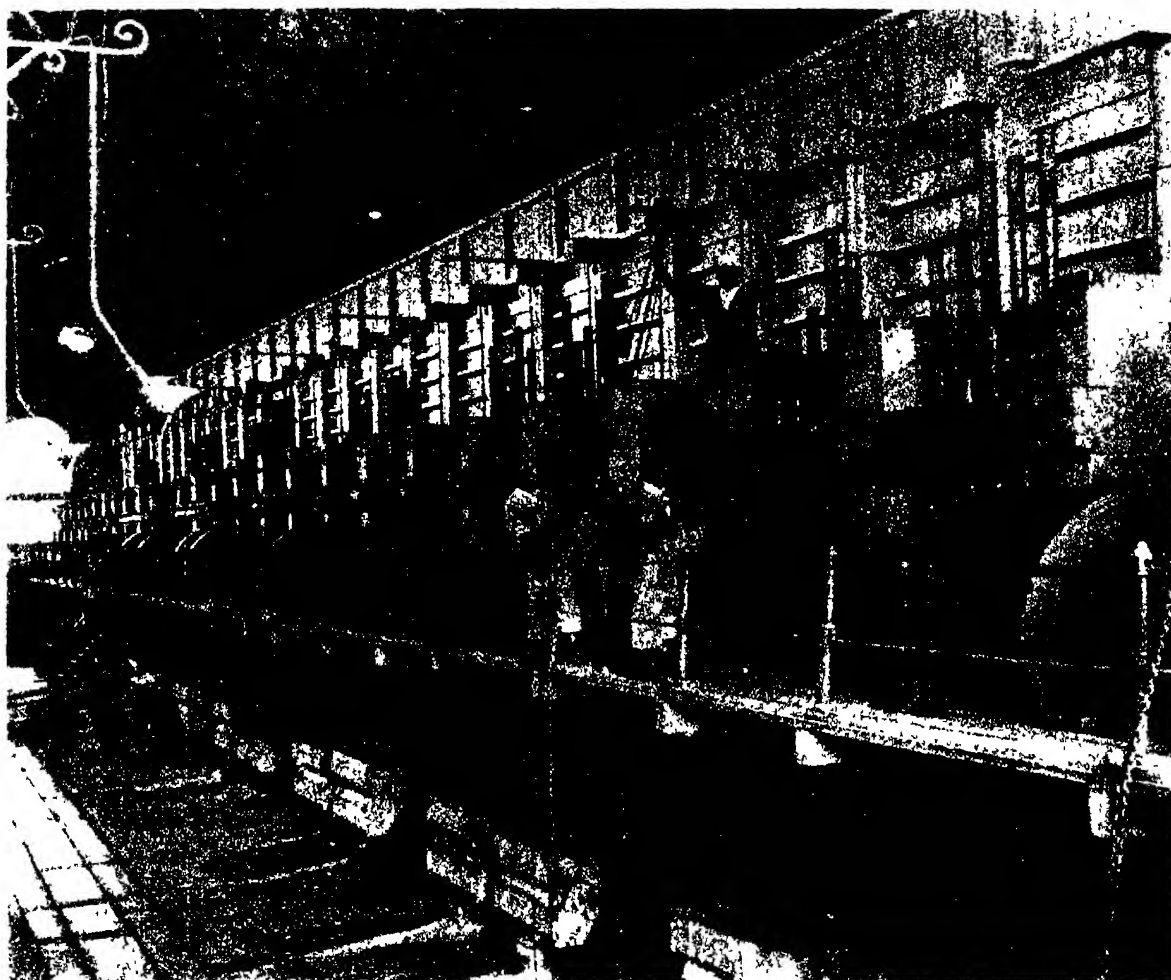


Tramming from crusher bins Surface



A Rockdrill at work extending a Level, one and one-half miles below the surface

GOLD MINING IN MYSORE

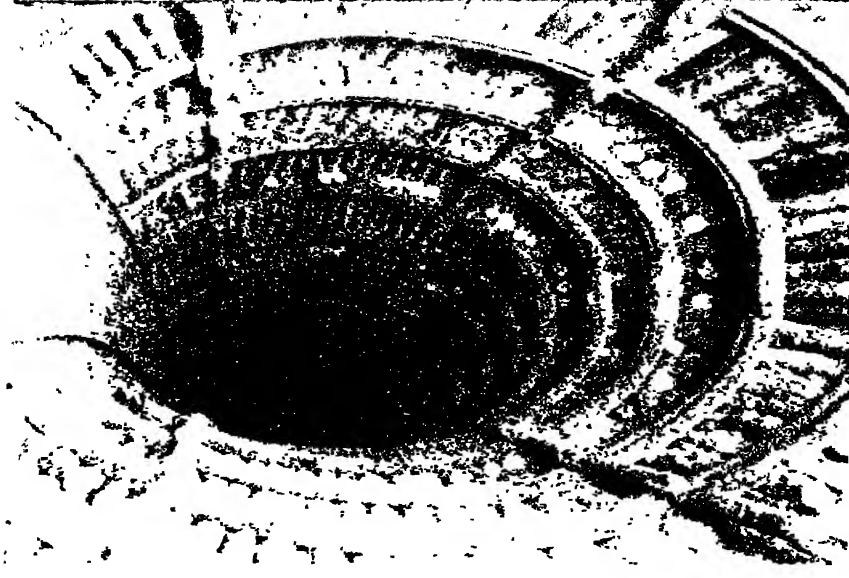


Stamp batteries for secondary crushing

GOLD MINING IN MYSORE



A Rockdrill Working in an Underground Slope



A Level Protected with Steel Rail Setts

It is then transported to the Metallurgical Plant for recovery of the gold, and at the Sorting and Crushing Station as much waste rock as feasible usually about ten per cent, is sorted and rejected.

Crushing by jaw breakers follows, after which the ore passes to the Stamp Mill for further crushing and then to the Tube Mills for fine grinding. The finely ground product from the Tube Mills, termed 'slime', passes to the Cyanide Works.

In the stamping and grinding operations the ore is run over coarse blankets to which the gold particles and heavier minerals adhere, forming a concentrate containing about 75 per cent of the original gold content of the ore.

This concentrate is further reduced by gravity or treated with either mercury or strong cyanide solution to obtain a product suitable for smelting and pouring into bars.

At the Cyanide Works the slime is dewatered, transferred to large agitation tanks and sodium cyanide is added. Agitation, either mechanically or by compressed air, follows and after a period of about 12 hours, the remaining recoverable gold is in solution. The slime is then transferred to the Filter Plant where the gold bearing solution is drawn off and the residue, containing about 3 to 4 grains of gold per ton, discharged to waste.

The gold bearing solution is passed through zinc shavings resulting in the precipitation of the gold as a black sludge. The precipitate is roasted, mixed with fluxes and smelted in oil-fired furnaces to produce bullion which is cast into bars.

Over 98 per cent of the original gold content of the ore is recovered in the treatment process.

Gold bars are shipped to the Bombay Mint containing approximately 925 parts per 1,000 of fine

gold and 70 parts per 1,000 of fine silver. There they are refined to approximately 995 parts per 1,000 fine gold and pure silver and both products are then sold in the Indian Market.

The Mines and the State

Since the inception of the industry, pay roll disbursements and expenditure on local supplies have continuously invigorated the State's economy. More than 21,000 persons are directly employed, and a community of some 134,000 souls entirely dependent on the industry has been established and maintained in an area previously a barren waste.

The industry has been a direct source of revenue to the Mysore Government in royalty, taxation and gold duty, and payments on account of these items over the past three years averaged Rs. 1,63,30,200 per annum, or 41 per cent of the average value of production. Over the same period the annual return to Government on account of sales of power, water and timber to the mines has averaged Rs. 28,51,983.

The indirect benefits of the presence of such an industry in the State is more difficult to assess.

Some 80 per cent of the revenue is paid out in India, a large proportion directly to Government and the remainder on account of wages and local supplies. This represents new wealth created within the State, and its circulation as purchasing power means that the volume of business, by whatever standard measured, is expanded and maintained on a correspondingly higher level. There can thus be little doubt that the industry, over the years, has played its part in placing Mysore in the prominent and enviable position it occupies to-day amongst the States and Provinces of India.

Mysore Iron and Steel Works

Present Progress and Future Development

BY MR. P. R. BALAKRISHNAN, B.A.

Director and Vice-Chairman

THE Mysore Iron and Steel Works is the biggest among the industrial concerns in the State, owned and run by the Government of Mysore. Sanctioned in 1918 and started in 1923 as a Charcoal Blast Furnace (60 tons Pig Iron, per day, capacity) and a Wood Distillation Bye-Product Plant (200/240 tons of wood, per day, capacity), the Works will shortly be completing twenty-five years of operation and will be celebrating its Silver Jubilee in January 1948.

During this period the following expansions and additions were made to improve the Works. The Blast Furnace was enlarged to a capacity of 80 tons per day and the Wood Distillation Plant, in a similar manner. A Pipe Foundry for the manufacture of Cast Iron Pipes, initially of a capacity of 15 tons per day, and subsequently raised to 30 tons, a Steel Plant for the manufacture of mild steel bars and rods (80 to 100 tons, per day, capacity); and a Cement Plant (60 tons, per day, capacity) were gradually installed during the first fifteen years ending 1938.

A Ferro-Silicon Plant—about 6 tons capacity, per day (located temporarily at Mysore City), a Steel Foundry and a Structural Shop were installed during the the war years with due encouragement from the Government of India, specifically to help the War effort. A Rod and Strip Mill for manufacture of wire rods and baling hoops (total capacity about 30 tons per day), also initiated during the war, has been just completed and ready to start.

The total capital expenditure is slightly over Rs. 3 crores. The sale proceeds of products at present amounts to nearly Rs. 1.5 crores per annum. Owing to the economic depression that followed the first World

War, there was only a limited and unremunerative market for charcoal Pig Iron as such, and the returns from bye-products due to the advent of Synthetic Acetic Acid and Acetone, was low. But when the Steel Plant was established in 1936, the general economic conditions took a turn for the better. Since then, the financial results have shown a steady improvement, and with the fillip given to the industry by the second World War, the Works have been progressing steadily.

During the War, the Works placed their entire production at the disposal of the Government of India, and took its share of meeting war needs and essential civilian needs in iron, steel and cement as per plans fixed by the Central Controlling Authorities. The Wood Distillation and the Bye-Product Plant was reconditioned specially, at the instance of the Ordnance Department of the Government of India to increase production of Calcium Acetate which was the only local material available at the time for the manufacture of Acetone required for making cordite. Special arrangements were also made for advance working of forest areas reserved for later years to obtain extra supplies of carbonising wood necessary. In starting the Ferro-Silicon Plant, Mysore provided a local source of one of the essential ingredients for the manufacture of steel, at a time when failure of its imports was seriously threatening the maintenance of steel production in the country. The Steel Foundry supplied castings for Railways, Military Workshops, Cement Mills, Oil Crushers, etc. The Structural Shop fabricated and supplied, among other structures, T.G. & P.P. sheds, required for Military camps. These and other services rendered by the Works have won very warm appreciation both from the Government of India and the Eastern War Command.

To increase the national usefulness of the Works further plans of development have been undertaken as post-war measures. The foremost among them is the Electric Smelting of Pig Iron with power from Jog—a pioneer process for India, Sweden, Norway and Italy, countries which like Mysore are not endowed with coal but have abundant resources of Hydro-Electric power, have during the last twenty years successfully developed the manufacture of Pig Iron with hydro-electric energy. Since all the heat required for the process is derived from this source, the quantity of coke or charcoal required for reducing the ore into the metal is practically halved. Thus electric smelting is not only a means of conserving charcoal but also of increasing production. Messrs. Elektrokemisk, Oslo, Norway, specialists in the design and construction of Electric Pig Iron Furnaces, who have built a number of such furnaces successfully in different parts of the world, have been appointed Consulting Engineers. In consultation with them and Messrs. John Miles & Partners, London, who are at present the General Consulting Engineers of the Works, it has been decided to instal two Electric Pig Iron Furnaces (13,200 KVA each) producing about 100 to 110 tons of Pig Iron per day each. Thus production capacity for Pig Iron will be increased from its present level of about 28,000 tons per annum, to more than double, i.e., 60,000 to 70,000 tons, with provision for further increase to a lakh of tons with the installation of a third furnace. The design and lay-out of the plant have been practically completed and orders for electrical equipment, furnace parts and other machinery are being placed in U. K., Sweden, Switzerland, etc. To provide for increased supply of ore, orders have also been placed for an additional Bi-cable Ropeway and additional locomotives, hoppers and wagons for the Tramways.

The Forest Tramways are to be extended by nearly 40 miles in new areas, to ensure adequate supply of fuel and charcoal in the future. The first 8 miles have already been sanctioned and are under construction. To modernise Bve-Plant in India Product manufacture, a plant for the recovery of Acetic Acid direct from Pyroligneous liquor by the latest process in use in U.S.A. and the Continent, has been ordered. Its capacity will be about 500 to 600 tons, per annum, of glacial Acetic Acid. This will be the first plant of its kind in the Eastern Hemisphere and also the first plant in India to manufacture Acetic Acid, which is such an

important requisite for the textile and rubber industries and paint, lacquer and pharmaceutical industries.

The present Cement Plant (60 tons capacity, per day) is being enlarged by the addition of a 200-ton kiln and auxiliaries. Production will be raised from 25,000 tons to nearly 80,000 tons to a lakh of tons, per annum. Orders have been placed with Messrs. F. L. Smidth & Co., the well-known Danish Suppliers of Cement Plant Machinery, who have supplied the present plant at Bhadravati and also majority of Cement Plants in India and abroad.

The increase in the production of pig iron would enable doubling, and later trebling the production of steel. A Billet and Light Structural Mill will be installed to supply billets for working the Rod and Strip Mill and to produce light structures such as channels, I-beams, etc., up to about 12" in section. A Wire and Wire Products Mill to convert light rods into finished products, such as wires of different gauges, wire nails, etc., and a Bolt, Nut and Rivet Plant will also be added. To make special steels and tool steels on a moderately commercial scale, a 200 KW High Frequency Furnace with all auxiliary equipment of forges, Heat Treating Plant, etc., is being installed. With the range of finished steel extended in all these products, the production would increase from the present 28,000 tons to 60,000 tons per annum, in the first instance, and later to a lakh of tons.

A new 12,000 KVA Ferro-Silicon Furnace of 4,000 to 6,000 tons capacity, per annum, as against the present capacity of 2,000 tons, has been purchased from the War Surplus Plants available in the United Kingdom and is arriving shortly. This plant will supply the entire requirements of Ferro-silicon for the steel industry of India, comprising the present units and the two additional steel plants proposed to be started by the Government of India. Thus, the manufacture of Ferro-silicon, started primarily as a war effort by Mysore, would be stabilised into a permanent handmaid to the steel industry of the country.

The structural shop that was developed during the war is being remodelled to make it a bigger and

more efficient unit and also to include a wagon-building shop. A trial open wagon built in the Shops is already working satisfactorily on the Mysore State Railways. The Steel foundry is also being enlarged with the provision of an additional up-to-date machine shop to increase finishing capacity.

Machinery and equipment for most of these schemes has been ordered and will begin arriving from about the end of this year. It is expected that all the plants will be in operation by 1950, some, such as the Ferro-Silicon Plant and Acetic Acid Plant even earlier, say early in 1949. Foundation and building drawings for the Electric Pig Iron Furnaces, Cement Plant Extension, and Ferro-Silicon Plant, have been received and arrangements are being made to start the local works.

As a further step of improvement, the adoption of the "Spun Process" for manufacture of Cast Iron Pipes, the development of a Malleable Castings Foundry, the manufacture of Edge Tools like files, roammers, etc., the manufacture of seamless tubes, expansion of the manufacture of Ferro Alloys and the manufacture of stainless steel are receiving active consideration.

A Chemical Fertiliser Industry producing about 50,000 tons of Nitrogenous Fertilisers per annum utilising Jog Hydro-Electric Power, is also proposed to be started at Bhadravati, though as a separate entity from the Iron and Steel Works.

The developments on hand will cost an additional investment of about 4 crores of rupees. With the

Future position of the Works. resultant increase in production, to nearly 100,000 tons each, of Pig Iron, Steel and Cement, and the wider range of finished steel products aimed at, the Works will develop into a substantially stronger and sounder economic unit than hitherto. Of course, it will not be comparable to the main and massive producing units in Northern India situated right amidst the coal fields and iron mines of Bengal and Bihar and enjoying natural advantages unequalled anywhere in the world. Even in comparison with the enlarged Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Tatanagar works will have a capacity 5 to 10 times higher. Notwithstanding, the comparatively smaller Mysore Iron and Steel Works will carry its own special national importance. Its expansion with the application of hydro-electric energy with very little dependence, or drain, on the resources of metallurgical coal and coke in India, known to be too limited for this vast country, is an invaluable and unique contribution to the iron and steel economy of India, both in times of peace and war. The increased capacity of the works assuring a fairly substantial output in South India, remote from, and independent of, the bigger Iron Works in the North, enhances the strategic value of the Works. In addition, the new Ferro-Silicon Plant in Bhadravati, as already stated, will give self-sufficiency to the Indian Iron and Steel Industry in regard to its requirement of this essential ingredient. Thus the Mysore Iron and Steel Works—thanks to the courage, determination and enterprise of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,—is growing to be as much a national asset to India as to the State.

India's Foremost Silk Industry

Mysore's Leading Role

BY MR. K. SHAMSUDDIN KHAN, B.A.,

Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore.

SERICULTURE in Mysore has been practised for over a century and a half, having been introduced by Tippu Sultan. It is practised in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur and Kolar in about 2,000 villages. The sericultural industry is the largest and most important cottage industry of Mysore and fits in admirably with the local agricultural economy. It is practised by agriculturists as a subsidiary occupation in the maidan parts and affords steady and profitable employment throughout the year. There is no other industry that can be substituted in its place. The present area under mulberry is just over 80,000 acres bringing an income of about 3 crores of rupees to Mysore.

A well established mulberry garden withstands drought better than field crops, and in bad years, rearing of silk worms has often saved entire taluks from general distress consequent on insufficient rainfall. Cultivation of mulberry, rearing of silk worms, reeling of silk, marketing of silk and weaving of silk give occupation to over a lakh of families. It may be said that in sericultural villages there is hardly any family which does not contribute to the industry at one stage or another and the result is that sericultural villages are ordinarily more prosperous and show more of alertness and life than others.

This industry is of national importance as silk is used for essential military requirements. India is the only country in the British Empire which produces silk, and more than 50 per cent of this silk is from Mysore. On account of its great importance the industry is occupying in the economy of the State, the Government of Mysore have been extending substantial assistance to the industry in various directions through the Department of Sericulture with a view to helping its development since 1913. This help is now being considerably increased. Prior to 1913 the Economic Conference had been entrusted with the work of organising the industry. In the years 1913 and 1916 Signor W. Mari, an

Italian Expert, was employed for the work. In the year 1920 a separate Department of Sericulture was organised on a permanent basis and a whole-time Superintendent of Sericulture was appointed. The services of two experts from Japan were secured for some years, one for scientific work and the other for reeling. Three members of the Departmental Staff were trained in Japan and Europe later who took up the technical and other work of the Department.

The Sericultural industry suffered a serious set back in the years of economic depression (1932-1939). The area under mulberry, which had reached the peak figure of 53,482 acres in 1926-27, declined to 25,132 acres in 1936-37 as the price of cocoons gradually fell to the uneconomic level of less than four annas per pound. This decline was mainly due to the imports of cheap and large quantities of raw silk from China and Japan at very low prices. The protection granted to silk industry by Government of India at the request of Mysore Government was found inadequate.

With the entry of Japan in the Second World War the imports of silk into India entirely ceased. Silk was an essential commodity of war and India was the only producer of silk on the Allied side, and Mysore produced more than 50 per cent of it. The industry revived and flourished in all its branches. The Government of Mysore took full advantage of this and have launched several schemes of improvement which are calculated to place the industry on a sound basis. The Mysore Government organised filatures on modern lines with the help of joint-stock companies and private companies like Messrs. Mysore Silk Filatures, Messrs. Mysore Spun Silk Mills, and Messrs. Vellum Parachute Silk Co. They supplied about three lakhs of lbs. of high class silk for parachute-making. The Spun Silk Mills supplied large quantities of spun tapes for parachutes, and cordites cloth and sewing thread for the latter.

The work of the Department of Sericulture, which has been based on a close analysis of the structure and requirements of the industry, falls under the following main heads :— (1) Research; (2) Sericultural education, (3) Improvement of silk worm seed supply; (4) Improvements in and the extension of the cultivation of mulberry, (5) Improvement of rayats rearing, (6) Sericultural Loans, (7) Formation of Sericultural Co-operative Societies, (8) Establishment of filatures and popularisation of Mysore Silk in the consuming centres; (9) Improvement of reeling machinery and methods, (10) Investigation of Indian and foreign markets for Mysore Silk, (11) Encouraging the production of high grade silk fabrics out of Mysore Silk; (12) Utilisation of silk waste for the manufacture of spun silk yarn.

A five-year programme of sericultural development has been drawn up estimated to cost about 30 lakhs of rupees in capital expenditure and about 25 lakhs in recurring expenditure. The following nine Post-War Development Schemes have been

drawn up, some of which have been already sanctioned and some are under sanction:—

(1) Establishment of a Central Sericultural School; (2) Establishment of a First Class Sericultural Research Institute; (3) Starting of two new Hill Stations for the rearing of Univoltine and Bivoltine races of silk worms, (4) Organising entire requirements of the State of Seed Supply on most up-to-date lines; (5) Supply of manure to sericulturists, (6) Starting of mulberry nurseries for improving yield and lowering costs, (7) Starting of seed cocoon farms for meeting 'Basic' needs of seed requirements, (8) Co-operation, (9) Equipping four cocoon markets with stifling arrangements and for storage of cocoons.

A fully equipped Silk Conditioning and Testing House is working on International Standards in Chamapatna. This Institution was enlarged and organised to test raw silk supplied for the manufacture of parachutes and components during the war and can handle four lakhs of pounds of raw silk per annum.

A statement indicating statistics relating to the industry at the end of each five-year period commencing from 1926-27 is published below :—

AREA UNDER MULBERRY AND PRODUCTION OF SILK AND WASTE.

Year.		Area under Mulberry.	Production of Silk	Production of Silk Waste.
		Acres.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1926-27	...	53,183	1,160,000	580,000
1930-31	..	42,881	860,000	430,000
1934-35	...	30,228	765,700	377,800
1940-41	.	38,500	1,150,000	575,000
1945-46	...	80,000	1,500,000	750,000
			(3 lakhs of lbs. Filature Silk)	

I. Expenditure of the Department.

			Rs.	
1920-21 to 1924-25	...	...	78,100	per year.
1925-26 to 1929-30	...	...	92,500	(average of 5 years).
1930-31 to 1934-35	...	...	1,13,100	(average of 5 years).
1935-36 to 1939-40	...	...	1,80,000	(average of 5 years).
1940-41	...	...	2,35,000	...
1945-46	...	...	4,90,000	...

II. Realisations from the Government Farms.

			Rs.	
1920-21 to 1924-25	...	...	13,450	per year.
1925-26 to 1929-30	...	...	10,950	(average for 5 years).
1930-31 to 1934-35	...	...	16,860	(average for 5 years).
1935-36 to 1939-40	...	...	41,230	(average for 5 years).
1940-41	...	...	48,000	...
1945-46	...	...	1,87,000	...

III. Number of Government and Aided Grainages.

			<i>Government Grainages.</i>	<i>Aided Grainages</i>
1931-32	...	...	6	16
1936-37	...	...	9	19
1941-42	...	...	13	60
1945-46	...	...	17	120

IV. Quantity of Disease-free Layings supplied.

1920-21 to 1924-25	...	...	323,000	per year.
1925-26 to 1929-30	...	...	392,000	(average for 5 years).
1930-31 to 1934-35	...	...	3,350,000	(average for 5 years).
1935-36 to 1939-40	...	...	8,712,000	(average for 5 years).
1940-41	...	...	12,400,000	...
1945-46	...	...	19,679,000	...

V. Quantity of Cross Breed Layings supplied.

1925-26	...	...	68,000	layings.
1930-31	...	...	298,000	layings.
1935-36	...	...	3,925,000	layings.
1940-41	...	...	10,700,000	layings.
1945-46	...	...	15,996,000	layings.

VI. Quantity of Seed Cocoons made available.

			<i>Mysore Race</i>	<i>Foreign Race.</i>
1920-21 to 1924-25	...	...	53 lakhs.	Nil.
1925-26 to 1929-30	...	...	125 lakhs.	8 lakhs.
1930-31 to 1934-35	...	...	386 lakhs.	25 lakhs.
1935-36 to 1939-40	...	...	872 lakhs.	145 lakhs.
1940-41	...	...	1,300 lakhs.	325 lakhs.
1945-46	...	...	3,200 lakhs.	350 lakhs.

Geological Investigations and their Relation to Industrial Progress

BY MR. B. RAMA RAO, M.A., D.I.C., F.G.S.

Director of Geology

IT is a matter of common knowledge that the industrial growth of a country is dependent in no small measure on its mineral resources. Mysore is fortunately favoured in respect of her mineral assets owing to rich deposits of numerous types of minerals. These range in variety from the queen of the metals—Gold—, to the cheapest, the common clay.

The State Geological Department, since its organisation in October, 1894, discovered within the last 50 years of its existence, several deposits of about 40 different types of economic minerals. The aggregate potential value of these minerals (excluding gold) is estimated to amount, roughly, to more than 10 crores of rupees. Amongst the principal minerals, which have been thus discovered in the State till now, may be mentioned, gold, ores of iron, manganese, chrome, lead and copper, and many varieties non-metallic minerals including asbestos, corundum, magnesite, beryl and several others, not to mention the occurrences of other varieties of handsome looking ornamental stones. Indications of rare-earth minerals like monazite, columbite and a few others have also been noticed. Intensive explorations and investigations in the most likely areas are being conducted now to discover if any workable deposits of these and similar other radioactive minerals occur in the State.

Investigations in practice.—In addition to the location, from time to time, of deposits of such economic minerals which when exposed at the surface, either fresh or decomposed, a well-trained geologist could easily discover, recently investigations have been undertaken by more modern methods of Geo-physical surveys to detect and discover concealed mineral deposits buried deep down under a mantle of thick soil. From such investigations, undertaken since 1937, the Department has been able to discover some 50,000 tons of graphite hidden under a cover of some 12 feet of soil; some half a

million tons of pyritic ore bodies (sulphide ores) buried from 20 to 30 feet beneath the surface, and the concealed deposits of a few other economic minerals. It may be incidentally mentioned here that the Mysore Geological Department was the first in India to organise this survey as one of the main items, in its yearly programme of work.

Apart from the discovery and location of deposits of such economic minerals by intensive surveys of several kinds, prospecting operations on such mineral deposits to prove the extent and average quality of the ore buried underground are being conducted adopting all the modern methods including core-drilling. Each year the Department selects for such operations some 6 to 8 deposits of important minerals urgently needed as raw materials for one or the other of the several mineral industries which have sprung up in the State. More than all, the Geological Department,—apart from its study and preparation of schemes for developing possible mineral industries in the State, has also undertaken, as commercial ventures, the mining and utilisation of some of the useful minerals of industrial importance.

The following brief account of the latest activities of the Department will convey some idea of the various spheres of work in which it is now engaged.

Mineral Survey.—In the last official year 1946-47, the Department conducted an intensive mineral survey extending over some 250 square miles in the Sagar and Hosanagar taluks of the Shimoga district, and some other parts of the State. This has resulted in the location of new deposits of several economic minerals including iron ores, quartz, kaolin, lithomargic clays, felspar, corundum and asbestos.

Prospecting.—Detailed prospecting, to prove the extent and quality of some of the above deposits, was conducted resulting in proving the occurrence of about 60,000 tons of quartz round about Jog; some 30,000 tons of China clay of different grades

in the Sagar taluk, and another 22,000 tons in Hosanagar taluk.

Assays and Analyses.—Besides field investigations, assays and analysis of various ores and minerals not only for the department but also for the public, are conducted in the Chemical laboratory of the Department, and during the period under review 87 of such samples were analysed, determining 267 constituents.

Ore beneficiation and allied investigations.—The Metallurgical Laboratory, which was got built and equipped in 1939, with laboratory-scale appliances for conducting investigations on problems of ore dressing and concentration; industrial utilisation of minerals and for such other purposes had undertaken several lines of investigations. Some of these had been completed and others were making satisfactory progress when the building had to be handed over for military purpose suspending all further investigations on those lines. The building has now been vacated and is expected to be handed back to the Department shortly when the investigations which had been shelved abruptly will, it is hoped, be taken up again.

Mining.—The Department continues as usual to mine and supply the various minerals required as raw materials for the several Government and State-aided industrial concerns in the State. The minerals thus mined and supplied last year included quartz, felspar, kaolin, graphite, asbestos, and fireclay in varying quantities, of a total value of about Rs. 75,000.

Industrial Undertakings

Among the industrial undertakings in which the Department has embarked may be mentioned prominently,—the chrome ore mining at Byrapur, the China clay (kaolin) mining and refining at Bageshpur; and the gold mining at Bellara.

1. *Byrapur Chrome Mines.*—In a narrow strip of country of about 20 miles in length and an average width of about half a mile, extending from near Nugehalli to Arsikere in the Hassan district have been located several deposits of the valuable mineral chromite (chrome ore). These are estimated to yield in all about half a million tons of ores of various grades, of which some 90,000 tons are believed to be high grade. The latter type of ore is confined mostly to the deposits near Byrapur. The Geological Department undertook large scale mining and sale of high grade chrome ore from these deposits, in 1927. During the next ten years of its vigorous

operations at Byrapur, the Department mined and sold some 52,000 tons of ore realising a little more than eleven lakhs of rupees. The extensive mining operations of this period on the best approved methods, extended to a depth of some 100 feet from the surface, had rendered the works a model of open cast mines. With a view to conserving this ore for the State's own future industrial needs, the mining activities at Byrapur have been very much curtailed since 1938, and at present only small quantities of ore pebbles from near the surface are being collected to serve the needs of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

2. *Bageshpur Kaolin Works.*—The investigations of the Geological Department disclosed the occurrence of some 300,000 tons of China clay (kaolin) of varying grades near Bageshpura, in the Hassan district. To make use of this useful minerals for industrial purposes a scheme for large scale mining and levigation of kaolin as prepared by the Department was sanctioned by Government in December, 1943. Since then the mining and washing operations have been undertaken and during the year under reference, 5,884 tons of raw kaolin were mined. Out of this, 2,882 tons were levigated in the modern levigation plant which has been constructed, yielding 352 tons of washed grit-free China clay. Much of the refined kaolin is being supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills. It is under contemplation to extend the washing operations effecting the required improvements to the existing plant and constructing a subsidiary second plant near the deposits for which purpose the Government have sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 1 lakh for capital expenditure. With the increase in output of the final product, it would be possible to cater for outside markets also with washed kaolin.

3. *Bellara Gold Mines.*—It is well known that almost the whole of the gold produced in India at present, is coming from the four active mines on the Kolar Gold Field. Apart from this famous field, indications of gold have been found in many other places in the State. Intensive investigations which had been conducted several years ago on most of these occurrences had shown that excepting some half a dozen places, the rest of them were not worth further consideration.

Out of the few promising places, the deposits at Bellara, in the Tumkur district, were considered to be the most encouraging and the department got sanctioned its scheme in May, 1944, at an estimated initial outlay of Rs. 1.70 lakhs, to undertake large scale development, mining and extraction of gold

from one of the two well-developed auriferous quartz reefs occurring in the area. Since the scheme was sanctioned, a very considerable amount of mining work has been done. About 1,185 tolas (514 ozs.) of gold were recovered, refined and sold, realising in all Rs. 1,02,813-9-3. About 3,020 tons of gold-bearing quartz expected to yield on treatment 2,000 tolas of refined gold worth two lakhs of rupees at the present market rate, are stacked at the surface ready for milling and another 3,000 tons of quartz of similar grade are under mining. The operations will be further extended and a four-year plan of operations at an estimated expenditure of about 9'46 lakhs (both for capital as well as for working

operations) is under consideration of Government and likely to be sanctioned shortly.

The question of taking up the few other promising gold-bearing areas in other parts of the State is also engaging the attention of the Department.

Only representative specimens of a few of the more important minerals and ores, and products prepared from these available in the State, are displayed in the confined space allotted to the Geology Section in the Exhibition Building, but the full range in the different types of all these showing the mineral wealth of the State may be seen in the Geological Museum of the Department, Race Course Road, Bangalore.

Mysore, the Home of Sandalwood

The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore

THE Sandalwood Oil Factory was started in the year 1916 with the object of treating sandalwood in the State itself and marketing the oil, instead of the raw wood. Sandalwood is valuable on account of the oil it contains and is chiefly used for extraction of the oil. Mysore produces nearly three-fourths of the Sandalwood grown in India and is practically regarded as the "Home of the Sandal Tree." Since the starting of the industry the manifold advantages that are derived by conversion of a raw material into the finished product at the source itself have accrued to the State. During the recent world war a very heavy demand for sandalwood oil sprang and as the Mysore Factory could not cope with it on account of the difficulty of getting adequate supplies of fuel, two more Distilleries were started in the year 1944, one at Shimoga and the other at Bhadravati. The crude oil produced in these distilleries is brought over to Mysore Factory for further processing, packing and distribution. All the three Factories are now working.

The oil contained in the wood is recovered as follows. The heart-wood is crushed into powder in a disintegrator and the powder charged into copper retorts or stills provided with appliances for injecting steam into the powder, leading the vapours of oil and steam through the cooling tubes of a condenser and collecting the distillate in a separator where automatic separation of oil from water continually takes place. The crude oil collected is refined, dried, filtered and packed in containers.

Sandalwood oil is an important commercial product and is in demand in all the principal markets of the world. In the manufacture of high grade perfumes, soaps, creams and other cosmetic preparations, it is a highly valued component. It finds application in medicine too, though sulphalamide drugs are displacing it to some extent in this field. The Mysore Oil is noted for its absolute purity and is always taken as the standard measure of quality. The Mysore Government Factories work on the most up-to-date lines and have greatly contributed to the progress of the industry in the State.

Village Industries Research

BY MR. MAURIS FRYDMAN,

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IT happened that steam power came before electric power. It need not have been so, the electric motor could have come before the steam engine. Then the industrial revolution which primarily consisted in the application of power to industrial processes hitherto done by hand need not have resulted in the centralisation of production and of capital.

The main difference between electric and steam power is that the former is divisible and transmissible, while the latter is not. The work must be centered round the steam engine but can go on quite a distance from the electric power house. This divisibility and transmissibility of electric energy enables the craftsman and the farmer to have power at his very house to help him in his work—as little or as much power as is required.

Electrical energy took about three quarters of a century to overtake steam power. In the meantime humanity's inventiveness has been concentrating primarily on utilising the power of steam necessarily in its immediate vicinity. The logic of technological research was pointing towards making machines capable to produce more and more by absorbing more and more power.

As a result, huge centralised factories have sprung up near waterfalls and coal fields and the various aspects of industrial civilisation have come into existence. The advent of electric power made possible decentralised and yet efficient production, but it took another 75 years to demonstrate the evils of centralised production and the human and economic potentialities of efficient, and motorised home industries.

Before the war, Germany and Japan, Switzerland and Sweden, could be pointed out as countries where small electrified industries contributed a major part of their countries' industrial output. Several factors have been helpful, amongst these a natural aptitude for crafts, desire for economic independence and availability of electric power,

together with a clearly conceived and vigorously pursued Governmental policy have proved decisive.

In Mysore all these factors are also available. The people are quick in grasping industrial processes and in acquiring the necessary skill; vast tracts of the State are already equipped with electric power and the total electrification of Mysore is within the reach of a few years. The desire to prosper at home, to be master of one's destiny, to own one's tools and to enjoy the legitimate fruits of one's labour is universal, because altogether human.

A vigorous policy of the Government guided by a clear view of the objectives to be achieved can bring about, within a measurable period, a deep change in the economic structure of the State.

The life of a well-educated and well-equipped farmer is undoubtedly enviable. The variety of his interests, occupations and skills is not surpassed by any other profession and when to his farming work some home industries are added, then his activities can become a perfect background for the complete development of a human being—physically, mentally and socially.

Farming combined with Home Industries—there is no other vocation so rich and varied, demanding so much and giving so much.

The vocation of a farmer—craftsman, being so full of human values, it should be a declared policy of the State to encourage the emergence of an equalitarian society of farmers—craftsmen and to discourage the morbid growth of classes, the splitting up of the society into peasants, workmen, merchants, officials and property holders, with all the unnecessary cruelty and ugliness of such subdivisions.

The man makes the tool and the tool makes the man. The craftsman—farmer needs tools for his vocation and when denied, he cannot bring out its immense possibilities. His tools are land, buildings, cattle, carts, agricultural implements, a source of

water, grassing and forest facilities, electric power, agricultural machinery, pumps and tools and implements for the various crafts he may practise at home in his time, free from field work and also purchase and marketing facilities, credit, insurance, etc. It should not be forgotten that an overwhelming majority of people, well above 95 per cent of the population would prosper best and find the maximum of well-being and happiness in the craftsman—peasant vocation and that a negligible minority is better fitted for other vocations. Even these few would find in agriculture and in some craft and an unfailing source of joy and vigour and a fine antidote to the tyranny and tediousness of their main pre-occupation.

The profession of a craftsman—peasant—being the most natural and the most satisfactory of all professions, when adequately equipped and intelligently applied, the needs and potentialities of this profession should form the main concern of a special line of research—the Rural Research.

The Rural Research takes the craftsman—peasant—as a whole and analyses his needs and problems. They naturally fall under various lines :—

- (1) Food.
- (2) Clothing.
- (3) Shelter.
- (4) Transport.
- (5) Education.
- (6) Health.
- (7) Co-operation.

Each line deserves for itself a special research laboratory. A complete Rural Research Institute would, consist of the following Laboratories :—

- (1) Agricultural Research Laboratory.
- (2) Village Industries Research Laboratory.
- (3) Village Housing Research Laboratory.
- (4) Village Transport Research Laboratory.
- (5) Basic Education Research Laboratory.
- (6) Health and Cure Research Laboratory.
- (7) Social Research Laboratory.

Such an Institute should be well furnished with land, buildings, workshops, laboratories, lecture rooms, library, staff quarters and students hostels. Its budget should be adequate and assured; the research workers of the right bent of mind and free from all other pre-occupations, the staff and labour permanent, well trained and satisfied.

Research needs an atmosphere of peace and security, an invitation to explore freely the measureless field of the unknown, to pursue perfection in every application of the human brain and hand—all with the purpose of making life more human, more simple, good and lovely.

“Concern for the man and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavour”. This was said by Albert Einstein and this should be the motto of every line of research and supremely so of Rural Research.

The various Laboratories forming the Rural Research Institute need not copy the activities of institutions already existing and well advanced. The entire field cannot be covered by a single institution.

Chitaldrug—"The Beautiful Fortress" of Madakeri Naik

By G. V. RAJARATNAM

*"They say the Lion and the Lizard keep
The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep,
And Bahram, that great Hunter—the Wild Ass—
Stands o'er his Head, and he lies fast asleep."*

SOME such reflections as these are suggested to the visitor who wanders through the fortifications, the palaces and the armouries of the ancient citadel of Chitaldrug, now inhabited in the upper ranges, if report speaks true, by the leopard, and in the lower ones, not indeed by the wild ass, but by innumerable dhobies' donkeys.

The history of the place is lost in the mists of antiquity. The earliest legend associates the district with the Emperor Janamejaya in the year 3066 B.C. The edicts of Asoka show that it was part of the Mauryan Empire. Just to the west of the town is the buried city of Chandravalli whose history is yet to be fully revealed. There are records of a succession of less legendary rulers in the Satavahanas, Kadambas, Nolambas, Chalukyas and Hoyasalas, who hold sway over the country in turn. In the 14th century the pious rulers of Vijayanagar added to its monuments. The greatest prosperity of the hill was probably from 1564 onwards when the Nayakas of the Kamakoti line set up as independent chiefs. Hunters by birth, hardly in their daring and defiance, their acts of valour fill the chapters of local folk-lore to this day. The most popular is that of Timmanna Nayak who, incurring the displeasure of Vijayanagar, was besieged in Chitaldrug by Saluva Narasinga Raya, leader of the Vijayanagar Army. On this occasion, Timmanna Nayak distinguished himself as the hero of a most extraordinary adventure. Stealing into the besiegers' camp at night with the intention of carrying off the horse of Saluva Narasinga Raya, he accidentally roused the groom. Hastily hiding himself among the litter, he lay quiet to escape observation, when the groom, driving in afresh the peg for the heel ropes, as luck would have it,

sent it right through the hand of the concealed Chief. The latter bore the pain without moving, and when all was again still, releasing himself by cutting off the hand which was pinned to the ground, he succeeded in carrying off the horse in triumph. This unexampled proof of fortitude, while it attached to him more closely his immediate followers, showed the besieging army that no intimidation would be effectual with such an opponent. A pounce was, therefore, concluded, and Timmanna Nayak invited to Vijayanagar, the Sovereign of which expressed the greatest admiration of his courageous exploit.

To this period may be assigned the cloisters and compound walls of the Siddesvara temple in the court yard of which the Nayakas were crowned, parts of the Gopalakrishna temple, the greater part of the fortifications, and sundry military works such as watch towers, granaries and powder magazines, as well as the temples of Uchchangiyanma and other deities in the town below. There were also numerous large buildings of sun-dried bricks and earth, like the Nayakas' palace, which is now in ruins. A remarkable series of reservoirs and water works by which all the rain water falling on the hills was collected and the overflow was led from pond to pond appears also to have been to a great extent the work of the Nayakas.

An interesting story is told of the capture of the fortress from the Nayakas by Hyder Ali in 1779. It is said that Hyder Ali had besieged it for thirteen years in vain. All the time there was one weak spot in the five-fold lines of ramparts,—a hole through which men could creep, one at a time. This Achilles heel of the fortress was a closely guarded secret. But at last Hyder Ali's men bought the secret from one of the concubines of the ruling Nayak, and sent troopers to attack when the defending guards were elsewhere. The only person present near the spot, pounding rice, was the Lady Obavva. As the head of the first invader appeared

in the hole, she smote it with her rice-pounder and cracked the skull, and so with succeeding heads until a combined rush overpowered her. Perhaps, some sepoy, more sagacious than the rest, came through the hole with the then equivalent of a tin hat, and so guarded his skull. To this day the hole is called the 'Pestle Gate' (Onake Bagilu).

The most striking of the ancient monuments of the Chitaldrug hill are the remarkable series of fortifications, which made the place well-nigh impregnable. The old Hindu walls of the Vijayanagar period were improved by the French Engineers in the employ of the Nayaka kings. Battlements and bastions were added, moats were dug and hill batteries were set up, and provided with magazines and watch towers. The numerous caves afforded natural shelter for the hardy Bedar soldiers. It was from the latter that Hyder Ali subsequently recruited his famous "Bedar" battalions.

The approach to the town lay through five gates in five formidable walls which are now in ruins. The outermost of these, which appears to have been built in the last days of Vijayanagar, is full of interest. The gateway is ornamented with sculptures of his Gandabherunda, Ganesha and other deities, and the fort-wall on either side is made of large finely-dressed blocks of granite. To the south-west of the wall is a cave temple of Sakti, near which is the old powder factory with a pit containing four large grinding stones five feet in diameter and connected by toothed wheels. The second and third walls have nothing remarkable. The fourth is a very strong structure of about 25 ft. in height, the blocks being cemented together. Its gateway is the best of the series, having ornamented pillars and walls containing a large number of relief figures depicting classical stories and military and artistic poses. A few yards from the gateway there are two stone buildings, one of which is roofless and the other is intact and strongly built. The latter is described as a gymnasium, but must have been used as a magazine. The fifth gateway which is supported on the south by another large magazine, leads to the area in which the temples and other important buildings are situated.

The first of the temples to be seen is that of Ekanatheswari, the patron goddess of the hill, which is close to the flagstaff platform. In the cave shrine which serves as its *garbhagriha* is a large relief head of the goddess carved out of rock. The visitors to the temple are shown a bone weighing about 1½ lbs. and

resembling the left molar tooth of a middle sized elephant, which is said to be a tooth of the demon Hidimba, who was slain by Bhima. One of the oldest temples on the hill is that which bears the name of the demon himself and which stands on a rock nearby. The only interesting image of the temple is that of 'Virabhadra', one of the forms of Siva, who stands sword in hand, on the pedestal of some long-lost Surya with its seven horses. In front of this temple is a three-storied stone tower with pillared verandahs which appears to have been built during the Vijayanagar days. This and another similar tower a little lower down are both suggestive of the chariots of Pallava architecture. Tradition points to them as the two cars in which Hidimba and Bhima sat and fought each other.

Perhaps the temple most sacred to the Nayakas is the Siddeswara temple which is close to the Murgi Mutt. Two inscriptions kept inside the temple state that the temple and the swing-frame nearby were erected in the years 1355 and 1356, but some of the architectural features indicate that it is part of an older temple of the Hoysala or Nolamba period. In the quadrangle of the temple are a small water trough and a fire pit near which the Nayaka kings of Chitaldrug were installed. Above the rock which overhangs the temple is a large open cave which has been carefully prepared to serve as a sitting room all the rain water being led out through rock-cut drains. The place has a charm of its own owing to its coolness and the breeze which brings the fragrance of the famous Champakatreas growing nearby, and the memories of the luxurious kings who were crowned in the temple.

One of the most striking features of the place is the giant swing frames built of granite slabs and pillars of which we see four still standing. It is said of the huge one in front of the Ekanatheswari temple that the Goddess used to swing herself in the past on a board suspended by means of chains. But it appears that the rulers of Chitaldrug used to swing themselves on it high up in the air and witness the worship of the goddess.

At a small distance from the Siddeswara temple and beyond some rocks is the Tuppada Kola or Ghee-pond, which appears to have been a powder-magazine. A small gateway and a short walk by the side of some rocks containing engravings of fighting swordsmen brings us to the ruins of the palace and its granaries. Most of the buildings in this area except a stone room near what is called the "ladies' bath" and a small temple behind the

palace are built of sun-dried bricks, semi-circular in section. In the midst of powder magazines and granaries stand the roofless walls of several buildings which formed the abode of the Nayaka kings. The magnitude of the structures can be imagined from the fact that one hall of more than 70'×150' has plastered walls 20' high and 3' or 4' thick at the bottom, standing on a stone basement.

A winding thorny path about three furlongs from this area leads to the highest peak of the hill on which is the citadel known as Lal-Bateri, defended by a series of battlemented stone walls. A large pavilion known as Boppayyana Chavadi and three ponds for storing water exist to-day and there is right at the top another stone pavilion with ornamental sixteen-sided pillars, which was perhaps a temple. The last of the Nayakas is said to have been captured here by the Mysore troops. A fine flight of steps on the west leads down to the 'echo-rock' where two huge boulders on two opposite peaks give fine echoes.

Among other buildings on the hill is a branch of the Sri Murgi Mutt, which has already been referred to while three miles to the north-west is

situated the main Mutt itself, the residence of the chief guru of the Sivabhaktas or Lingayats. This is a large and well-built edifice in two storeys with a lofty outer gate known as the Ane-bagilu. This has an upper floor where the swami receives important visitors. The chief object of worship in the Mutt is the Gaddige of Immadi Muragiswami, who is described as the founder of the institution. Only bachelors can become the Swamis of this Mutt, the name of which is said to have been derived from the three *gi*'s, namely, *yogi*, *jogi* and *bhagi*.

To the west, in the midst of a rugged and picturesque group of hills, is the Ankli Mutt, of more recent establishment. This consists of a long series of subterranean caves, now regularly built up with masonry and thickly covered with plaster. They are entered by a good stone staircase, which leads down to rooms of various sizes at different levels. In them are shrines, lingas, baths and pedestals, apparently for *yogasana*. The style of their present architecture may be from 300 to 500 years old, but the caverns no doubt existed long before. The whole lay-out shows that it was a monastery of a rigorous order.

WHITHER KANNADA?

A Suggestion for Purity, Parity and Power

BY MR. D. R. RAMAYA, B.A.

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I

SUMMING up the trends and aims thrown up by half a century of Kannada resurgent, *Rajasevasakta* the late Mr. B. M. Srikanthia has recorded in his note on the renaissance in Kannada Literature his eight points that call for consideration (Census of India 1941—XXIII Mysore—Part I—Appendix V). Of this octostyle we may, for the purpose of this article, refer to three only. Says he—

“(1) Publish and study critically the old classics. Broadcast the really good things in them and build them into the future.

“(2) No more meaningless conventions or flourishes for pedants. Write for the people, simply, sincerely, strongly. Give them the truth you see, fearless in the interpretation of life and frank in the faith needed for a life in God—in goodness, truth and beauty. Cultivate the garden of your fathers afresh for the fruits of the reborn spirit.

“(3) Reorganise the standard language. purify, strengthen and discipline it. Make it a fit vehicle for modern and ancient knowledge, and for a new literature of power”.

While much thought and endeavour has been bestowed on the first two, it is truly pathetic to see how no concerted effort has been made that can sustain and secure for Kannada purity, parity and power among the several languages of India through reorganisation of the standard Kannada language. The term “standard” takes away the sting from the orthodox sphere or outlook. But, any attempt at reorganisation will bring us face to face with a two-fold reality.

Firstly, there are a few words in Kannada that have crept in from Marathi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu and Hindi.

Secondly, there are a host of other words that have inundated, as it were, the Kannada Sanctuary

and so altered it that one does not know what is being lost.

Whatever the language, it is foreign to the Kannadigas in so far as it has come from without, with this difference, however, that some of them are friendly and others are hostile to Kannada, our mother-tongue. While we may thank a friendly foreigner for his goodness indeed, there is nothing wrong in safeguarding ourselves against damage of any kind.

So, when we look at our mother-tongue in the form in which it is found to-day, we have got to proceed with caution because it is sometimes hard to extricate the language out of this labyrinth. Speaking generally, some of the words that are of foreign origin have come to stay for want of simpler or suitable word in Kannada. We, Kannadigas, who have been traitors in this respect to our mother-tongue in the past have got to submit to this concession. Among the first group of “invaders” namely, Marathi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu and Hindi, there are a set of words like *Topi* (ಟೋಪಿ) *Javab* (ಜವಾಬು) *Gaeli* (ಗೇಲಿ), *Bandi* (ಬಂದಿ) and *Galli* (ಗಲ್ಲಿ) which are so popular in usage that their Kannada counterparts have receded to the background or have vanished altogether. But, one must cry a halt for blind adaptations of words from without. For example, terms like *Putra* (ಪುತ್ರ), *Tambaku* (ತಂಬಾಕು) *Kavaru* (ಕವರು), *Dula* (ದೂಲ) and *Dhaniya* (ಧನಿಯ) can be avoided since we find in Kannada beautiful words which can replace them.

Coming to Sanskrit and English, a special caution has got to be sounded. Our written language has as much suffered from the infiltration of Sanskrit as it has gained thereby. But, the gain is all unwanted and uncalled for. Words like *Avichchinna* (ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನ), *Mathana* (ಮಥನ), *Darpana* (ದರ್ಪಣ), *Kapala* (ಕಪೋಲ), *Uttunga* (ಉತ್ತಂಗ), etc., can be replaced by their Kannada equivalents. Here the reader must note that Sanskrit, as the mother of

most of the Indian languages, deserves commendation and one need not assume such hostile attitude as did Andayya of "Kabbigara Kava" fame. But, in admitting the supremacy of Sanskrit it must not mean that Kannada should play second fiddle to it.

Then, our spoken language has been subjected to similar fate on account of English. Using English terms in places where Kannada is handy has become the fashion even in these patriotic times. Words like letter, plate, oil, fever, silk, bed, etc., have got into common parlance so much so that even the educated have succumbed to this malady. Such self-surrender is unwarranted and deserves condemnation. In saying this, we must not tend to dislike English which has done us much good in the matter of systematic study of our own language.

II

Now that there is a general awakening in respect of linguistic classification of India, it is up to every Kannadiga to look around and see where the damage to Kannada is severe in speech as well as in writing. One has only to look into our Government records, our law courts, our shops, our factories, our newspaper offices, our schools and our homes to discover this conglomeration of dialects. What with hukum bamozeebs, istiharnamas, katchas, pakkas, adjournments, arrests-checkings, tests, follow-ups, supervisors, kitchens, drawing-rooms and a host of other "borrowed feathers", one wonders whether he is in a Kannada country! The very names like Attara Kacheri, Taragu pote, mill, school, building—all point to the conclusion that something is wrong somewhere.

One may ask whether there are not certain institutions like the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, the Kannada Sanghas and the Akasavani to look into this matter. There they are. But their function is not so much to standardise the Kannada language as to propagate knowledge to the people through measures mainly on the lines indicated by the first two kinds of trends and aims at the commencement of this essay. Publication of books, speech-making and broadcasting and even the institution of Kannada medium of instruction in High Schools have not done much to stem the tide of disruption and decay, because all such measures will touch only the intelligentsia. But then, it must be remembered that it is not so much the intelligentsia as the common man that is easily carried away by the routine words of the market-

place, that find their way into his daily transactions. Having no means to shift the right word from the wrong ones, he falls an easy victim to words of foreign origin. Again, our literature. No doubt it reaches certain sections of the Kannada-reading public. But it has not the wherewithal to stem the tide of disruption and decay which is silently eating into the very core of the Kannada language. The language spoken by the several classes of people in their daily avocations needs closer scrutiny, and it is here that we must apply the remedy.

Life in the modern world being so much a mixture or combination of several nationalities, the need for protection for each language from losing its charm of ease and grace is ever great. There must be an agency whose chief concern should be to standardise the Kannada language with reference to each walk of life. People must be told what Kannada word to use in their daily activities, and this can be done by preparing charts of synonyms of old coinage and the new. Words that have fallen into disuse must be dug out and resuscitated.

In achieving this object there should be both the co-operative and the individual effort. By co-operative effort is meant that those who are not Kannadigas or who do not use Kannada as their mother-tongue should see that others who are wedded to Kannada by ties of birth and domicile do not bungle or betray themselves as strangers may do. Greater than the co-operative effort is the individual effort since it forms as much a matter of patriotic zeal as anything else of the kind for the maintainance of the purity, parity and power of one's mother-tongue. If every Kannadiga should take an oath that he or she would strive to keep Kannada above corruption the present malady would vanish, and Kannada would emerge in its pristine glory.

III

The modern writer in Kannada has, of course, been able to catch the imagination of the reader through his folk songs, the blank verses, the lyrics, short stories and plays in which much of the pedantic garb of the old school has been discarded. But these do not reflect every walk of life; and even if they do, they often try to achieve the suspense of the narrative at the expense of the language. Those who read these writings will look

in them for some entertainment rather than for any education in language. It is perhaps necessary to devote some thought on this aspect of the matter both by readers and by writers and do help in the elimination of foreign elements in Kannada.

Pure and simple words are still in vogue in country-parts which are not vitiated by the impact of modern life. Most Kannada proverbs are couched in pure Kannada phraseology. Research workers in this field may look for them and bring

them into standard usage. Words like ಸವಿನೆ, ಅಂಕೆ, ಒರಗಿ, ತುನ, ವಿವರು and others of the kind are still on the lips of villagers and more so among the members of Volkaligara community in the districts of Mandya, Mysore, Hassan and Chikmagalur. It must therefore be the duty of every Kannadiga to take an "extensive view" of the Kannada country in and around the Mysore State and see that the foreign element in the Kannada language makes way.

Ideals of University Education

Thirty years of Progress in Mysore

BY *Adeeb-ul-Mulk* MR. M. SULTAN MOHIYUDDIN, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed.,

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MYSORE University is a little over thirty years old. "The first University founded by an Indian Ruler for the benefit of his people," as Mrs. Besant called it, it was inaugurated in 1916 as part of the many-sided scheme of cultural and material advancement which the people of Mysore owe to the statesmanship and paternal solicitude of His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, its first Chancellor. His fostering care, and the keen interest evinced in its development by His Highness the Yuvaraja, the Pro-Chancellor, helped it to grow rapidly and soon achieve an equal place for itself among the older Universities of the land. The exceptionally intimate association with which it has been honoured by the present Chancellor, His Highness Sri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, and the abundant measure of his interest in its progress, have been helping it forward towards the realisation of the highest ideals of University life.

Serving as it does the clearly-marked historical and cultural entity of the State of Mysore, the University has from the beginning enjoyed a compactness and strength of which it may well be proud. An area of 30,000 square miles, and a population of eight millions, with a predominant language and identical aspirations, have been shown by experience to be admirably suited to the labours of a growing University.

The Constitution of the University, set up by the Act of 1916, and amended in 1933 and 1939, is calculated to bring about the fullest co-operation among the administration, the teachers, the student body and the public mind. The head of the executive is the Vice-Chancellor, who is Chairman of the Council, the Senate and the Academic Council. In the University Council is vested the Government of the University, including general supervision and control over all institutions and personnel. The Senate is the statute-making body of the University. The Act of 1933 has provided that, in addition to the official members and the elected representatives

of the Academic Council and the registered graduates, the Senate should also include representatives of Local bodies making donations to the University funds : as well as individual donors. The academic authority of the University has been vested by the same act in the Academic Council, which is responsible for maintaining the standard of teaching and examination and for promoting research.

Judged even by mere statistics the progress of the University in thirty years has been impressive. The University started in 1916 with two colleges. The number of institutions now administered by it is twenty-one, not counting the Department of Commerce, which is for the present attached to the Central College. Intermediate Colleges have been started also in four towns other than Mysore and Bangalore, viz., at Tumkur, Shimoga, Hassan and Davangere for the last of which a sum of a lakh of rupees was donated by *Dharmaratnakara Rajanahalli Maddurayappa* and there is an effective demand for similar colleges at other centres, the claims of some of which are under active consideration. There are also a number of affiliated Colleges, managed by private agencies, of which four are Second Grade colleges and one—St. Philomena's College in Mysore, started by the Diocesan Society—is a First Grade College providing instruction in Arts and Science Degree courses ; while an Engineering College in Bangalore has been instituted by an endowment from *Dharmaprasada B. M. Srinivasaiya*. Signs are not wanting to show that more and more affiliated institutions are likely to spring up in the near future by means of which public-spirited individuals and associations will assist Government in spreading University education among an increasing number of the youth of the State.

The University started in 1916 with the Faculties of Arts and Science. The College of Engineering was added a year later, to be followed in 1924 by the inauguration of the Medical college, subsequently transferred to Mysore. In course of time the School of Engineering and the Medical School were organised

as separate institutions preparing candidates for Diploma examinations in their respective subjects. The Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute, founded in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness, prepares pupils for a variety of diploma courses. Very recently the institution has also been affiliated to the University for B.Sc. degree in Textiles. Last year an Agricultural college was established in Bangalore. During the current year a Teachers' college has been opened, the Government Marimallappa's High School being taken over by the University for the purpose. The growing institution of the Maharani's Intermediate College, Mysore, and its Hostel, are now located in the Sri Cheluvamba Mansion. Time and again a demand for the institution of a Law College has been made and the subject is now under active consideration. With the rapid expansion of primary and secondary education in the State, and the opening of a number of High Schools managed by local bodies and private enterprise, the endowment of more Professional colleges and polytechnic Institutes, as well as of Arts and Science colleges of both grades, seems to be at once a necessity and a reasonable expectation of the near future.

The University has a staff of over 500 teachers of different grades. In every department research scholars are continuously at work, and there is an increasing output of books, articles, papers and extension lectures based on research. The activities of the teaching staff are by no means confined to lecturing, examining and research. As office-bearers in hostels and Unions, as members of welfare associations and physical culture committees, as officers in military training units, as participants in games and athletics, most of them are in intimate daily contact with the students in their academic charge. Moreover, a tutorial system has been devised under which students, in small groups, are placed in the charge of individual members of the staff to whom they could look for constant help and guidance.

The student body has grown from under 600 in 1916 to over 8,000 in 1947, the number of women students having increased almost a hundred fold and touched a thousand. The number of students who qualified for the various degrees in last year's examinations were over a thousand. Encouragement is given to deserving students in a number of ways. In addition to Merit and Subject Scholarships which are open to competition, there are a number of Scholarships and Free-studentships provided for the encouragement of students belonging to depressed

or backward classes and to poor students. About 30 per cent of the aggregate of students are in receipt of some kind or other of fee concession at the hands of Government. Many young men and women of outstanding ability have passed out of the University and carried their talents into the public life and the services and professions of the State and the country.

A recent development has been the introduction of Free canteens in most colleges for affording relief to those students who are compelled by lack of means to go without food for long hours during the working day. A liberal grant of about Rs. 10,000 a year is provided for this purpose in the budget, and Canteen Committees in the various colleges administer the funds to the greatest possible advantage of needy students. The system has been working satisfactorily, and even better results could be expected when conditions of the supply of foodstuffs improve.

A department of physical education functions vigorously and efficiently in each of the colleges in the University, including the two colleges for women. Attendance in physical culture classes has been made compulsory for intermediate students. A large recurring grant is made for physical education, a physical culture committee is constituted in each college, representative teams are built up in all games and in athletics, and participation in tournaments—Inter-University, Inter-collegiate, and local—is encouraged to the greatest possible extent. The results both for the individual colleges and for the University, have been gratifying. Mysore University can justifiably claim to have assigned a prominent place to the physical training of its young men and women.

A scheme of military training came into operation in 1939. Since then arrangements have been made annually for providing military drill and instruction and practice in musketry to selected students in Bangalore and Mysore. During the last two years' training centres have been established in Mysore and Bangalore for the Indian Air Training Corps.

Most Colleges have hostels attached to them, and these institutions with their reading rooms and sports facilities are important centres of the social life of students.

The University also provides a unit in the Scout Movement in the State, and has an organisation with its own District Commissioner at the head; and the benefits of scouting as a field of social

service are secured for the members of the University.

Unions and Associations form an important part of University life. There is a Union at every University centre in which teachers and students meet on common ground and take part in indoor games and serious or light intellectual contests. Many of the Unions undertake also philanthropic work such as collecting funds for the aid of poor students, besides welfare work like village improvement and the spread of literacy.

The Adult Literacy Campaign launched by the Mysore University Union in 1940 has now expanded into a vast State-wide and permanent enterprise. In that year the Union inaugurated a mass literacy movement in the city of Mysore with the assistance of the University and the City Municipal Council. The idea soon attracted the attention of Government with the result that the Mysore State Literacy Council was formed to organise and conduct literacy work throughout the State. The organisation is now known as the Mysore State Adult Education Council. Ninety-thousand persons were made literate last year, and the budget was for nearly four lakhs of rupees of which seven-eighths came from a grant by Government. A substantial part of the Council's labour are undertaken by the University and its officers.

A Students' Advisory Board for the Mysore State has recently been set up, and it is confidently hoped that in the years to come an increasing number of students would avail themselves of its services.

Among special institutions and activities of the University particular mention may be made of the Oriental Research Institute, the University Library, and Publications and Extension Lectures. The Institute is engaged in collecting, conserving and editing manuscripts of important works in Sanskrit and Kannada. It now has a total of nearly 11,000 manuscripts. The University Library is a large and growing institution, with a very well-equipped reading room and about 48,000 books on the shelves. It has been included in the list of Depository Libraries of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The library is organised under a University Librarian. He acts also as Secretary of the University Publications and Extension Lectures Committee.

The Half-yearly journal of the Mysore University, published in English and in two parts devoted respectively to Arts and Science, is managed by an

editorial board composed of Professors of the University. Books in both English and Kannada are among University Publications. The University has also recently concluded, after thirteen years of labour, the compilation by a committee of experts of an authoritative and comprehensive Kannada-English Dictionary. Probudhakarnataka, the Kannada Journal of the University has won a name for itself in the Kannada-speaking world. A regular scheme of Kannada Publications and extension lectures at selected centres all over the districts is intended to purvey to the people of the State the knowledge not only of literature but also of subjects of scientific and practical importance. Eminent visitors are also invited to deliver extension lectures in English. There are also a number of endowment lectures. In December 1945 the Indian Science Congress had its annual session in Bangalore.

At the time of the inauguration of the University thirty years ago His Highness the Chancellor said: "Our University will also be engaged in diffusing knowledge among that section of my people who, for various reasons, may not be able to participate in the courses and discipline appointed for the regular examinations. It is with this object that the scheme provides for the establishment of extension and publication departments. I trust that the University will soon be able to develop fully this side of its activities with due regard to the practical needs of the country."

The University has been at pains to see that this ideal is realised. It has been among the earliest to carry on extension work successfully through the medium of the language of the country. It has also been able to get the assistance of an enthusiastic University Teachers' Association—also the first of its kind in India—in devising and carrying out this extension work. The International Universities Conference held at Oxford in 1934 hailed it as the "Mysore Experiment", and it has gone on developing subsequently. The work is voluntary, honorary and unofficial. Other noteworthy features are the enthusiastic support of local bodies, Municipalities and Karnataka Sanghas, and adequate financial assistance out of the University funds. Lecture camps are held repeatedly all over the State; and the people have taken to the scheme in a very kindly way.

The usefulness of these lectures has been considerably enhanced by their subsequent publication in the form of handbooks. Sixty such hand-books have been published, and some more are in preparation.

Some of the books have reached the third edition, and tens of thousands of copies have been sold. These books are printed at a few annas each, and, in variety as well as in style and treatment, which are at once expert and popular, they correspond to the lectures on which they are based. They have been playing a noteworthy part in disseminating knowledge among the people of the State.

There are some of the features of the University

of Mysore. The University has always been consciously striving to achieve the desire of its founder that it should promote the moral and intellectual progress and the material development of the State. The record of thirty years reveals progress in several directions of University endeavour. Much yet remains to be done, and projects now under contemplation will go far to place the University of Mysore among the foremost institutions of its kind.

Mysore Government Lac and Paint Works

THE Mysore Government Lac and Paint Works was started in 1938 in Mysore for the manufacture of shellac products, paints and allied products from locally available raw materials. The factory has been manufacturing shellac paints, ready mixed oil paints in all popular shades, special paints like anti corrosive paints, acid-proof and alkali-proof paints conforming to standard specifications. French polishes in a variety of grades, sealing waxes to suit all purposes, electrical insulating varnish suitable for impregnation of transformer coils and motor coils and other miscellaneous products.

The Mysore Government Lac and Paint Works are the first in the country to manufacture paints on a commercial scale with shellac as the base. The shellac paints dry in less than half an hour's time giving glossy, hard films of great durability.

As there has been a heavy demand for the products of the Factory, the question of increasing the production has been under consideration of the authorities for some time past. A detailed survey of the availability of raw materials, in and around Mysore State, and the demand for the production of the factory has been made. Although the present

production of paints and allied products in India is about 50,000 tons per annum, the manufacture of these products in South India is inadequate. Besides, it is estimated by the Government of India that the demand for paints and allied products in India would increase to about 100,000 tons per annum in about five years' time in view of the post war development schemes all over the country.

In view of all the above, it is considered that there is enormous scope for the development of paint industry in Mysore State. A Joint-stock Company is under formation with an authorised capital of 20 lakhs of rupees and issued capital of 10 lakhs of rupees, under orders of Government, to take over the existing Factory and develop it. It is proposed to increase the production of the Factory from 150 tons to about 2,000 tons per annum by increasing the production of existing lines of manufacture and taking up new lines of manufacture, such as, stiff paste paints, oil varnishes, varnish paints, enamels, distempers, printing ink and allied products. Arrangements are being made for installing a most up-to-date plant for the purpose.

State-wide Adult Literacy Campaign

BY ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL

History

IN the year 1940 the Mysore University Union launched a mass literacy campaign in the City of Mysore with the assistance of the University and the City Municipal Council, Mysore. The success of this campaign drew the attention of workers outside Mysore City, and in the last week of October 1941 the Minister for Education convened a meeting of the workers with a view to inaugurating a State-wide plan of literacy work. As a result of the meeting, the Mysore State Literacy Council was formed to organise and conduct literacy work throughout the State of Mysore. With the extension of its activities to cover continuation-education of the adult, the name of the Council was later changed to the Mysore State Adult Education Council.

Organisation

The office of the Council was opened at Mysore on 1st January 1942, and from humble beginnings the Council has developed into the foremost educational institution in the State conducted by a non-official agency. It enjoys the full support of Government and of local bodies.

The main activities of the Council are - -

- (a) Organisation of literacy classes.
- (b) Organisation of libraries,
- (c) Conducting general education lectures as part of the continuation programme,
- (d) Conducting People's Colleges,
- (e) Publication of graded books for literacy classes and libraries
- (f) Encouraging Folk Arts as a means to popular instruction and recreation;
- (g) Research in literacy and adult education methods.

The activities of the Council are conducted through eight departments, each working under the control of a secretary and assisted by a committee of experts. The services of three experienced officers of the Education Department have been secured to organise the work of the Council.

Literacy Work

The main activity of the Council is the organisation of literacy classes and the promotion of voluntary effort to eradicate illiteracy. Literacy is imparted in the mother-tongue of the pupils and

the bulk of the work is in Kannada. Methods have been worked out by which an illiterate adult can be taught to read and understand a daily newspaper in a period of six months. Text books have been prepared and published by the Council for this purpose. The campaign is organised through:—

- (a) regular evening classes for groups of 20 to 25 adults—farmers and workers;
- (b) regular day classes for groups of 10 to 15 adults—women and labourers in factories;
- (c) 'Make your Home Literate' groups conducted mainly by students of High Schools and Colleges for illiterate members of their families.

Literacy classes are held in school-buildings, bhajana mandiras, anjuman or village *chawadies* where the people usually congregate.

Teachers—The Council supplies reading, writing and teaching equipment to the classes, free of cost. It gives the teachers training in quick-literacy methods and adult psychology. At the end of the course the teachers are paid an honorarium of Rs. 2 per pupil made literate. This is paid in two instalments. At the end of the first course the teacher is paid Re. 1 for each pupil who successfully passes the test, and Re. 1 again for each pupil who passes the post-literacy test at the end of five months. In the case of ladies' classes the teacher is paid Rs. 3 per pupil made literate.

Any person whose educational qualification is at least equivalent to the Lower Secondary Examination and who is enthusiastic about this type of national service can be appointed teacher.

Teachers who come forward to teach literacy classes are given training by the Council. Training classes are held to suit the convenience of the teachers.

The cost of literacy classes is borne entirely by the Adult Education Council. The cost per class of 15 pupils for the complete course is Rs. 52-8-0, of which the teacher's allowance is Rs. 30 and the class equipment and the reading and writing materials supplied to the pupils cost Rs. 22-8-0. Teachers who agree to give their services free will be welcomed and they will be supplied with the class equipment and the books free.

Examinations :—Examinations will be conducted by the Supervisors or Inspectors of Schools

according to a scheme, copies of which will be sent to the examiners. At the end of the first course pupils will be tested in reading a lesson of their text book, reading an unseen passage in bold type and writing a simple passage to dictation. At the end of the second stage, pupils will be tested in reading a newspaper and writing a letter, Certificates will be issued to successful pupils.

Book Clubs

At the end of the literacy course, when the students are tested and awarded certificates, Book Clubs are formed which help to maintain the reading habit among the students. The Council presents each club with a library of 100 booklets, specially written for them in simple Kannada on various subjects of adult interest, and printed in bold and attractive types. A weekly paper called 'Belaku' (Light) is published for the students of the literacy classes and the members of the Book Clubs. This has now the largest circulation of any newspaper in the Kannada language.

Rural Libraries

In larger villages, regular rural libraries are opened which cater for the existing literates of the locality besides the students of the literacy classes. Books and periodicals suited to the taste of the readers and calculated to raise the general cultural level of the people are supplied to the libraries. These libraries serve also as centres of literacy and general educational work in the area, and they will gradually develop into community-centres.

The cost of libraries is shared between the Adult Education Council and the Local Bodies. The Adult Education Council undertakes to meet Rs. 50 being the full cost of initial equipment for a library and the locality is expected to meet at least half of Rs. 50 per annum, being the recurring expenses, besides giving the use of a building for the location of the library. The librarian will be given an allowance of Rs. 24 per year. A library usually serves a group of five literacy classes. The Council insists upon local contribution to make the people of the locality feel that the institutions are their own, and that they share the responsibility for the efficient working of the classes or the libraries.

Central Libraries.—The Central Libraries form the nuclei for the circulation of books among the associate rural libraries. Each of the Central Libraries contains one or more copies of every book published so far in Kannada and to be published

in future. There will be a Central Library in every District which will cater to about 200 rural libraries. A Reader's Monthly called 'Pustaka Prapancha' giving reviews of Kannada books published during the month and summaries of important books published in English and other languages is supplied to the rural libraries with a view to guide the library committees in the selection of books and give the readers interesting and instructive reading matter.

General Education

In addition to the opening of libraries a scheme of general education lectures illustrated by lantern slides or films, with readings from the classics and musical recitations has been prepared and a body of itinerant lectures will be organised.

To rouse the intellectual interest of the masses, lectures, recitations of Kannada Bharatha, Ramayana and other epics, magic lantern and film shows, and exhibitions of pictures and posters are periodically arranged in the areas where the literacy campaign is in progress.

Courses of study on various subjects are offered to more serious students among the literate adults through regular lectures or correspondence. Certificates and diplomas are awarded to those who pass the necessary tests, on the model of the Workers' Educational Association of England.

Folk Arts

Folk arts like drama, dance, and marionette, have been age-old methods of giving instruction combined with pleasure. If education should be made a live interest to the people, these methods should be revived. The Council has for this purpose set up a Committee of experts to be in charge of this activity.

Vidyapeeth

16 to 25 years, the period of young manhood, is the one most valuable for civic enlightenment. It is the age when great questions about life are asked, when the instincts of religious experience are awakened in the growing man, when his feelings for poetry, motherland and the society are aroused and can be properly cultivated. In fact, it is the age when the foundations of the views of life are laid in the maturing mind.

The existing regular High Schools and Colleges which offer long courses of study for persons of this age-group prepare the students for examinations,

for official jobs and other professional services. Therefore, schools of a different type which offer short courses are necessary for those who do not want to become either officials, authors or scientists but wish to go back to the fields or workshops as farmers or workers. These students have already a great deal of practical knowledge about their profession, but they need to be brought into "living touch with progress" and progressive ideals that help to build a strong communal life.

With this object in view the Council has a scheme of starting Colleges called *Vidyapeeths* on the model of the Danish Folk Schools. They are residential institutions on the model of the Danish Folk Schools, which are intended to be started both on the countryside and in the cities, in order to give to picked students of literacy classes and others who have not had the benefit of higher education, a course in liberal education and short-courses in improved agricultural methods and cottage industries.

Publications

The Publication Department of the Council is the largest publishing agency of Kannada literature suited to *just-literate* adults in villages and cities. Besides publishing text-books for students of literacy classes, the Department has published 100 booklets in the Adult Education Series on various subjects of adult interest. Particular attention is paid in these booklets to simplicity of language and presentation of matter. The department has also undertaken to publish bigger books in the 'People's Library Series', containing adaptations of well-known epics and works on Popular Science and Sociology to suit the needs of members of Rural Libraries.

Planning and Research

Research is being conducted under the direction of experts in all aspects of Adult Education—literacy, library and general education.

A list of the most familiar words in use among the rural folk is being compiled by an expert committee

to help in the publication of adult literature. The simplification of the Kannada alphabet with a view to decrease the strain on the learning adult and to facilitate rapid typing and printing in Kannada is engaging the attention of the Council.

The Council has appointed a Committee to work out a programme for liquidating illiteracy in the State within the next fifteen years and for providing adult education to all sections of the people in the State.

Finance

The Council draws a large part of its income from State funds, for conducting literacy classes in the rural areas. Local bodies such as village panchayets, town municipal councils, district boards and city municipalities make grants to the Council for literacy classes and libraries in their areas. Donations are also collected from sympathisers and patrons to finance the various activities of the Council. The literacy activities have been made an integral part of the Rural Reconstruction programme of Government, which makes special grants for literacy efforts in the areas selected for Rural Reconstruction.

Supervision

Arrangements have been made for the supervision of the classes and libraries by local committees. District Adult Education Committees and Town or Village Committees have been constituted to help the Central Council in the organisation and supervision of adult education in their areas. Supervisors have also been appointed to visit the classes regularly, to guide the teachers and to report on their work.

Administration

The Council functions through its Executive Committee and its branch offices in the nine districts and two cities. The expert committees and the administrative bodies are served by voluntary workers from various professions who give all their spare time to the cause of Adult Education.

MYSORE STATE ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL

Progress

No.	Description	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
1	Literacy classes for Men	163	438	1,027	1,964	4,219	3,857	Programme 4,300
	Do Women	25	50	200	240	311	207	+200
	Total	178	488	1,227	2,204	4,530	4,064	5,060

Progress—concd.

No.	Description	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48 Programme About 1 lakh.
2	Number made literate (Men) ...	2,053	5,853	19,059	33,847	88,786	78,773	
	Do (Women) ..	200	844	2,180	1,964	3,110	1,930	
	Total ...	2,253	6,697	21,239	35,811	91,896	80,703	
3	New Libraries ..		16	236	143	865	376	325
4	Maintenance of old libraries ..			16	262	395	1,260	1,686
	Total ...		16	252	395	1,260	1,636	1,861
5	Central Libraries ..	...				4	4	4
6	Number of teachers and other workers trained.	168	400	1,000	2,000	2,582	1,590	3,000
7	Vidyapeeth (People's College)	...	..	...	...		1	2
No.	Description	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48 Budget
1	Number of text-books distributed free.	3,250	20,400	77,050	1,92,517	2,67,434	2,60,506	...
2	Number of Adult Education book-lets distributed	..	1,200	88,080	1,14,608	4,69,560	5,60,402	...
8	Number of regular subscribers to 'Belaku'.		1,200	3,500	3,755	5,020	6,000	..
4	Government grant	Rs. 5,500	Rs. 27,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,52,000	Rs. 3,44,000	Rs. 4,00,000	5,24,000
5	Grant from other sources ..	800	13,000	23,250	23,485	55,500	18,923	1,04,000
	Total Income ..	6,300	40,000	1,23,250	1,75,485	3,99,500	4,18,923	6,28,000

Progress of Public Instruction

BY MR. R. KASTURI RAJ CHETTY, B.A., B.L., DIP. EDN.

Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.

THE year 1947 will be recognised as a memorable year in the annals of the history of education in Mysore. It is the year that happily witnessed the Retrocession of the Civil and Military Station to the Mysore Durbar with its 100 European and Indian schools. It is the year which opened with an education budget of Rs. 1,61,07,000 covering 22·8 per cent of the total revenues of the State. It is the year also which ushered in compulsory primary education though in a limited and specified area.

There has been considerable advance in the progress of primary education. The number of primary schools working on the 1st March 1947 is well over 8,479 with a total enrolment of 4,26,957 as against 8,000 schools with 3,74,819 pupils in 1945. The scheme of compulsory attendance has been extended to the third set of taluks at a cost of Rs. 1,51,536 per annum, recurring, and Rs. 2,59,860, non-recurring, towards building, equipment and furniture. Besides 100 more schools sanctioned to be opened in rural areas, the posts of 800 teachers have been sanctioned for the strengthening of the schools in compulsory and non-compulsory areas. The widespread demand for primary education is a happy augury and it is sought to be met utilizing all the resources of the State.

With a view to keeping at school for eight years as many children as possible in the rural areas, new-type middle schools, 435 in number, are being sanctioned on a large scale. In order to improve their efficiency it is proposed to convert them into ordinary middle schools within a period of five years and a beginning will be made with 50 such schools this year at a cost Rs. 1 lakh.

The rate of expansion of middle school education has been equally happy; the number of middle schools has increased from 490 to 558 with a corresponding increase in enrolment from 72,960 to 96,474.

High school education has registered such a remarkable advance that there is scarcely a taluk now in the State without a high school. The

number of high schools increased from 80 in 1945 to 124 with a corresponding increase in enrolment from 20,314 to 29,545. With a view to giving impetus to aided and municipal schools, rules governing maintenance and building grants have been liberalised.

The rate of expansion of the activities of the Mysore State Adult Education Council has steadily accelerated and the Council conducted 4,400 literacy classes in 1946 making 64,000 adults literate. Besides, 398 libraries and a people's college were started. And this year a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned and it is proposed to start 4,500 literacy classes.

A centre for the training of teachers in Basic Education has been started at the Military Camp, Huttanahalli, purchased at a cost of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. Thirty teachers who have passed V. T. C. training have been selected for a short course of about six months and after the completion of their training they will be placed in charge of 12 basic schools to be used as practising schools. The course of training in Basic Education which is proposed to be started next year will be for a period of three years and 80 pupils will be drafted each year for training.

A happy feature of the school life in Bangalore was the Youth Festival in which 22 high schools participated. Three thousand boys and one thousand five hundred girls gave physical demonstrations. This Festival was the first of its kind in South India and such huge gatherings offered a great opportunity for developing, in a larger measure than in schools, the virtues of disciplined duty, loyalty, service and sacrifice.

An emergency training of one year for primary school teachers above the age of 35 has been organised and 2,000 teachers are proposed to be thus trained in five years.

Thirteen schemes for the re-organisation and development of education in the State in all its varied aspects are now under the active consideration of Government.

Higher Textile Education

Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute

By MR. SRINAGABHUSHANA, B.Sc.,

Ag. Principal and Professor, Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore.

THE history of technical education in this State is a glorious record of the deep personal interest evinced by the Royal House and the succession of able administrators interested in the industrial progress of the country and the spread of technical education among its youth.

The seeds of such development were sown as far back as in 1906 when His Majesty the late King George V (then Prince of Wales) laid the foundation stone of the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore.

Twenty-five years later, the people of Mysore had the unique privilege of celebrating the rare event of the Silver Jubilee of the eventful and enlightened reign of one of their greatest Rulers, His Highness the late Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur of most revered memory, to commemorate which auspicious and significant occasion, was born the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute at Bangalore, as an All-State Memorial, housed in a magnificent building, perhaps the most beautiful edifice in the whole State, constructed at a cost of about Rs. 3,75,000 from funds voluntarily subscribed by His Highness's loyal and devoted subjects.

This project is "a means of equipping the youth of Mysore to play a worthy part in whatever new adventures the future may have in store... My hope for its future is that it will form an abiding link between the purely literary education to which we have so largely devoted ourselves in the past and the practical adaptation of new inventions and discoveries which must, whether we like it or not, form so great a part of our life in the future". With these inspiring words His Highness was graciously pleased on the evening of 8th March 1933 to lay the foundation stone of this Institute building and indeed that of the future industrial prosperity of his people whom he so dearly loved.

This noble example was quickly followed by His Highness Sri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., who, with the additional advantage

of a first hand knowledge of the facilities for technical education offered in foreign lands, was graciously pleased in the very fourth year of his benevolent rule to lay the foundation stone of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, expressing the deep hope "that the combined efforts of all these institutions will be to make available for manufacturing industries and crafts within the State, trained workers second to none in any part of the World."

Courses of Study

It is no accident that the first branch of Technology to be started in the Technological Institute in 1938 was Textiles. It was but the result of the early realisation that clothing came next only to food among the vital necessities of life and that the very existence of at least a million people of the State engaged in the Industry, either on a cottage or factory basis, depended on a flourishing textile industry which, unlike in many other parts of the country, embraces not one raw material but many, including cotton, wool, silk, sisal and even coir as well as the rayons. In fact, in order that this institute might be of immediate assistance to the numerous cottage weavers, special emphasis is laid in the initial stages on the Designing, Weaving, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing branches of the Industry.

The Institute now imparts training of three different standards.—(1) *The Artisan Courses* in Handloom Weaving, Powerloom Weaving, Dyeing and Printing and Hosiery Manufacture, each of one year's duration suitable for those that have studied up to the Middle School standard. (2) *The Certificate Course* in Textile Technology of two years' duration for those who have undergone the S.S.L.C. Course, and (3) *The B.Sc. (Textiles) Degree Course* of three years' duration for Intermediate Science students.

The Institute is affiliated to the University of Mysore since 1946 for the award of the Degree of

B.Sc. (Textiles). With the assistance of the local mills who have very kindly co-operated with the Institute in all matters, the students are given intensive practical mill training for six months, after completion of the course at the Institute.

The curricula of studies is carefully drawn up in consultation with the industrialists, and are devised to enable the students either to start independent small-scale factories or occupy positions of responsibility in the mills. The lower courses fit them to become supervisors or skilled labourers.

Without minimising in any way the importance of sound theoretical basis, special emphasis is laid on the practical side of the training, every care being taken to see that the student fully realises the dignity of labour and develops a close intimacy with the machine.

There are four main branches of Textile Technology which are dealt with in the Institute:

(a) *Design and Colour Section.*—It is a special feature of the Institute that prominence is given to this branch which indeed forms the fundamental basis of the continuous prosperity of the Industry. It is this that gives vitality to the fabric and makes it throb with life. Here are born the first visions of novelty fabrics, and their struggles and birth pangs suffered. Harnessing of new ideas to suit the process of manufacture—a weaving or printing pattern, a border or body design, principles of design development, adaptation of the mural, scriptural, classical, modern, Greek, Roman or Byzantine motifs to fabrics, colours and their combination in hue and shade to produce pleasing harmony or charming contrast, the evolution from a fleeting fancy to concrete shape on a fabric, are all taught in this section.

(b) *Manufacturing Section.*—The various processes of preparing the yarn ready for the loom and the weaving of it into a fabric with appropriate design on various types of looms, comprise this all-important section. From the simplest hand-looms, pit and frame and the plain power looms up to the most complicated Jacquards and various types of dobbies, with appropriate preparatory machinery for cotton and silk, are to be found here. The modern automatic loom which seeks to eliminate human labours and produce fault-free fabric is also installed.

(c) *Dyeing and Printing Section.*—The fabric fresh from the loom is hardly in a presentable state. It requires to be dressed up like a bride-to-wed, before accepted by the consumer. The colour

and finish give it the necessary sales appeal. The theoretical principles and the practice of bleaching and dyeing of fibres, yarns or fabrics with fast colours in attractive shades, and printing on them with pleasing designs and charming colour combinations; and the finishing of fabrics—calendering, crease-resisting, rot-proofing, water-proofing, or repelling, mercerising, decatizing, crabbing, mulling, raising, anti-shrinking, buttoning, beetling, etc., are all taught in this section.

The popular and cheap block printing, the quicker screen-printing, and the spray printing which with its beautiful shaded effects has its own special charm and beauty, are all practised.

(d) *Testing Section.*—Here is the touch-stone for every process, a benevolent though relentless censor. The manufactured articles must serve the purpose they are intended for and must pass through a severe test for utility, serviceability, durability, etc. In fact, quality tests are the only guide to the manufacturer and the only safety and guidance to the purchaser. The testing laboratory of the Institute is one of the best equipped in this country. Every apparatus necessary to examine fibres, yarns and fabrics of wool, silk, cotton or jute or any of the modern rayons for their various qualities is available.

With the return of the consumer market and with the plethora of artificial fibres produced with special properties, the trade would be compelled to adopt the practice in vogue in foreign countries of labelling their wares, certified by such authoritative testing houses or laboratories and to help the house-wife with appropriate laundering directions saving her the dismay caused by the vanishing Nylon fabric pressed with a cotton iron. The Standards Institution set up recently in Delhi should go a long way in the evaluation of goods by comparative tests.

The principles and practice of such testing of textile material and the interpretation of test results are taught in this section.

Students' Amenities

To encourage the youth of the country to take up in increasing numbers to such technical courses the Government have generously refrained from levying any tuition fee for the Artisan and Certificate Courses for Mysoreans.

Liberal merit, general and Backward community scholarships are provided for the students, with special scholarships for women.

Stress is also laid on the extra curricular activities. Cricket, Hockey, Volley Ball, Basket Ball and Badminton are provided apart from indoor games.

The Institute Union of which every student is a member is formed with the object of fostering a spirit of brotherhood, an *esprit-de-corps*, and dissemination of technical knowledge by arranging lectures and debates. Frequent visits to local mills are also arranged. An extensive tour of centres of textile interest in India arranged for the students is an uninterrupted annual feature.

Retrospect

The Institute has so far successfully trained 65 Diploma (now the Degree), 59 Certificate and 59 Artisan students of whom 11 are ladies. It is gratifying to note that these students have found preferential employment in various mills and Government Departments of the State and India. Some have started independent Weaving, Dyeing and Printing establishments and many more are eager to follow suit but are anxiously awaiting the assistance of the Government in the matter of yarn allotment and grant of loan for the purchase of initial equipment.

Prospect

The future is full of hope and promise. With the vast expansion of the Textile Industry contemplated in the post-war period and the rapid growth of a variety of artificial fibres requiring specialised processing, the need for well-trained technical personnel is bound to increase. Even as it is, it

has not been possible to meet even a quarter of the demand for admission.

To meet the situation an ambitious programme of expansion of the Institute involving a capital expenditure of Rs. 7,21,000 on additional equipment and buildings and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 21,000 towards additional staff is contemplated in the near future. The details have already been drawn up and it is hoped to execute it shortly.

With these additions the Institute which, besides training students, is already carrying on considerable research work is expected to serve also as a Research Centre, assisting the textile industry in the solution of its technical problems and acting as a clearing house for technical knowledge and information.

There is also a suggestion that the Institute should serve the needs of the cottage industry by running a central sizing and finishing centre attached to the Institute. If a weaving shed run on a factory basis could also be added it would afford a very useful training to the students on a regular commercial scale and even enable them to earn while they learn.

With a sympathetic Government ever eager to advance the growth of technical education in the State, and the co-operation of an able and enthusiastic Staff, the Institute looks forward with hope and confidence to take rapid strides towards the early fulfilment of its cherished goal of a premier Technological Institute of the country embracing every useful branch of Technology.

India's Foremost Polytechnic

Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute

By MR. D. S. VLANKANNA, B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.E.,

Superintendent

THE Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, popularly known as the S J O Institute, was started by the Government of Mysore in August 1943 with the three fold object, viz., (1) to train the huge and growing body of ambitious youths in the Mysore State for employment in the various industries where scientifically trained technicians are needed for operation, maintenance and production work (2) to enable young men trained in the Institute to settle down in mofussil parts and start small industrial units of their own on cottage industries basis, making use of the cheap electric power made available in rural areas, and (3) to train adult craftsmen already engaged in occupations so as to enable them to improve their skill, learn modern methods of production and thereby increase their earning capacity. The Institute which was started with a dozen courses of study is now offering training in as many as twenty-five courses and it is proposed to open additional courses in Chemical Engineering to supply trained men to new industries like Plastics, Rayon, etc., which are proposed to be established shortly. The Occupational Institute has become one of the biggest among the polytechnic institutions in India with nearly 700 students undergoing training in various courses.

The courses of study offered in the Institute are (1) Machinist, (2) Instrument Mechanics, (3) Welding Technology, (4) Automobile Engineering, (5) Boilers and Engines, (6) Metal Work, (7) Draughtsmanship and Estimating (Mechanical), (8) Draughtsmanship and Estimating (Civil), (9) Electrical Technology, (10) Radio Technology, (11) Cinematography, (12) Sound Recording, (13) Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering, (14) Tailoring and Dress-making, (15) Printing (Higher), (16) Glass Technology, (17) Ceramics, (18) Mining, (19)

Printing (Lower), (20) Radio Mechanics, (21) Electric Wiring and (22) Automobile Driver Mechanics, (23) Composing (24) Machine Minding and (25) Book-binding. Of these courses 1 to 15 are of three years duration 16 to 19 are of two and a half years duration (including 6 months' practical training) and the rest are short-term courses of one year duration. It is interesting to note the great popularity that the Institute is gaining from the fact that more than a thousand applications were received this year from all over the State and other parts of India. Candidates seeking admission were interviewed by a Special Selection Committee presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, who is also the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Institute. To show special encouragement to candidates belonging to backward communities, all those who sought admission were given seats and they are being provided with special scholarships and free ships granted by Government and Local Bodies.

One special feature of the training imparted in the Institute is the emphasis laid on the practical aspect, theory being limited to a few hours in the week. The number of holidays is reduced to the minimum and the students are required to work for 40 hours a week so that they may find it easy to enter industries soon after the completion of their courses in the Institute. What is known as the 'Sandwich' method of training is adopted by which the students are sent to regular factories to work for short periods under factory conditions even during the course of training at the Institute. While the students are made to 'learn by doing', the policy of 'earning while learning' is also encouraged either by producing useful articles in the workshops or by working in the Service Laboratories of the Radio, Cinematography and other sections where servicing is undertaken on

commercial basis. It is found from experience that this method of training enables students to enter industries direct without the need for further apprenticeship after they complete their courses. Till now two batches of students have passed out and most of them have already been absorbed in industries and Government services, while the more enterprising of them have started their own business in Bangalore City and outside. With liberal help from Government, many of the students will be able to open small industrial units of their own on a cottage industry basis in places where they can get a ready market for the articles produced by them. It is noteworthy that one of the students of the Metal Work section is organising a metal workshop at T.-Narsipur and another student of the Mechanical Engineering section has started a toy industry at Channarayana.

The Institute workshop is equipped with the most up-to-date machine tools such as, lathes, drills, shapers, planers, milling machines, etc., for giving mechanical engineering students training in workshop practice. Recently, a DOALL machine, Pultra Lathes for the manufacture of scientific instruments, have been added to the Instrument Mechanics laboratory. The Automobile section is equipped with the latest machines for piston grinding, cylinder re-boring, valve grinding, brake-drum, truing, engine head resurfacing and other repairing work of automobile parts. It is proposed to start a Service station on up-to-date lines as soon as some equipment for pressure lubrication and other working tools are received. A hydraulic hoist is being erected for inspection of chassis. When some more space is made available on the Soap Factory side, arrangements will be made to give students systematic training in engine-overhauling and repairs at the Institute itself. Special attention is being given to teach high degree precision work by using dial gauges, micrometers, vernier gauges and other modern instruments.

The Radio, Cinematography and Sound Recording sections are equipped with the latest measuring and testing instruments, cameras, projectors and sound recording instruments respectively and service laboratories have been opened on a commercial scale in these sections. A portion of the income received from servicing radios and from photography and film production work is paid to students and staff members engaged on the work.

These service laboratories have not only been useful for giving practical training on a commercial basis, but they have also been a source of revenue to the Institute. The Tailoring section which has a strength of about 40 students has undertaken to supply all the uniforms required by the General and Revenue Secretariat for their meanial establishment. Similarly, the electrical section attends to rewinding of motors, reconditioning of batteries, electric installation of public buildings and manufacture of domestic appliances.

Recognising the urgent need for trained craftsmen for improving the economic life of the country, leading industrialists have come forward with liberal donations to open similar Occupational Institutes, one at Mysore and another at Davangere and arrangements are being made to start these Institutes as early as possible. Plans are under preparation for workshops, laboratories and lectures classes and it is hoped that the buildings will be ready before the end of the current official year. These Institutes will be organised for training a large body of young men for the development of mechanised cottage industries on a wide scale throughout the State, making use of the electric power that will be made available when the Jog Power Scheme comes into operation. The scheme for training is being considered by an expert committee under the able guidance of Dr. Sir J. C. Ghosh, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

To assist students in the better understanding of subjects taught to them, modern visual aids such as strip films and 16 mm. educational films giving the various manufacturing processes adopted in industries, science and other subjects are being used. A library of such films is being organised so that they may also be used for Adult Education, Rural Propaganda work and exhibition to students in schools and colleges all over the State. It is also arranged to get special films on industries from manufacturing firms in the U. K. and the U. S. A. These films are of great educational value not only to students but also to the public at large and they are used on a large scale in western countries. It is hoped that all our educational institutions in the State will be equipped with projectors to show such films which will help to improve the knowledge of students.

The Institute has attracted a large number of

distinguished visitors from various parts of India and abroad. All those who visited the Institute—industrialists, educationists and scientists—have spoken in highly appreciative terms about the organization, method of training and the progress made by the Institute in such a short period. Much of the success achieved by the Institute is, I should say, due to the hearty co-operation received from firms, educational institutions and local bodies. It is needless for me to say that our Government are taking very keen interest in its development and have been pleased to provide appropriate grants for equipping the various sections with the latest tools, machinery and plant required for training purposes. I must express my gratitude to Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the founder of the Institute, for the continued interest he has been evincing in its welfare and progress. Under the able guidance of the Advisory and Managing Committees, the Institute is sure to make its worthy contribution towards the industrial progress and prosperity of the country. To improve the economic condition of India, there is urgent need for increasing production throughout the country. For increasing production there is great dearth for trained workers to supply whom a large number of such polytechnic institutes should be

opened all over the country. The urgency of opening such institutes was emphasised by the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the following message which he delivered when he visited the Institute on 11th May 1947.

"I am immensely pleased on visiting the Occupational Institute to-day. I learn that nearly six hundred students are receiving instruction in this Institute and they have no difficulty whatsoever in finding employment after they pass out of the Institute. Further, I understand that the students are able to earn something for themselves while studying here. Our youngmen greatly need to be engaged in such occupations at present and it is the duty of all the Governments of our country to make adequate arrangements for providing such institutions. The Government of Mysore deserves to be congratulated for starting such a useful Institute and developing it as speedily as they are now doing. I am specially pleased by this visit to the Institute as there is no Institution of this type in my Province. Other Provinces and States of India should follow suit and start similar institutions wherever they find it necessary and provide opportunities for our young men to take the fullest advantage of them."

Training of Power Engineers

Power Engineering Department at the Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.

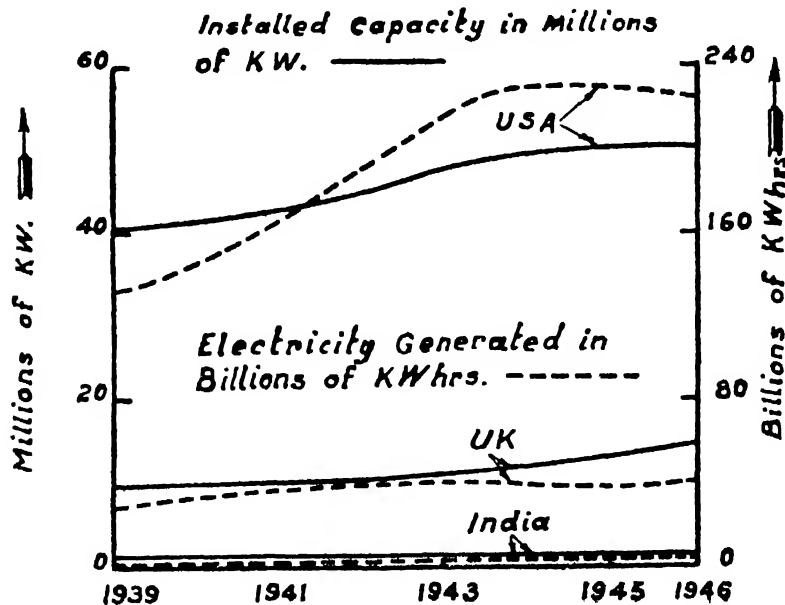
BY PROF. M. S. THACKER, B.Sc. (Engg.), M.I.E.E., M.A.I.E.E., A.M.I.R.E.,

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Bangalore.*

IN the present world, consumption of electricity symbolises and measures the progress of mankind towards a better life. Industrial development, development of agriculture, communications, and the entire economic structure of a country depends upon motive power. This is vividly illustrated by the high standard of life attained in some of the Western Countries and the United States of America. In India, most expenditure on labour, both human and animal, is wasted in laborious tasks, for instance, a common example of lifting of water. A single small electrically-operated pump would provide water over a large area, release several men and animals for other work, enable more land to be cultivated and the fear of famine driven away. It is easy to see how power can be applied in other directions all of which directly results in an improved standard of living. A balance can also be maintained, for the labour thus released can be utilised in other developments and the development of the

natural resources of the country. Apart from industrialisation, transport, communications, cheap power, if made available to our rural life and areas, will uplift our rural masses and help in developing our cottage industries. With the rural development undoubtedly, a healthier standard of life will spread throughout the country. The disparity between the standard of living in the U.K., the U.S.A., and India is recognised by everybody. A direct measure of this disparity is given by the fact that the installed capacity of electricity-generating plant in millions of Kilowatt in the U.S.A. last year was 50 million whereas in India it was just over one million. In the U.S.A. this capacity was therefore, nearly 50 times that of India, whereas its population one-third of India.

The installed capacity of electricity-generating plant in U.S.A., the U.K., and India, since 1939-1946, is shown in the curve below. It also compares the electrical energy generated in these countries during the same period.



The Tables I and II which show total electrical energy generated in billions of units in these three countries with their respective populations, and the electrical energy generated *per capita*, will repay examination for the partly explained reason for the low material income in India.

TABLE I.

Total Electrical Energy generated in Billions of Units

(Population in Millions)

Year	U S A		U K		India	
	Units	Population	Units	Population	Units	Population
1939	130	112	24	48	2	162
1940	145	112	30	48	2	71
1941	165	133	33	48	3	340
1942	190	134	37	48	3	389
1943	221	136	38	48	3	349
1944	221	137	38	48	4	389
1945	222	138	40	48	4	389
1946	223	138	37	48	1	389

TABLE II

Electrical Energy generated Per Capita.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
U S A	85	1,100	1,262	1,410	1,621	1,690	1,610	1,120
U K	584	825	686	85	73	795	83	721
India	5.5	6.4	7.9	7.7	7.7	10.3	11.3	10.3

The Hydro-electric resources of India are indeed enormous being in the order of 30 million H. P. Table III shows the percentages of water power potential developed to date by various countries and in India.

TABLE III.

Percentage of Water Power Developed by Various Countries.

Country	Potential H P	Per cent developed
British Isles	1,750,000	27
Canada	51,780,000	20
Australia	1,250,000	9.4
India	30,000,000	2.2

Our solution lies in the generation of abundant quantity of electricity under the most economical and favourable conditions, and in the electrification of our towns and even the remotest villages. India has awakened to her needs. Various projects of electrical development have been initiated. In these

programmes of development, shown below in Table IV, covering the next five years, various Governments and Power Supply Corporations have planned hydro-electric projects and high capacity thermal plants.

TABLE IV.

Schemes at Present Projected.

Province or State	Projected capacity of K W
Bengal	1,000,000
Bihar	1,200,000
Bombay	460,000
C P	70,000
Madras	250,000
Orissa	300,000
Punjab	460,000
U P	400,000
Cochin	20,000
Hyderabad	235,000
Kashmir	15,000
Mysore	125,000
Assam	100,000
Tamil Nadu	60,000
Total K W	4,675,000

Some of the above works are under way, many of them combine irrigation and hydro-electric projects involving expenditure of crores of rupees.

Great load centres will be communicated by high voltage power lines. Large and small distributing net works shall be arranged to provide cheap power to the masses of the populace in the agricultural and the industrial India of to-day and of the future. This projected power development accomplishes only a small amount of the immense potentiality possessed by India.

In the expansion of electrical development projected and to be projected to develop all our potentialities our first need will be the personnel. It is here that the Power Engineer will be called upon to bear the responsibility for the expenditure of crores of rupees. The need for technical personnel, men for planning, men for engineering and management, is more now than ever before. There will be an immense requirement and immense field for Power Engineers in India. Large numbers will have to be trained, and as rapidly as possible. The economics of power supply can only be advanced by the right personnel to fill the places in the ranks of management, personnel who—by virtue of their training, can bring that knowledge, skill and technique. The engineering graduates emerging from the Engineering Colleges in India at that stage, do not possess sufficient knowledge

and experience of Power Engineering for any responsibilities being immediately shouldered by them. With the right training, however, they can be made to fill India's needs in engineering, personnel. The authorities of the Indian Institute of Science foresaw and sponsored a scheme for the training of Power Engineers. A scheme was prepared, approved and blessed by the Government of India, and a new department called the Department of Power Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science is being created for the training of Power Engineers for India's electrification. This department will meet a vital need and add distinction to Indian engineering. It is fitting that this training ground should be located in the State of Mysore which has always occupied a forward place in the development of electricity.

The course will be a post-graduate one covering a period of two years, and is designed to give an intensive training in power engineering (hydro and thermal) so that the product of this course immediately presents material for developing into superior and key positions, and fill them and discharge them with confidence. The course will be divided into three sections, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical. Civil and Mechanical Engineers are as much interested as the Electrical Engineers in the planning, development and expansion of thermal and hydro-electric generation, the planning and designing of—central stations, boilers and boiler houses, dams, tunnels, pipe tracks, transmission and distribution lines. The course will be arranged in two periods of one year each. One year for the theoretical training of a higher order tempered with practical aspect of electrical engineering and another year in practical training and experience, in large projects or large undertakings, in their individual specialised subjects. Therefore, civil engineering graduates will be instructed and will specialise in the design and execution in civil work of hydro-electric installations, mechanical engineers in thermal power stations, installations, boiler houses and boiler house economies, fuels and fuel problems, and electrical engineers in the electric power generation, transmission, distribution and utilisation.

The Department will have first-class, modern, and up-to-date Laboratories and power plant. These will consist of a thermal power station, electrical laboratories, hydraulic and hydro-dynamics laboratories, materials testing laboratory, electrical and mechanical work-

shops and the high voltage engineering and research laboratory. The proposed thermal power station will be equipped on modern lines and with reasonably adequate plant. In this thermal station the students will be trained to study various factors governing efficient combustion of fuels and of making any necessary adjustments in the regulations of these conditions. Apart from it, in the operation of a station emergencies can and do arise and in any such emergencies it must be the object to act in such a fashion that the effect of the emergency is restricted. In commercial stations emergencies cannot be made to occur for the benefit of students in training, and if such a period of training is short, say a vacation course, the students may see nothing other than the routine operation which leads him to believe that the running of a station is a simple matter which in turn leads to a false confidence and lack of interest in routine observations, basis of successful operation, and, all these combined, basis of intelligent and efficient engineers. In countries where central station plant is manufactured much valuable experience can be gained in the works of various engineering concerns. In India, there are, at the moment, no facilities for obtaining such experience nor are there any experimental plants of any adequate size, except very small laboratory plant, which can provide valuable equipment for experiment and experience for the students. The electrical laboratories will contain modern equipment of various types including latest developments. This equipment will not only offer means of carrying out routine practical experiments but will also be means of investigation of special problems in electrical machinery. With it will be included several specialised laboratories, such as, illumination testing, standardisation, meters, and relay testing, etc. An A. C. Network Calculator is also included. This equipment is vital tool in the solution of power system problems by affording means of setting up systems in miniature, placing different types of faults on the system and studying its behaviour, allowing a recording of the results of various switching operations without jeopardising the service such as would be the case if these operations were carried out in the actual system, also solving intricate problems that arise in preparing complicated power system extensions, best position for a new generating station and its installation, problems of inter-connection; for unless probable performance under

actual working condition can be forecast, planning cannot be done with confidence in the result. The hydraulics and hydro-dynamics laboratories will be arranged and set up so that it will afford means for tests on different problems, such as designing of high dams, down-stream protection works, priming weirs, creation of standing waves for the conversion of hydro-dynamic energy into static head, etc. The materials testing and electrical and mechanical workshops will serve their own useful purposes. It is also the intention, at a later stage, to extend provision in the hydraulics and hydro-dynamics laboratory for research work in the irrigation branch of civil engineering, and in the materials testing laboratory for research work for road forming and road building. The high voltage engineering and research laboratory forms a section of the Power Engineering Department. The equipment in this laboratory will be capable of producing a three million volt surge, a current surge of 100,000 amperes, and a million volt A.C. power testing. This laboratory will serve needs for research in special power problems experimental work on the transmission line, and closely associate itself and render assistance to allied subjects and industries such as manufacture of electrical machinery—transformers, switchgear—and high voltage insulators and bushings, etc. Co-ordinated with the power plant and the high voltage laboratory will be erected a length of overhead transmission line which, apart from the routine testing and operational work on it, would be used for experimental and research work for special problems of transmission line voltages and other problems that might be facing the transmission line engineers and designers in India. The training and work in the departmental laboratories and the power plant will be co-related and co-ordinated in the one year period of theoretical instructions. Co-operation from electrical supply industry authorities will also be sought and it is sincerely hoped that the desired co-operation will be afforded in this training scheme which it is expected would produce the type of technical personnel we are so much in need of for the electrification of the country.

Apart from the regular post-graduate course for the engineering graduates, a short course for

professional engineers and which would serve as a refresher course would also be provided. In the regular course proposals are to invite specialists and acknowledged experts in various branches of electrical engineering in particular reference to power generation and development, to give a course of lectures in their specialised spheres. These experts would discourse on special problems which confronted them, the methods they adopted to get over their difficulties and discuss with professional engineers, attending this course, problems that might be confronting them and suggest possible remedies and solutions. There is also very small amount of engineering research being conducted in the Indian universities and technical colleges. In the Power Engineering Department, research would be encouraged and given its due importance. Research can benefit almost every industry, a fact which is becoming more widely recognised as industrialists are striving to maintain efficiency, reduce production costs, and develop new processes. Research is a vital factor in teaching the student to appreciate the idea and technique of science in seeking to enlarge the realm of scientific knowledge. An engineer, if he is to be creative, must have this aptitude. Admittedly, the power plant of the thermal power station would not be very large but would be of a size which would permit investigations of various problems. The high voltage laboratory, apart from the problems of high voltage engineering allied to power engineering, would also help other research, for instance, nuclear research. As the electrical development grows, the uses of electricity multiply. The equipment installed must be continually overhauled, added to, to maintain improved levels with the greater system demands. Power Engineer has a tremendous task in front of him—of foreseeing the coming need of planning ahead—of holding an economic balance in the designs and of continually readjusting the old to fit the new. The power engineering course would turn out material for such engineers—engineers who with confidence can fill superior positions as planners,—chief engineers, technical advisers, in the vast power expansion of the country and subscribe to the approach to the enhancement of intellectual and material prosperity of India.

Red Cross Work in Mysore

By MRS LAKSHMY P. KRISHNAPPA, B.A., L.T.

Organizing Secretary Indian Red Cross Society Mysore State Branch

IN 1921, the Mysore State Branch of the Red Cross was inaugurated under the auspices of His Highness as Patron *Dewan Bahadur* Dr T. C. M. Royan M.D. Minister for Education and Public Health, is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Branch. The State Branch has gradually developed and has now 47 branches working in different parts of the State. Since its inception, the branch has been carrying on humanitarian work to the best of its ability.

The Branch has always kept in view the three-fold noble objects of the Society, namely (1) promotion of health (2) prevention of disease and (3) mitigation of suffering, and has carried out several beneficent measures in the realisation of the above objects from time to time as approved by the Executive Committee to the lasting benefit of the poor women and children in the State.

The Branch gives liberal donations to the several voluntary organisations and other cognate institutions engaged in the noble task of affording relief to human suffering. Annually grants are given liberally for the following objects — (1) the appointment of additional midwives in rural parts (2) equipment of maternity homes (3) periodical inspection of maternity homes and maternity and child welfare centres (4) establishment of child welfare centres (5) relief work in disasters like earthquakes famine floods, etc. (6) welfare work (7) provision of additional facilities in hospitals (8) development of activities of the Junior Red Cross work, Ambulance Association and Ambulance Brigade and (9) other cognate institutions carrying on humanitarian work.

Relief Work in Famine-stricken Areas

In consonance with its declared objects, the Red Cross Society has always been in the forefront in giving adequate relief to the poor and the needy in famine-stricken areas.

With a view to mitigating the gravity of the food situation in some of the districts in Mysore, the State Branch requested the Red Cross Headquarters, New Delhi, to make large supplies of the following food articles for distribution in the affected areas in the State — milk powder, multi-

vitamin tablets and shark liver oil. The Headquarters donated 40 tons of milk powder, valued approximately at Rs 1,75,910, for distribution to destitute children and the nursing and expectant mothers in the food scarcity areas of the State.

The help and co-operation of the Branch were enlisted by the Food Department, Government of Mysore in connection with the opening and running of demonstration kitchens in debar districts. A co-ordinated action was thus established between the Mysore State Branch of the Red Cross and the Food Department as a result of which the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore agreed to keep the entire stock of the milk powder at the Government godown and issued instructions to his Depot Assistant to maintain separate accounts for the Red Cross stocks and to release them on indent placed by the Organizing Secretary. He also made arrangements for despatch of powder to the various districts as per allotments made by the Secretary. The following quantities of powder have been despatched to the districts in the State. These allotments were based on the reports received by the Secretary from the survey conducted by the Medical and Food Departments and on the personal observation of the Secretary during her tours.

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of tons</i>
Chitaldrug	10 tons
Chikmagalur	10 "
Kolar	6 "
Bangalore	4 "
Maddur	2 "
Kadur	2 "
Shimoga	1 "
Hassan	1 "
Mysore	1 "

Milk Centres

A number of milk centres were opened in distress areas where milk from milk powder is being distributed to the under-nourished children, mostly under three years and deserving nursing and expectant mothers. A small local committee was set up in each locality to supervise the work. The distribution of milk was done in two different ways.

(i) Wherever an agency was formed to co-operate with the Society, the powder was converted into

milk and the children who were brought to the centres were fed then and there ; (ii) where such an agency was not available for work daily, a list of children was made, identification cards were issued, the mothers were taught how to prepare milk for three or four days and then they were given weekly supply of powder on their cards. This involved only a weekly visit by a volunteer and reduced the work to an hour or so. This method was found to be very successful.

Red Cross Centres for the distribution of milk and milk powder are now at work throughout the State. There are 8 Centres in Chitaldrug District, 11 in Kolar District, 4 in Mandya District, 15 in Tumkur District, 9 in Shimoga District, 18 in Chikmagalur District, 26 in Bangalore District, 6 in Hassan District and 6 in Mysore District.

In addition, a small supply of milk foods, received through the efforts of Sardar Bahadur Balwant Sing Puri, C.I.E., O.B.E., Secretary-General, Headquarters, New Delhi, has also been distributed to these centres and to the district hospitals for the use of the really needy persons.

Relief Measures against Cloth Scarcity

During the course of her tour, the Organizing Secretary observed the acute distress prevailing in the rural parts of Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts owing to scarcity of clothing. She was able to collect a large stock of old garments with the help of school children and ladies of Mahila Samajas of Chitaldrug and Davangere, which was supplemented by her own house-to-house collections. These were distributed to the destitute women and children in ten places. The Chairman of the State Branch visited some of the affected villages to acquaint himself with the actual situation and sympathised with the condition of the rural folk. On his return, a small sub-committee called the "Cloth Distribution Sub-Committee" was constituted to facilitate distribution work.

With the sum of Rs. 5,000 contributed by the City Municipality, Bangalore and Rs. 1,000 by the State Branch of the Red Cross and 3,250 yards of cloth donated by Mr. Madhavakrishnaiah of T. R. Mills as the nucleus and the collections made by the Honorary President, City Municipality (Mr. P. Shivashanker), Bangalore, the Cloth Distribution Sub-Committee was able to order

7,552 garments, all of which were stitched, free of cost, and neatly bundled by Messrs. K. H. Shama Rao & Sons, Bangalore. Out of a sum of Rs. 6,000 donated by *Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur* Mr. Devarao Shivarain, 912 sarrees were bought and a small balance is still available. Between 22nd and 25th November 1946 about 3,500 of those clothes were distributed in Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts in about twenty Centres.

The Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts co-operated with the Society in its task of distributing the clothes to the needy and poor men, women and children at each Centre. Care was taken to see that only those destitutes who were in dire need of this relief were provided with clothes.

One thousand six hundred and twenty-five clothes were distributed in 14 centres in Tumkur District and 1,605 clothes in 9 centres of the Chitaldrug District.

The rest of the clothes have been apportioned to Chitaldrug and Tumkur. In each place a committee with the District Board President, Food Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Red Cross Branch Secretary, and Secretary, District Famine Relief Committee, was formed and entrusted with the distribution work.

Contribution towards Mid-day Lunch to Middle School Examinees

The Red Cross Headquarters, New Delhi, arranged for the supply of 60 bags of wheat flour in two consignments for free distribution to the poor and needy in the distress areas of the State. The Director of Food Supplies was requested to arrange for the supply of the required quantity of wheat flour to each M. S. Examination Centre for preparing mid-day lunch to the examinees in the seven districts of Chitaldrug, Kolar, Tumkur, Bangalore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga in the State. About 48 canteens were supplied with wheat flour. The total supply made was 5,000 lbs. for a total number of 12,000 examinees. They were given, in addition, 811 jam tins from the Red Cross stock as a side dish to the chapaties prepared from the wheat flour. The reports received from these centres reveal that both the wheat flour and jam tins supplied by the State Branch were put to the best possible use and greatly relished by the candidates.

Co-operative Movement in Mysore

By MR. M. D. VENKATE URS, B.A.,

Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

THE co-operative movement originated in Mysore in 1905. The movement began with arrangement for providing credit, as it then was, and still is, the pressing need of the bulk of the population. The business habits gained in co-operative credit societies became the training for other forms of co-operation, specially in urban areas. Co-operation was successfully applied to non-credit business and was recognised as being a potent instrument for agricultural and industrial progress.

There are at present 2,549 co-operative societies in the State with a total membership of 2,26,596 and a total working capital of Rs. 3,63,88,094. Of these 4 are central co-operative banks, 75 land mortgage societies, 46 marketing societies, 27 agricultural supply societies, 29 housing societies and 151 consumers societies. As many as 430 credit societies, both in urban and rural areas, also undertook stores work.

Land Mortgage Credit

In April 1928, Government sanctioned the establishment of the Mysore Central Land Mortgage Bank as a Provincial institution independent of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank. The working of the Bank has been steadily successful from the beginning. Its sphere of operation has expanded practically, all over the State through 75 primary land mortgage co-operative societies which are affiliated to it, and it has sanctioned long-term loans in 3,874 cases to the extent of Rs. 45,56,422 from the inception of business. As it is not the object of helping the proprietors of big estates who raise commercial crops for which very large capital is required, the maximum credit limit for an individual who borrows from land mortgage societies is fixed at Rs. 10,000. The bank has not experienced much difficulty in obtaining money for its task, its debentures floated already in 8 separate series were all taken up at a premium. The total debenture borrowings of the bank amounts to Rs. 29,18,800.

Co-operative Marketing

The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society of Shimoga, The Cardamom Co-operative Society and the Bee-Keepers' Co-operative Society of Saklospur, the Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and the Cotton Marketing Co-operative Society of Arsikere call for special mention in being positively helpful to the producer and in considerably minimising the effects of the local middlemen's practices, such as the manipulation of scales, weights and measures, charging for services of brokers and agents arbitrarily, deducting moneys towards contribution in the name of charity, religious functions, etc., taking large 'samples' of produce which is neither to be returned nor to be paid for, and creation of circumstances perpetuating the grower's bondage. The paddy marketing societies, which have temporarily ceased to function during the last few years owing to the Government monopoly in respect of paddy procurement, hope to open as soon as the restrictions are removed. The Mysore Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society, which is of recent origin, has been serving as a link to the existing marketing societies and also other consumer societies. It also caters to the needs of the consumer societies by procuring wholesale consignments even from outside the state. It made timely supplies of coffee seeds and pulses to several consumer societies. It is also intended to serve as a clearing house and an intelligence bureau so as to indicate steps necessary to ensure proper returns for producers and to explore the possibilities of wider marketing both inside and outside the province. It made purchases to the extent of Rs. 4,53,322 last year and effected sales to a total extent of Rs. 5,83,657.

Multi-purpose Activities

At present, many of the rural credit societies have combined non-credit activities, such as the distribution of rationed and non-rationed articles and the sale of agricultural implements and iron

materials with their credit business. Twenty-seven societies dealt in the sales of agricultural implements to the villagers. As these societies were scattered, the feasibility of having the implements and manure distributed through the hobli headquarters societies was thought of in consultation with the Director of Agriculture and the proposal submitted to Government regarding the transference of Agricultural Depot work to taluk headquarters co-operative societies has since been sanctioned. The hobli headquarters' societies will be provided with facilities to draw their supplies from the taluk headquarters societies on indent and distribute them to the inhabitants of the villages. The transference is being effected and the details of the methods of work and of accounting have since been worked out. This co-ordinated programme in the sale of the agriculturists' requirements through co-operative societies is also expected to serve as an aid in the co-operative re-construction of expanding the activities of rural societies in supplying all the requirements to members, such as credit, articles of consumption, agricultural implements, artizan's appliances, raw materials besides arranging for the sale of agricultural produce. A scheme has been prepared and submitted to Government for reorganising the rural movement by the formation of multi-purpose societies—one for each hobli, federated into taluk societies, which are, in turn, federated to District wholesales societies.

Rural Development Work

Intensive work is being done in the hoblis selected for rural development with a view to improving the rural credit and creating facilities for marketing of agricultural produce. The land mortgage scheme is being made more popular and

the credit societies are also being induced to render assistance to members in arranging for the collective sale of their produce by elimination of middlemen. There are 1,098 societies in the selected hoblis with a total working capital of Rs. 36,66,540.

Small Savings Scheme

The Small Savings Scheme sanctioned in February 1944 was given effect to in August 1944. Wide publicity about the importance and benefits of the scheme is given by displaying attractive coloured posters in places of public resorts and putting up printed boards at 22 important railway stations in the Mysore State Railway. About 40 slides advertising the scheme are being displayed in 40 selected cinema houses in the State.

Schemes of Development

Schemes for variedly expanding the co-operative activities in the State by means of facilities of State aid and State direction and finances, have been drawn up and submitted to Government for sanction. It is hoped that the successful working of the special types of societies on the lines proposed in the above schemes with all the necessary facilities for a few years at least in the initial stages will stimulate the promoters to work with zeal and enthusiasm, and attract the public in large numbers into the field of working. In the long run, however, it is hoped that by putting these schemes into operation it will be possible to see that the element of individual weakness is overcome by the pooling of the resources of groups of the people and by making self-help effective through mutual aid which is so essential in a voluntary movement like co-operation.

Forest Products in the Post-War World—Prospects and Possibilities

BY MR. D. L. SATHE, M.A., I.F.S.

Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

THE very word timber tells a tale—being derived from a Latin root meaning, to build, to house, timber has been amongst the earliest materials of construction. Another forest product—the bamboo—has also from time immemorial been the constant companion of man—from his very cradle to the grave. Like so many other materials and usages, forest products have been profoundly influenced by the stresses and strains of war. The present is an opportune moment to pause and to take stock of the position and also attempt to take a peep at future possibilities.

For this purpose, it would be useful to re-count some of the basic facts relating to timber. Chemically, all timbers are essentially much the same, being built up of cellulose, lignin, and pectins and also to a very much smaller extent of resins, colouring matter, tannins, essential oils and the like. Physically, they are cellular in structure and it is the size, pattern and spacing of these cells that are primarily responsible for the widely differing properties of the various timbers. It is also on account of this cellular heterogeneity that no two pieces of timber of even the same species look exactly identical. It is this characteristic as we shall see later—which, while it gives timber its aesthetic appeal, also limits its use in fields where absolute uniformity is the prime governing consideration.

This cellular architecture of wood with the chemically resistant units of lignin explain the characteristic properties of timber—timber, weight for weight, is stronger than steel. But it is not ductile and it can also be split easily. It absorbs moisture which can be expelled with some difficulty. It can be peeled. It is perishable being susceptible to attack by a variety of organisms.

The modern trends of research have been directed to take the utmost advantage of the desirable properties of wood and minimise the disadvantage arising from its heterogeneity. Thus "Pressed-Wood" is made by blowing up, with high pressure, blocks of wood into fragments; these fragments are then pressed together with or without

addition of a cementing material to form compact, smooth and uniform brands. Plywood is again a common example where the beauty and grain of wood are retained and simultaneously the weight, strength and size of the sheets of wood are built up to pre-determined specifications by bonding together veneers of wood. These are of such reliability and strength that the strength of glue-joint can stand a wide range of temperatures and service conditions. A recent innovation has been the flexi-plys—where veneers of wood and foils of light metals are bonded together, the resulting product exhibiting many of the more desirable properties of both wood and metal. Laminated boards and timber joints are devices which have enormously widened both the range and field in timber engineering. The use of wood-flour in plastics is yet another of the newer use of wood. It is thus obvious that the use of wood and the range of its uses has enormously increased. And, paradoxically enough the threat of substitutes for wood has also simultaneously intensified. The reasons for this are not difficult to seek. First, there are the purely commercial reasons. Like all produce of primary raw materials the producer of timber lives in constant dread of rivals and substitutes. One need only mention the natural products of indigo, rubber and petrol to bring out the reality and magnitude of such threats. Timber interests have on the whole not suffered anything like the extent and aggressiveness employed in the propaganda for rivals of steel and cement. The second and contributory reason has been the acute shortage of timber during war time. Rather than wait indefinitely for timber which he would like to use, the prospective consumer would rather content himself with something else which he knows is only second best but which is more readily obtainable. This tendency may be expected to continue for some more time until at least part of the havoc and destruction wrought by war is repaired and the progress in building held up during war years is at least partly made good and till the movement of forest products in the international trade is resumed and

once again stabilised. When these normal conditions are once more restored one can look with complacency and even with mild optimism that the newer uses of timber will give it new markets which will more than replace those lost to its rivals and substitutes. The net result of progress in wood research and technology would be an increase in both the variety and magnitude of the uses of timber. This brief survey might well conclude by recording the most recent and significant trend in the use of timber and allied forest products which is just visible on the horizon. Stated in simple terms, it refers to the use of cellulose substances not primarily as a material of construction but as an industrial raw material for chemical processing. Thus wood could be made into sugar and thereafter converted into a wide variety of edible products, while bamboo could be processed to Rayon and thereafter to a wide variety of fibres. These are no substitutes for food and

clothing. Forests will produce regrowth and if properly and wisely worked on a sustained yield basis will go on reproducing unlike minerals which are merely store piles.

Forest crops can grow on lands which are just on the margin of being unprofitable for agriculture. Lastly, the prime requisite for production of these crops of precious cellulose is sunlight which kind nature has blessed us with plenty. Looked at from this point of view, one may look forward to our forests to provide us not only timber, the traditional constructional material but also literally food, drink and clothing. No wonder then that one of the foremost chemists in the world declares that on an average three acres of forest can provide all the physical needs of the civilised existence of an adult human being. And in spite of all the substitutes and synthetics, forest products are likely to occupy a place in the national economy hereafter even more important than in the past.

The Welfare of Mysore's Raiyats

Agricultural Improvements

BY MR. K. H. SRINIVASAN, M.A., B.SC. (Edin.)

Director of Agriculture in Mysore.

RICE, Ragi (*Mesusa Coracana*) and Jawar are the three principal food grains of Mysore and are cropped on 4 million acres annually, being 60 per cent of the cultivated area. Ragi and Jawar are usually grown under rain-fed conditions, though the former is also grown under irrigation to a small extent. Prior to the war, the production of ragi and jawar amounting to 4,62,000 tons and 1,37,000 tons respectively, were not only sufficient for home consumption but a slight surplus was available for export to the neighbouring districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Since the beginning of the war, due to various reasons, there have been occasions when a small quantity of ragi, varying from 5 to 10,000 tons a year was actually imported.

Rice, which is mostly grown under irrigated conditions, is cropped on 750,000 to 800,000 acres a year, with an average out-turn of 225,000 to 240,000 tons. So far as this commodity is concerned, Mysore has always been a deficit area, the pre-war imports varying from 10,000 to 20,000 tons annually. Owing to the war, this deficit has increased during the war years and at the present time it is nearly 50,000 to 80,000 tons.

As early as 1940, it was felt that due to conditions brought about by war, the imports of rice would dwindle and that if proper measures were not taken there would be a serious shortage of food. Measures were, therefore, undertaken to bridge the gap between supply and the minimum requirements of rice. A four pronged programme for the production of more foodgrains was therefore launched. Arrangements were made to increase the area under dry and wet cultivation. Improved cultural methods like raising paddy and ragi nurseries by rah method, were introduced.

Measures for the application of cakes and fertilisers over larger areas were undertaken. Large quantities of improved paddy and ragi strains were stocked and distributed through the large number of depots maintained by the Department. As can

be seen from the charts, the distribution of improved paddy strain rose from 1,213 pallas in 1938-39 to 17,289 pallas in 1945-46. Whereas in 1939-40, only 113 tons of cake and fertilisers were distributed through the depots, the quantity rose to 9,741 tons by 1945-46.

Although the "Grow More Food" campaign, started during the war years, continued to be the foremost activity of the Department, failure of both the monsoons in 1945 made it all the more imperative to concentrate all the energies of the Department on an intensive drive for the cultivation of food crops wherever and whenever possible.

The water-receded areas of Krishnarajasagar and other lakes and the beds of innumerable lakes were thrown open for cultivation and free seed of jawar was distributed for nearly 12,600 acres.

The cultivation of irrigated ragi in the Irwin Canal and other areas with summer irrigational facilities, which was started as a new venture in the year 1914-15, received such enthusiastic response that the concessions and facilities for such cultivation were extended over a larger area this year also. In the beginning, large nurseries were raised under Departmental auspices and distributed over a wide area, seeds and manure were distributed free up to a limit of Rs. 15 per acre. Whenever possible, breached tanks were filled with seepage water. As a result of these measures, where formerly irrigated ragi was hardly known, 15,723 acres were planted with this crop besides 6,456 planted to *kar* paddy.

In order to bring more land under cultivation, a tractor service scheme with specially low rates for ploughing virgin land (*viz.* Rs. 4 per acre) was introduced. With only 6 tractors 211,943 acres were tractor ploughed during 1946-47 against an average area of 500 acres in the previous years.

In 1943, the Department launched a scheme for the conversion of municipal waste into compost; up-to-date, 140 Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were trained in compost preparation

and the scheme is in operation in 66 towns. Since 1944, nearly 65,000 tons of compost have been prepared.

Under the "Grow More Vegetable" scheme, which was then directed by the Department of Agriculture, more than Rs. 5,000 worth of vegetable seeds, and 15,522 maunds of seed potatoes imported from Simla were distributed to vegetable growers. Three lakhs, thirty-two thousand and five hundred lbs. of potatoes, 4,36,500 lbs. of vegetables and 30,00,000 lbs. of green grass were supplied to the public.

The scientific sections and the extension arm of the Department were equally concerned with this important work and both research and demonstration were correlated to help in producing more food at efficient and economic levels, while the fundamental research work on the breeding and cultivation of crops and their protection were continued.

With a view to improving the productive capacity of Mysore soils, investigations are being carried out to trace the suitable sources of humus, nitrogen and phosphates and their timely and proper supply. As a result of over 250 field trials under varied soil and climatic complexes conducted during the last seven years, it has been possible to prescribe with a fair amount of precision the manurial requirements of the major crops of the State. It is further established that the major portion of this requirement up to an aggregate of 75 per cent can be supplied in the form of locally available bulk manures like farm-yard manure, town and agricultural waste composts, green manure, bone and bone products and ashes, oil cakes, etc., thus reducing the capital outlay on manures to an appreciable extent.

The outlay on manures by these means is reduced by over 40 to 50 per cent in the case of money crops like sugarcane, tobacco and cotton and by very nearly 75 per cent in the case of paddy, ragi and similar crops. It is interesting to observe that an adequate supply of green manure alone to the extent of 6 to 8 cartloads per acre is enough to ensure a 30 per cent increase of the paddy crop.

Attempts are being made to produce better quality finished products like clean Jaggery, boorah sugar and crystal sugar from agricultural raw products, using indigenous methods and with little extra cost to the cultivator. Clean jaggery is produced by the use of clarifying agents like activated carbon at a defined stage of the usual boiling of cane juice and passing the clarified juice through

sand filters. The final and preliminary boilings are otherwise conducted in the usual manner and with the locally available appurtenances. The extra cost of production is about annas eight per maund but the prepared jaggery fetches one rupee more per maund than the ordinary product, commonly placed on the market and as can be seen in a highly attractive clean and nutritive material.

Large-scale trials have been conducted in the districts during the past three years on the preparation of crystal sugar as a cottage industry. These tests showed that crystal sugar can be profitably prepared by the open-pan process, provided the unit was a large one and power and water facilities were adequate. In a well-worked unit as much as 8 per cent of sugar was easily obtained. Moreover, the molasses left over after spinning could be mixed with fresh juice and converted into hard jaggery. The whole operation was found to ensure a clear profit of at least Rs. 4 more per ton of cane than any other way of disposal of crop. A demonstration plant for the production of jaggery, boorah and crystal sugar is in operation at the Irwin Canal Farm, Mandya.

The possibility of developing small agricultural industries is illustrated by the sample of activated carbon from agricultural waste products like paddy husk, bagasse, molasses, etc., which are also on view. The activated carbon that is produced by chemical treatment at high temperatures of agricultural wastes like paddy husk, groundnut shells and dust, is useful for decolourising, deodorising purposes in the confectionary, oil and related trades and for employment in sewage works and distilleries. A special type of this carbon is useful in gas masks, the carbon thus produced is as active as the well-known imported 'Notrite' and can be produced in normal times at about half to one-third of the cost of the imported material. A small pilot plant capable of producing 3 to 20 tons of this carbon is now working at the Irwin Canal Farm, Mandya.

Control of Pests and Diseases

Application of preventive, remedial and control methods developed against the several pests, under natural and field conditions was continued. Intensive propaganda and education by means of lectures and posters among the people in the villages was undertaken.

For the first time in the history of this Department, the aid of the Insect Pests and Diseases

Act of 1917 of Mysore was sought for with a view to keeping a serious control over the Coffee Estates of the State. The enforcement of the provisions of the Act has now been in operation for the past 7 years; a special staff and organisation have been constantly at work almost all the year round. The results of this new and rather rarely adopted course in the matter of control of an insect pest have, indeed, been very encouraging and the incidence of the pest is steadily going down.

Intensive investigations of the biology and habits of serious insect pests affecting stored grains (for purposes of seed and consumption) formed one of the earliest and special items of work of the Entomology Section which finally led to the finding of very simple and efficient methods of storage in rural areas all over the State.

There was a serious outbreak of paddy beetle (*Leptispa*) in Kadur, Shimoga, Hassan and Tumkur Districts and the same was successfully controlled during 1945-46. About 1,65,51,000 *Trichogramma* parasites were released over 600 acres of sugarcane in Irwin Canal Area.

Post-war Schemes

Of the 20 post-war schemes drawn up by the Department, several have received administrative sanction. The following are some of the important schemes taken up for execution in the next 5 years.

(1) Multiplication and distribution of improved strains of paddy and issue of manures at concession rates. Under the scheme it is proposed to bring 2.5 lakhs of acres of paddy under improved seeds during the coming quinquennium. It is also proposed to distribute oil cakes and fertilisers at concession rates for the same area. By these measures it is hoped to wipe off a considerable portion of the rice deficit.

(2) Under the scheme for the distribution of improved implements at concession rates it is programmed to distribute about 20,000 improved ploughs. It is also intended to distribute 500 gurbolting sets and mills every year. The total value of all implements proposed to be distributed during the next 5-year period is over Rs. 88 lakhs.

(3) In addition to the scheme for the conversion of municipal waste into compost, already in operation, another scheme for the conversion of rural wastes into compost has been sanctioned.

It is proposed to extend the scope of this scheme to about 10,000 villages by the end of the period.

(4) Under the tractor and lorry service, it is proposed to station a unit of 5 to 6 tractors in each of the 9 districts of the State. Each unit is expected to cover about 7,500 acres of which one-third will be virgin land. It is thus hoped to bring at least 67,500 acres per year under the operation of the tractor service.

A lorry scheme for the quick transport of implements, seeds etc., from rail heads to agricultural depots in the interior is also proposed to be worked, as an adjunct to the tractor service. The Department has also formulated other long-term measures for the all-round development of agriculture. The Agricultural Meteorology and Statistics Section is proposed to be reorganised. A plant protection service will shortly be instituted.

In regard to the development of agricultural education, an Agricultural College has already been established. A Kannada Agricultural School has been opened at Garudapulya in Kolar District. Two more schools are programmed to be opened in the malnad area at Saklespur and Tarikere.

The number of farms engaged in field experimentation and investigation will be strengthened by the addition of 5 more regional farms (for work on crops peculiar to the different regions of the State). Nine basic seed farms for the multiplication of pure seeds will be opened shortly. It is also proposed to open 50 demonstration farms in all the important taluks of the State.

The extension service of the Department has been strengthened and there is now an Agricultural Inspector for each Taluk. It is proposed to have an Agricultural Fieldman for each Hobli during the coming five years. To improve the quality of the Agricultural Advisory Service, it has been proposed to hand over the sale of seeds, manures and implements to co-operative societies, and also to employ salesmen or store-keepers for this purpose in each depot. Relieved of the heavy sales work, the Agricultural Inspectors will be able to devote all their attention on the work of propaganda and demonstration.

It is also proposed to improve the scope and activities of the non-official Agricultural and Experimental Union by establishing more taluk, hobli and village agricultural associations.

Animal Wealth of Mysore

BY DR. P. M. NARAINSWAMY NAIDU, B.Sc., L.V.P., D.Sc., F.F.A.S.,

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Fundamental Importance

THE animal wealth of Mysore, as measured by the number of its livestock, is enormous.

We have within our borders about 5 million heads of cattle, 1·3 million goats, 2·3 million sheep and well over 2·5 million poultry. From these figures it is evident that the livestock population of the State is composed predominantly of cattle. There are 73 heads of cattle for every 100 acres of cropped area in the State, as compared with 25 cattle in Egypt, 15 in China, 6 in Japan and the all India average of 67 per 100 acres of cropped area. These figures are sufficiently arresting to indicate the extent of economic assets, actual as well as potential, that we possess in our farm stock and the part played by livestock industry in the national economy of the State.

Agriculture in Mysore is mainly dependent upon bullock labour for the cultivation of the land and almost entirely for the transport of produce to market as well as from village to village. The following remarks of the Royal Commission on Agriculture is especially applicable to the State:—

"In most parts of the world cattle are valued for food and milk. In India their primary importance is draught for the plough or the cart. The cow and the working bullock, have on their patient back the whole structure of Indian Agriculture. The fundamental importance of the cattle industry in the national economy of the country becomes, therefore, obvious."

Value of Livestock Industry

No attempts seem to have been made so far to estimate the capital value of the millions of farm stock in the State, perhaps owing to the extreme difficulty of assigning average value to the widely varying quality of the animals concerned, as well as to the ever-changing nature of these figures in external markets. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research stated some time ago as follows:—

"That the value of India's livestock and their products exceeds that of her crops and it

has long been realised that, because of the lack of development of most of her livestock industries, the people of India are being deprived of a readily available means of improving their economic position."

This is particularly true of Mysore, where the climatic and environmental conditions are highly conducive to building up of a sound livestock industry. The State's two breeds of draught cattle, viz., the Amrit Mahal and the Hallikar, are well-known for the excellence of their draught qualities. Even with our disorganised efforts, the State continues to play an important role in supplying draught cattle to both the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It is said that Mysore exports annually about a lakh of work bullocks to these two Provinces, whose cash value may be estimated at roughly a crore of rupees at pre-war rates.

Our Backwardness

To get a proper perspective of the real state of affairs of our livestock industry, we should compare it with that of other countries of the world. This will open our eyes to the fact that, in spite of the immense value of the contribution of our farm animals to our national wealth, we have every reason to be perturbed at the pitifully low level of efficiency that every single phase of the industry, with the exception of draught-ability, reveals.

While the excellence of Mysore cattle is confined to their draught qualities, the equally, if not more important, aspect of milk production leaves much to be desired. It is, indeed, a melancholy fact that the State should possess such a large cattle population, and yet record the lowest *per capita* consumption of milk. While the average production per head of cattle in Denmark is 367, in Switzerland 380, in the Netherlands 373, in Belgium 362, in Finland 344 and in Sweden 326 gallons, in India it is less than 30 gallons, whereas in Mysore it works out to less than 5 gallons. Even with its low *per capita* production of milk, India records, a *per capita* consumption of nearly 6 ounces of milk,

as against the optimum requirement of 12 ounces per diem to maintain normal health and strength, while the *per capita* consumption of milk in the State is said to be about one ounce. Even in the matter of meat, eggs, wool, fish and honey production, the position is scarcely better, and this applies equally to the realised value of the hides and skins.

Whereas in other countries cattle manure is fully returned to the soil, thus replenishing losses and bringing about improvement, in Mysore the major part is burnt as fuel even though the land is continually being drained of its vital nourishment by continuous cropping and in some parts also by heavy rains, which impoverishes the soil and reduces the yield.

The position is no better in the poultry industry. In spite of our advantage in numbers and favourable environmental conditions, our position as producer of eggs or of table poultry is on a par with our milk production. The annual egg production per bird is 180 in U.S.A., 130 in Japan, 125 in Netherlands and 120 in Denmark, France and Great Britain, while it is only 27 in Mysore. It is estimated that eggs and poultry valued approximately at Rupees 30 lakhs are imported into the State annually.

Causes of Low Efficiency

The reasons for this inefficient and uneconomic production of our livestock are many and varied. Among the most important are the absence of any breeding policy, under and malnutrition, disease infestation, over-crowding, religious prejudices, the dietetic habits of the people, the poverty and illiteracy of the rural population, a lack of popular interest owing to inadequate propaganda and an Animal Husbandry organisation wholly out of proportion to the vast size of the country and the problems with which it has to deal.

Without a sustained policy of rigid selection and pedigree breeding, even the best livestock are bound to deteriorate in time. As such practices are unfamiliar to the average husbandman, it is no wonder that breeds of livestock are in the present poor and inefficient condition.

The provision of adequate and proper nourishment is the foundation on which the health and efficiency of all living creatures depend and farm animals are no exception to this rule. Malnutrition, in the widest sense, is perhaps the greatest factor in the causation, development and continued

existence of the inefficiency of Mysore livestock. Pasture, which provides the most natural and cheapest food of cattle, is not available all the year round owing to climatic, economic and other reasons. Even the existing limited pastures are being rapidly encroached upon for purposes of cultivation. The vast areas of forests where grass is obtainable in abundance during most of the year, are available only to a small fraction of the total cattle population, by virtue of their geographical distribution. Hence the majority of animals have to crowd on the scattered waste lands termed as gomals, tank beds and bunds and stubby fields which serve the purpose more of an exercising ground than a source of any nourishment. Owing to the pressure on the land caused by the increasing human population, even the gomal lands are being steadily brought under the plough.

The area under fodder crops is negligible when compared with the magnitude of our live-stock population. The cereal and pulse straws, grain residues, oil-cakes and other by-products of human food crops are available for cattle feeding, but the amount is miserably inadequate. If we suppose that all the sheep, goats and other stock, numbering approximately four millions, are not fed on any of the by-products mentioned above or of the other cultivated fodder crops raised and that all these materials are employed to feed only the cattle, then they will obtain per head, 4.4 lbs. of dry fodder supplying only 0.1 lb. of digestible protein and 2.3 lbs. of total digestible nutrients. According to estimated standards, however, their optimum requirements are 10 lbs. of dry fodder containing 0.8 lbs. of digestible protein and 6.0 lbs. of total digestible nutrients per head for healthy functioning and efficient production. Admittedly, it is unlikely that this deficiency in nutrients will be made up from the poor grazing available to the average animal.

The cumulative effect of this systematic under-feeding is the progressive deterioration in health and efficiency of the animals. Though the effects manifest themselves only gradually, they are of very great danger to national prosperity, as they undermine the very foundations of our livestock industry. The deterioration is not confined to individuals only but also extends to their progeny, thus causing a long range drop in efficiency of incalculable magnitude. The underfed bullock is unable to perform work satisfactorily, the

semi-starved bull is incapable of producing strong and virile progeny and the ill-nourished cow gives but little milk. Besides the loss in milk yield, the cow under such conditions of malnutrition does not breed properly or regularly, often brings forth weak and sickly or dead calves and thus causes a further deterioration of the stock, thwarting the efforts of the systematic breeder. All these underfed animals fall easy victims to the ravages of disease and this causes further expense and loss.

Owing to the religious beliefs and dietetic habits of the people, the superfluous and inefficient animals, which in other countries would have been slaughtered and used for food, have also to be maintained till they die naturally. To provide for the losses due to disease, the Agriculturist has to keep far more stock than he wants or for which he can provide, thus adding to the over-crowding and putting a greater strain than ever on the inadequate food resources available.

Prospects of Improvement.

That there is urgent necessity for improving the efficiency of work cattle and for increasing the production of cows, goats, sheep, fowls, etc., must now be obvious. The question naturally arises whether there are reasonable prospects of successfully effecting these improvements and, if so, what are the steps to be taken for their realisation.

We have in Mysore the most outstanding draught breed of Amrit Mahal cattle and an excellent general purpose breed of Hallikar cattle, whose bullocks could be depended upon for draught purposes and the milk productive capacity of whose cows has been amply proved. Under scientific breeding, feeding and management, there is every prospect of developing this breed to the standard of any milch cattle in India at the same time retaining their draught qualities. The famous Bannur sheep which are so highly prized for their mutton qualities, show evidence of the latent potentialities of our sheep, awaiting systematic development. Regarding poultry, recent trials have indicated potentialities for improved production as is found among cattle.

The net work of tanks provide almost unlimited source of rich fishery and the abundant vegetations in the State, especially in the Malnad, offer great scope for increased honey production.

The generally equable climate of the plateau which still includes some rich, though not extensive pastures favours cattle breeding as well

as other livestock, including poultry and it can be prophesied that if animal breeding in the State followed a more closely unified policy on well-established lines, it should be possible for Mysore to be the stud farm of India within a reasonable time.

Remedial Measures

The methods necessary for effecting improvement may be broadly classified as those pertaining to breeding, feeding and disease control. In the improvement of livestock, it is accepted that the ultimate level of efficiency is determined by inherited characteristics when every other factor is at its optimum level. Hence, with a mongrel animal, it is no use hoping for spectacular results even though it be fed and managed with the utmost care and attention.

Though breeding lays down the limits of productive efficiency, the function of proper nutrition in attaining and maintaining these levels is of fundamental importance. The effect of under and malnutrition in undermining the health and efficiency of farm stock has already been pointed out. Since the effects of malnutrition generally manifest slowly, it never receives in time the attention it deserves. But knowing its widespread prevalence and also realising its potent destructive effects, it is incumbent on us to tackle immediately the vital problem of providing adequate nutrition for all farm animals. This can be done by the improvement, conservation and proper utilisation of all pasture lands by suitable methods of manuring, bunding, fencing, etc., by extending the cultivation of leguminous and other protein-rich fodder crops, by adopting effective and systematic methods of preventing wastage of forest grasses by converting them into silage or hay, by retaining the ingredients for oil-cakes by exporting oils instead of oil-seeds, by suitable processing of paddy straw to increase its nutritive qualities, by proper utilisation of by-products of sugar industry such as bagasse and molasses for livestock feeding and adopting other similar measures for increasing, improving and conserving all the fodder resources of the State.

The control of disease is of no less importance than the adoption of the above measures. The havoc caused by such diseases as Rinderpest is too well known to need elaboration. Besides the direct loss through death and the decreased efficiency of the animals themselves, the danger to public health

arising from diseases communicable to man, such as tuberculosis, anthrax, glanders, tetanus and undulant fever is of such magnitude that all other countries have taken stringent measures to control them.

Means to an end

The main object of Agriculture is the production of material for human food and clothing and in this respect the livestock industry and arable agriculture share the honours equally. Hence animals have to be looked upon as a means to an end rather than an end in themselves. In order that the economic condition of the rural population may materially improve, it is necessary that the cultivator should keep only the minimum number of livestock he requires, or those he can feed and manage efficiently. He should try to grow on his holding, as far as possible, all the fodder requirements of his stock. He should be enjoined to provide some green fodder, especially legumes, for his milking and growing stock all the year round. He must be able to supply ample food of the right quality to his animals. Whenever possible, green fodder should be conserved as silage or hay. No manure should be burnt, but should all be returned to the soil. Stock should be bred with only approved pedigree stud animals. All domesticated

animals should be inoculated against preventable diseases.

Scientific researches into all the problems concerning livestock should be widely carried out and even more important, the results achieved in the laboratory should be passed on to the peasant in a cheap and practicable form. He should be persuaded to adopt them by visual demonstrations and by systematic and sustained propaganda.

Endeavours made by the State

With a view to developing and exploiting its livestock wealth to the maximum benefit of the State, on the lines indicated above, the Government have generally approved as many as 28 post-war schemes formulated by the Department, on a first priority basis and a large number of schemes have also been already sanctioned and implemented. Some more are under the active consideration of the Government, while detailed proposals for the rest are being worked out by the Department. The schemes provide for the very many improvements necessary to increase the efficiency of the livestock industry in the State, by incorporating new ideas and methods of organisation. The success of this enterprise will no doubt ensure the greater prosperity of rural Mysore and the better health of the whole State.

Renaissance of Indian Medicine

Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine

BY DR. C. DWARAKANATH, L I M. (MADRAS) & Z T. (HAMBURG),

Medical Officer in-charge.

THE Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine was founded by the Government of Mysore in 1944 to meet the long-felt need for an Institute of Indian Medicine providing facilities for all-round researches in the Indian systems of medicine as also for post-graduate medical training.

"The aim and object of this institution," so graciously stated by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, when he was pleased to lay the foundation-stone of its buildings, on the 11th December 1943 is, "not merely to train pupils in the art of preparing and modes of using the medicinal preparations for which Ayurveda and Unani are noted. It will be a centre for organised research on modern scientific lines into the actions and uses of our indigenous drugs and herbs."

"This institution," His Highness was pleased to add, "will be a meeting place for all practitioners—indigenous and allopathic alike," and that, "this City will before long possess one of the premier institutions of Indian Medicine providing facilities for treatment as well as research." Supplementing the above, *Dharmaprakas* Mr. L. S. Venkaji Rao, representing the donors, who made very handsome donations for the construction of the buildings of the Institute, in an address presented to His Highness the Maharaja on the same occasion, clarified the purpose for which the Institute was founded, in the following terms:—

"The need for untiring research is nowhere more keenly felt than in the task of adjusting an ancient system of medicine to suit modern conditions and requirements....The potentialities for scientific research in the Indian systems of medicine are immense. There is no reason why our indigenous systems assisted by modern methods of research should not come to occupy a proud place among the medical systems of the present-day world in the cure

and prevention of diseases that assail the human body....The need for incorporating a Research Department with the Institute, adopting the latest processes of modern therapeutics, has become imperative."

Out-patient Section

In the implementation of the laudable objects mentioned above (and pending the completion of the construction of the new buildings of the Institute in an ideal setting on the eastern bund of Dharmambudi tank facing the City Railway Station) as a first step in the organisation of medical relief on proper basis and which is a condition precedent for the organisation of clinical research in Indian Medicine, an out-patient section providing for Ayurvedic and Unani treatment for men, women, and children was started on the 16th June 1945 with a small band of enthusiastic and earnest workers. At the same time, the Ayurvedic Dispensary at Thulasithottam and Unani Dispensary at Mutton Market, till then maintained by the Bangalore City Municipality, were handed over to the Department and they became part of the Institute. That the out-patients' section of this Institute became rapidly popular as a treating institution can be gathered from the following statistical figures:—

Period	Annual figure of patients treated	Daily average
16th June 1944 to 30th June 1945 ...	1,81,140	505.81
1st July 1945 to 30th June 1946 ...	2,11,207	578.64
1st July 1946 to 30th June 1947 ...	2,28,929	627.20

In-patients' Section

The second initial step in the organisation of the Institute was taken towards the end of 1945 by

the starting of a male in-patients' section with provision for treating 24 patients, both Ayurvedic and Unani. At the instance of Dr. T. C. M. Royan, M.D., Minister for Education and Public Health, Clinical Research in the treatment of Malaria,—a scourge which is rampant in the State,—with indigenous methods and medicines and controlled by modern scientific controls was started in February 1946. Of the total number of 413 in-patients treated so far in these wards from November 1945 to 30th June 1947, a little over 45 per cent were cases suffering from different types of malaria. Though this work is still in progress and in its early stages, the results obtained so far have been very encouraging. The laboratory examination of blood smears, etc., of all the cases of malaria—cured and relieved—were done by the Public Health Institute whose co-operation and help in this direction has been very valuable. Though the treatment of malaria is at present our main subject for treatment and study, the treatment of such diseases as Jaundice, Sciatica, Dysenteries, Sprue and Exema, has given extremely encouraging results. The work done on these diseases, which is at present on a small scale, will form the basis for large scale investigations which may be undertaken in future in the Institute.

Pharmacy

The medicines required for the in-patients' wards, and the out-patients' sections of the main Institute and its City Branches are, at present, (pending the organisation of a Central Pharmacy for which proposals as recommended by the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine are now under the active consideration of the Government) prepared in a Pharmacy attached to the Institute under the direct supervision of an experienced Vaidya and a Hakim. This has ensured for a definite standard, genuineness and dependability of all the preparations prepared for the use of the Institute.

Herbs Garden

Next in importance is the beginning made for the organisation of the Herbs Garden in the compound of the Institute during the early part of 1945 which was entrusted to Mr. M. S. Krishna Iyengar, of the Forest Department, who was specially deputed for the purpose. Under his care, a fine herbs garden has been developed, in the compound of the Institute, where over 200 important drug plants which have a tradition for therapeutic value in Indian medicine have been reared. The question of expanding the Herbs Garden on a larger scale to serve the needs of medical relief and research is also receiving the active consideration of the Government. With larger area of land placed at the disposal of the Institute and other related facilities which are soon expected to be provided, many rare, valuable and important drug plants will be gathered from different parts of India and cultivated. Apart from Bazaar drugs, required for the Institute most of its requirements in respect of fresh herbs are to-day met from the present herbs garden.

The construction of the new buildings of the Institute referred to already, planned to provide wards, library, laboratory and museum, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8-18 lakhs, towards which philanthropic gentlemen of the State have given handsome donations aggregating about Rs. 3½ lakhs is expected to be completed in about four months, and soon after, fully equipped and staffed with teams of brilliant workers, where all-round medical research, medical relief and post-graduate medical education will proceed hand in glove on a large scale. Under the direction of Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharanah, B.A., LL.B., who is the Chairman of the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, we may look forward to the bright future when this Institute will, as stated by His Highness the Maharaja, become "one of the premier institutions of Indian Medicine providing facilities for treatment as well as for research."

Parks and Gardens of Mysore

The Work of the Horticulture Department

BY MR. K. NANJAPPA, F.R.H.S.,
Superintendent, Government Gardens in Mysore

DURING recent years much useful work has been done by the Horticultural Department in the importation and trial cultivation of superior kinds of fruits and other economic and ornamental plants, both tropical and sub-tropical, apart from the maintenance of the several Government Gardens and Parks. Amongst fruits the most important and popular ones are varieties of apple, grapes, breadfruit, butterfruit, papaya, sapodilla, pineapple and guava, and amongst vegetables varieties of tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, beans, capsicum, brinjal, and maize. Much useful work has also been done by the introduction of plants of economic value such as oil, perfume, resin, gum, dye and tan yielding plants, and fodder grasses.

The starting of Vegetable Farms in Bangalore, Maddur and Mandya and the Subvention Farms in Mandya District have not only helped the Department to meet a part of the local demand for fresh vegetables but has also enabled the Department to raise and stock genuine vegetable seeds for distribution amongst cultivators, especially under the "Grow More Food" Campaign. The Department has also been helping the potato growers in the State by importing seed potatoes from Simla of the value of nearly Rupees 15 lakhs every year for the past many years, in the absence of which potato cultivation in the State would have received a set back.

Besides, the activities of the Department are mainly responsible for the springing up of several plant nurseries round about the Government Botanic Gardens, Lalbagh, Bangalore, which in their turn have greatly helped the promotion of horticulture by the supply of fruit and ornamental plants as also vegetable and flower seeds.

The importance of fruits and vegetables in our day-to-day diet cannot be under-estimated and it is the earnest endeavour of the Department to raise as far as possible the average *per capita* consumption of these protective foods.

In this connection it may not be out of place here to mention that the Crop and Soil Wing of Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India, at its sixth meeting held at New Delhi in December 1945, considered that it would be necessary to increase the production of fruits by 50 per cent and vegetables by 100 per cent in order to provide the absolute minimum requirement of these protective foods for the people. The Central Nutrition and Advisory Committee has also pressed the need for implementing an intensive programme for increasing the vegetable production in the State as a primary prophylactic measure against the prevalence of deficiency diseases.

The Government of Mysore recognising the necessity for further increasing the production of fruits and vegetables in the State were pleased to re-organise the Department so that the development of horticulture throughout the State may be taken up immediately. The following are the salient features of the scheme that has been sanctioned to take this question:—

- (1) Suitable District Staff to carry on advisory work and propaganda besides horticultural activities in every village;
- (2) starting nurseries *cum* demonstration farms at every district for raising pedigree fruit plants and other economic plants for distribution; and
- (3) organisation of sale depots in every district for stocking and selling of vegetable and flower seeds, fruit grafts, implements, insecticides, etc.

The difficulty of getting proper working staff has been solved to a certain extent by training a batch of 30 students selected from all over the State. Another batch will be selected for training shortly. The following will give an idea as to the programme of work that has been taken up to tackle this State-wide drive regarding the development of horticulture in the districts.

Propaganda and demonstration of the correct method of planting trees, pruning, manuring and other cultural operations, plant protection, and pest control, will be taken up by the Advisory Staff in addition to affording facilities and advice regarding selection of suitable areas for starting new orchards. Efforts will also be made to revive certain fruit industries such as fig at Ganjam, pomegranate at Madhugiri and Chintamani, pumelo at Devanahalli, bananas at Nanjangud, and oranges and pineapple in the Malnad areas. It may be mentioned that the proposal for starting a Fig Demonstration Farm at Ganjam for reviving the cultivation of figs has been approved by Government and work is to be taken up soon.

A survey of the existing orchards will be undertaken with a view to selecting superior varieties of indigenous fruit trees to serve as parent plants for propagation purposes and also to collecting classified statistics of different kinds of fruits and vegetables grown in the State with the idea of organising production of fruits and vegetables on co-operative basis, the ultimate object being the starting canning industry in suitable localities.

The Nursery *cum* Demonstration Farm will, in addition to the propagation of fruit and other plants, be a centre for improving the indigenous fruits and vegetables by selection and to conduct experiments in varietal trials and testing new kinds

of fruits and vegetables on different soil and climatic conditions that are obtainable in the State.

Under rural beautification works, planting of avenues and approach roads, opening small parks and children's playgrounds, planting flowering trees and shrubs near public places like schools, hospitals, travellers' bungalows, etc., will be actively attended to. "Arbor Day" will be organised on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and the "Vijayadasami" Day when large-scale planting of trees of economic value such as fuel, timber and fodder in village wastelands will also be taken up. By way of imparting horticultural education, arrangements will be made to organise Horticultural Exhibitions and Shows and District and Taluk Conferences and important *jatras* where Departmental pamphlets and bulletins on various subjects will be distributed and short talks on horticultural subjects will be given.

It is hoped that when these schemes are successfully worked out, it will not only improve the health and welfare of the people by enriching their meagre diet with vegetables and luscious fruits but will also enable the State to export such commodities. Mysore has a right to achieve these objectives by virtue of its possessing ideal conditions of climate and soil most beneficial for their cultivation.

Amelioration of Labour in Mysore

BY MR. R. RAMACHANDRA RAO BHOMBORE, B.A.,

Commissioner of Labour.

Labour Legislation In Force

IN the matter of labour legislation, the Government of Mysore are following the convention adopted by the International Labour Conference ratified by the Government of India and have enacted the following Acts primarily for the welfare of labour in conformity with the All-India Legislation

(1) The Mysore Factories Act of 1936 as amended in 1942 and 1946 providing for hours of work, rest, interval, holidays, health and safety of labour employed in Factories.

(2) The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1928 as amended in 1942, providing for the payment of compensation by certain classes of employers to their workmen for injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment.

(3) The Mysore Maternity Benefit Act to regulate the employment of women in factories and providing for the grant of Maternity Benefit to them some-time before and some-time after confinement. The provisions of the Act have been extended to employees in Mines also;

(4) The Mysore Labour Act, 1942, for the promotion of peaceful and amicable settlement of industrial disputes and for promotion of labour welfare generally.

(5) The Mysore Mines Act, 1906 providing for the health and safety of workers in Mines.

(6) The Mysore Industrial Statistics Act, 1943, providing for collection of industrial statistics on the lines of the Government of India Act;

(7) The Mysore Industrial Disputes Settlement and arbitration Rules 1941, under the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore providing for prevention of strikes and lockouts;

(8) The Mysore Essential Services (Maintenance) Act, 1943, providing for maintenance of essential services during emergency.

Organisation

The Government of Mysore as early as 1928 set up a Factory Inspectorate for administration of the Mysore Factories Act and the Mysore

Maternity Benefit Act. The administration of these two Acts is vested with the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore who is *Ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Factories.

There are two Inspectors of Factories in the State for the administration of the above Acts.

The Mysore Mines Act which was enacted as early as 1906 is administered by the Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives in Mysore who has his headquarter at Oorgaum. He is assisted by one Inspector and two Assistant Inspectors.

The Department of Labour which was set up in the year 1941, has been functioning for the administration of the Mysore Labour Act. There is a Commissioner of Labour and three Assistant Commissioners of Labour and one Headquarter Assistant. The Director of Industries and Commerce was till recently holding additional charge of the Commissioner of Labour. A whole-time Commissioner of Labour has since been appointed with a view to secure greater progress in labour administration.

Deputy Commissioners of Districts are appointed *Ex-officio* Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation for the administration of the said Act in the nine Districts of the State. The Department of Labour compiles the Administration Report of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Annual Return under Section 15 of the said Act.

Labour Welfare Board

There is a Labour Welfare Board functioning as an adjunct to the Department of Labour which consists of representatives of Employers, employees and Government with the Commissioner of Labour as Chairman. It is an advisory body which deals with all matters connected with the administration of labour and labour welfare.

Participation of the State in the All-India Labour Conferences

The Government of Mysore have been participating in the deliberations of the All-India Labour Conferences and the Standing Labour Committee.

Problems relating to labour which are discussed at the Labour Conference and ratified by the Government of India are being implemented by the Government of Mysore.

The following are some of the important questions on which action has been taken or is being pursued :—

- (1) Appointment of Labour Officers in Industrial undertakings,
- (2) Employment Exchange,
- (3) Collection compilation, and publication of statistics under the Industrial Statistics Act,
- (4) Industrial canteens,
- (5) Labour Absenteeism,
- (6) Appointment of Lady Welfare Officers,
- (7) Survey of Occupational Diseases in the State with a view to widen the scope of the existing legislation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The question of taking parallel action in regard to the following All-India Enactments is also engaging attention :—

- (1) Payment of Wages Act,
- (2) Holidays with Pay Act,
- (3) Employment of Children Act,
- (4) Industrial Diseases Act,
- (5) Minimum Wage legislation.
- (6) Shops and Establishments Bill, 1947.

Welfare Measures

Apart from enacting legislative measures for amelioration of the working classes, the Government have also allowed recreational facilities for the labourers.

Two model recreation centres in the working class areas in Bangalore City are being run by the Department of Labour where facilities for Reading Room, Library, Indoor games, Bhajana parties, etc., have been provided. These Centres are becoming popular.

It is also proposed to open two such Centres in Mysore City.

A comprehensive scheme of housing industrial labour in Bangalore City is being pursued by the City Improvement Trust Board

Labour Statistics

The Department of Labour has set up a Statistical Section for collection, compilation and publication of the monthly working class cost of living index figures. The Department is also taking

action in collection, compilation and publication of labour statistics on the lines pursued by the Government of India.

Labour Conditions in Plantations

At the first meeting of the Tea Plantation Labour Conference held in New Delhi on the 8th and 9th January 1947 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Labour Member to the Government of India (Mr. Jag Jivan Ram), the following points were discussed :—

- (1) Fixing of wage levels after a survey in Plantation area,
- (2) Sickness and Maternity Benefits:
- (3) Housing;
- (4) Medical aid,
- (5) Education,
- (6) Welfare activities;
- (7) Trade Union Organisations.

In accordance with the conclusions arrived at the above Conference and agreeably to the suggestions of the Government of India, the Government of Mysore have communicated their decision as follows :—

(1) that the Government of Mysore are agreeable to the proposal of the constitution of a single Conference to deal with problems of all Plantation labour viz., Coffee, Tea and Rubber,

(2) that they are agreeable to nominate a representative of the Government to participate in the Conference, as nearly a half of India's total acreage of coffee plantation is in Mysore territory;

(3) that the Government of Mysore are agreeable to conduct a quick sample enquiry to find out the condition of plantation labour, wage requirements and other allied matters,

(4) that the owners of plantations in Mysore State will be advised to implement the decisions of the First Plantation Conference regarding immediate payment of Maternity Benefit at Rs 5-4-0 per week for 8 weeks, and sickness benefits at the rate of 2/3 of the average daily earnings for two weeks, pending legislation in this behalf;

(5) that the location of a separate Divisional Office at Chickmagalur is under contemplation to enforce the above decisions and that pending the necessary legislations concerning plantation labour, it is also under contemplation to permit plantation labour to form Associations under the Mysore Labour Act.

In accordance with the above decisions, the staff of the Department of Labour have already taken up family budget enquiries to find out the wage requirement, etc., of plantation labour.

Amendment to Labour Laws to secure speedy settlement of disputes.

The Government of Mysore appointed a special Committee consisting of representatives of employers, employees and Government with a retired judge of the High Court as Chairman to review and recommend to Government the question of amending Labour Laws in the State. The report of the Committee is before Government. It is expected that the proposed amendments will help in speedy settlement of industrial disputes.

Employment Exchange.

The Government of Mysore sanctioned the establishment of Labour Exchange as early as 1914 to deal with supply of skilled and unskilled labour both for war purposes and war industries. With the conclusion of the War, the question of absorption of the demobilised military personnel required immediate attention. The Labour Exchange has, therefore, been enlarged into Regional Employment Exchange following the organization set up by the Government of India to assist the demobilised military personnel. The Regional Employment Exchange is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour who is appointed Ex-officio Director of Resettlement and Employment. There is also a whole-time Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment in charge of the Exchange. The Directorate of Resettlement and Employment has prepared Schemes for settling the demobilised military personnel in Land Colonisation, Primary Industrial Co-operatives, Construction Co-operatives, Market Gardening, etc., on the lines sponsored by the Government of India.

Amelioration of the Depressed Classes.

Apart from the enactment of Labour Legislation for the advancement of industrial labour, the Government of Mysore as early as 1938 took steps to ameliorate the condition of the Depressed Classes. The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore was appointed Special Officer for the purpose.

Government have since created a separate Department and have appointed the Commissioner of Labour to be also Commissioner of Depressed

Classes. An Assistant Commissioner of Depressed Classes has been appointed. Proposals for sanction of necessary staff is before Government.

With the appointment of full complement of staff, it is expected that the amelioration of the Depressed Classes towards housing problem redemption of indebtedness on principles of co-operative movement, formation of agricultural colonies, improving the economic condition of the Depressed Classes and such other items of relief that may accrue and are necessary for uplift of the community in accordance with the spirit of the recent Government Order on the subject will be secured in an increasing measure.

Industrial peace and prosperity of the country.

The economic condition created by war has brought about a sense of discontentment amongst the labour population. The cry for increased wages and benefits is incessantly heard everywhere. Frequent strikes or threat of strikes are noticeable, with the result production has been impeded. It looks as though that Capital and Labour have not fully realised the importance of maintaining industrial peace which is very essential not only for their mutual benefit but also for the benefit of the Country. The object of enacting the Labour Act has been to assist Capital and Labour to settle their differences by conciliation and arbitration without resorting to lockouts or strikes, for which mutual goodwill is very essential. Experience gained in the working of the Labour Act has shown that the main difficulty in the way of settling industrial disputes is due to lack of rational approach to the problems by the parties concerned. While the Management is anxious to prevent increase in cost of production and wishes to get more profits, the labourers are anxious to get increased benefits. A bit of rational thinking is necessary for solving disputes. The following points are worth noting by the parties to a dispute in solving their problems. —

(1) Wages and other benefits obtaining to labour in similar industries elsewhere.

(2) Capacity of the Industry to concede increased demands ;

(3) Cost of Living and minimum wage and amenities necessary for the labourer ;

(4) Cultivation of sense of discipline and duty.

A frank discussion taking into account the above aspects will, to a great extent, help in speedy settlement of disputes.

It is universally admitted that the prosperity of a country depends upon its industrial progress. Such progress in its turn depends on the initiative of Capital which again depends upon the co-operation of Labour. Without the mutual co-operation of Capital and Labour, the economic condition of the people including the labour classes will be at a very low ebb. So, lack of rational approach to problems and mutual co-operation

will diminish the economic condition of the country, the capitalist and the labourer. It is high time that both the capitalist and the labourer realised the above truth in all seriousness so as to successfully tackle post-war industrialisation. The Department of Labour is ever ready to assist the parties in bringing about a mutual understanding of problems and for promoting a spirit of goodwill between Capital and Labour.

Small Savings Scheme

THE Small Savings Scheme instituted by Government in February 1944 as a war-time measure for popularising the sale of 12-years Post-Office National Saving Certificates has gained increased popularity among the people and there is a move even to make it a permanent National feature of India. The scheme is intended to inculcate the habit of thrift among all sections of the Community, particularly the rural classes. It encourages all classes of people, particularly the poor, to save as much as possible in their little earnings and invest their earnings profitably both for themselves and to the country at large. Secondly, this scheme successfully combats with the inflation and the rising of prices which had been the feature of the war-time finance, and which has now become a social and economic danger to the country.

In this small savings scheme, every individual is required to save at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies per day per head, or Re. 0-3-6 per head per month, whether he be rich or poor, young or old, man or woman. This is the basic minimum fixed by the Government of India on the basis of population. Thus the capital that could be raised is Rs. 8 crores per month or about 100 crores of rupees per annum for a population of 40 crores in India. And this sum can be utilised for promoting nation-building activities contemplated in the post-war development schemes,

with a view to developing a new and greater India.

Mysore State has appointed 1,750 Authorised Agents, all over the country, to canvass for the sale of the 12 years Post-Office National Savings Certificates. The total amount thus invested in the Mysore State is Rs. 58,02,395. As per the rules, recently amended, an individual can invest up to Rs. 15,000, and the minimum period within which it becomes encashable is one year in the case of the National Savings Certificate of Rs. 5 denomination, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ years in the case of other certificates of Rs. 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000. After the 12 years from the date of investment, the capital invested increased by 50 per cent, i.e., a certificate of Rs. 10 fetches Rs. 15 and of Rs. 100 fetches Rs. 150 after 12 years. The interest works up at the rate of $4\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. Such a heavy rate of interest is not paid either in any Bank, or in the post office or in any Government Treasury. These investments are income-tax free. Both the Mysore Government and the Government of India (the present Government) guarantee these investments. This Small Savings Scheme is more a peace-time organisation than a war-time measure.

Thus, it is expected of every individual, both in Mysore and outside, to contribute his might and main for this national cause.

Insurance Protection for Mysoreans

Government Life Insurance Department

BY MR. F. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A.,

Secretary, Insurance Department.

LIFE Insurance is the one great necessity that people do not generally provide for themselves unless its need is urged upon them. Recognising this tendency the Government of Mysore, always solicitous to institute and foster measures which contribute in any way to the material welfare of His Highness's subjects, decided to take up life insurance as a State enterprise at a time when people had little faith in its manifold benefits of providing against the uncertain contingencies of human life. As far back as 1891, a scheme of compulsory life insurance was instituted by Government for the benefit, in the first instance, of officers in the State service. Mysore was the first Indian State to embark on such a scheme. The object of the scheme is to supplement the income of the official on his retirement and to provide a competence for his family in case of his early demise. The fulfilment of this object is ensured by exempting the assurance amounts from attachments by Civil Courts. The general rate of monthly premium is ten per cent of the salary, subject to a maximum of Rs. 70 and it is recovered by deduction from the salary of the officers. The advantages of such a scheme of compulsory life insurance are too obvious to need enumeration. The scheme has earned the gratitude of thousands of families which would otherwise have been left destitute. Since its inception to the end of the last official year, 43,295 lives were assured under the scheme for the total assurance of Rs. 4,83,52,812. During this period, there have been seven actuarial valuations and each valuation has disclosed an attractive bonus. The quinquennial valuation of the Fund as on 30th June 1943 admitted the grant of a simple reversionary bonus of 1.5 per cent per annum. The valuation results for the quinquennium ending 30th June 1948 are expected to give equally good results.

Just a quarter of a century after the institution of the scheme of compulsory insurance for their employees, Government took another forward step

by extending the benefits of the scheme to the general public of the State, to carry the "Gospel of Life Insurance" to all parts of the State and to make the inestimable benefits thereof easily accessible to all subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. That the institution of this scheme for the general public of the State has, in the fullness of time, fulfilled these ideals in a measure worthy of recognition is evident from the continued progress of its business and the undoubted popularity it has gained. It is a matter for gratification that notwithstanding its limited sphere of operations, the scheme being open only to Mysoreans by birth or domicile, the Public Branch has secured within a comparatively short period a fairly high rank amongst the foremost companies in India with regard to the progress of business. Though a Department of Government, the Public Branch is, in its dealings with its constituents, conducted on lines of an up-to-date commercial concern.

The foremost thing that a prospective proposer looks for in an Insurance Office is the security of its funds, and the Public Branch offers great safety in this respect as the assurance amounts are guaranteed by the State Revenues. As the business of the Public Branch is managed with the utmost economy, it has been possible to afford to the policy holders the *maximum* assurance cover, consistent with security at the minimum cost. Exceptional facilities have been provided to the policy holders regarding payment of premia, revivals and other matters. Claims are settled with the utmost promptness. Service first and last is ever the motto of the Department. The Public Branch possesses several unique features by virtue of which it stands out pre-eminently as the ideal Insurance Office for Mysoreans.

It is gratifying to note that the new business of the Public Branch is increasing rapidly and steadily and new records are being created, the year ending

with 30th June 1947 resulting in a record business of over one and a half crores of rupees being underwritten by it. The total business at the end of the year was 1,09,512 policies, assuring Rs 11,30,55,200. As a result of the valuation of the Fund as on 30th June 1948, a simple reversionary bonus of Rs. 18 per thousand per annum the highest given by any Life Office in India, was declared on all with-profit policies in force on the date of the valuation.

Government have also instituted a scheme of Income-policies, as an adjunct to the Insurance Scheme. The object of this scheme is to provide in return for a capital consideration or in lieu of the assurance amount payable on a policy of either the Official or the Public Branch, the payment of annuities for a stipulated period to the investor himself or to any beneficiary nominated by him or to his heirs.

Branch offices for organising and supervising the fieldwork of the Department have been opened at 2934, Viceroy Road, Chamundipuram, Mysore, and Local Audit Office Buildings, B. H. Road, Shimoga, each circle office being under the charge of a Gazetted Officer. Agents have been appointed in all parts of the State to render all possible

assistance to intending proposers in the matter of effecting insurance on their lives.

With the promulgation of the legislation regarding compulsory insurance of motor vehicles, the Department started Motor Insurance business in order to augment the premium income of the Department and increase its utility to the public of Mysore. The Department insures all kinds of motor vehicles at very low rate of premium, and issues policies to cover risks usually covered by any Insurance Company. Claims are settled and the needs of policy holders attended to with the utmost promptness. This new venture has been a great success in view of the fact that for the official year ending 30th June 1947, the Motor Branch insured 3,100 vehicles, securing a premium income of Rs. 2,90,000.

The offices of the Department are located in a spacious building situated in the midst of the beautiful garden of the Cubbon Park at Bangalore.

The prospectus and other literature relating to the activities of the Department may be kindly obtained at the Departmental stall in the Exhibition grounds, the branch offices at Mysore and Shimoga or from the Head Office at Bangalore.

Government Dichromate Factory, Belagula

THE entire output of dichromates (sodium and potassium) manufactured for the past six years at the Dichromate Factory was placed at the disposal of the Department of Supplies, Government of India, in furtherance of the war effort and the bye-product *viz.*, Sodium Sulphate, was made available to the Mysore Paper Mills. Additional capital has been invested for installing up-to-date machinery for large-scale manufacture of dichromates and to achieve corresponding economies in the cost of production. Further, new lines of

manufacture have been explored to develop and stabilise the industry. Equipments for the manufacture of chrome pigments and chromic acid on a large scale are being installed. Manufacture of sodium silicate, yet another important chemical, for which there is a heavy demand from soap makers and others has been taken up. It is also proposed to take up manufacture of other pigments like zinc oxide and red lead at this Factory and for this purpose pilot plants for the manufacture of these pigments are being "rigged up."

Public Health in Mysore

By *Rajasevasakta* DR. P. PARTHASARATHI, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., L.R.C.P. & S., D.T.M., D.P.H.,

Director of Public Health in Mysore.

Rural Health

THE problem of Rural Health in the State is receiving increasing attention at the hands of Government. Previously no health work was done in the general field of public health in rural areas, except control of epidemic diseases and attention paid to the curative work in the dispensaries until a few years ago when Government sanctioned Mandya Unit and the Closepet Health Training Centre. Government have since been progressively sanctioning schemes year after year, thus expanding health protection measures in the rural population. The units have now been extended practically to all districts.

The general health organisation consists not only of attention to keep the healthy people well but also attending to the sick and to epidemic control. The number of such health units is 88 as indicated below :—

District	Health Units	Total
Mysore District	Mirle, Hampapur, Hardihole, Periapatna, Heggaddevankote, Saragur, Hampapur, Nisana and Bannur	9
Shrinoga District	Bhadra Health Unit and Town (4), Jog and Malnad Health Units (4), Anandapur, Ripponpet, Thyagarathi, Sorab Jade, Anavatti, Chandragutti and Sowlanga	16
Tumkur District	Markonahalli	1
Kolar District	Bethamangala and Yelwara	2
Kadur District	Mudigere, Sakkarapatna and 8 Malnad Health Units, 11 Kadur Health Units.	16
Hassan District	Kenchammaiahoskote, Sakalespur, Hassan, Belur and Banavur	...
Chitaldrug District	Vani Vilas and Maskal	2
Mandya District	Gogjalagere, Besagarahalli, French-Rocks, Maddur, Bandihole, Mandya Town and Maniysa Health Units (5), Hanakere, Arakere, Seringapatam and Dugganahalli (6).	20
Bangalore District	Bangalore Health Units (10), Kadugodi, Jalahalli, Yelahanka, Doddballapur, Closepet, Maralavadi and Tippagondanahalli.	17
	Total	88

It may be seen in the above statement that a certain amount of priority in selecting places has been given on account of very unhealthy conditions in the areas selected, particularly in the malnad areas and in the irrigated areas.

As a result of the introduction of the health units in the irrigated areas, the death-rate has been reduced to as low as 17 per thousand as compared to what was about over 40 per thousand, and the birth-rate which was also low at about 10 per thousand has gone up to 27 per thousand. In the Malnad areas where hookworm and malaria are the special problems, in addition to the general health work and attention to the sick, suitable organisation has been set up for looking after the special problems as well. As preliminary to the effective control of malaria in the malnad areas, the D. D T spraying was undertaken during the year 1946-47 in the whole of Sorab Taluk and in Koppa and Sakalespur Health Units. The results so far obtained have been so good that people are pressing for the expansion of such Health Unit work. It is expected that there will be continuous development on these lines all over the State depending, of course, on the availability of trained personnel and the necessary budgets.

Control of Malaria

The problem of malaria in the State is receiving increasing attention by the department. In addition to 312 villages in the Irwin Canal Area, where regular pyrethrum spraying is being done as an anti-malaria measure, 51 villages in the Seringapatam Health Unit were recently put on this spraying schedule. Government in G. O. No. G. 3838-16—P. H. 21-42-57, dated 24th September 1943 have passed orders sanctioning another scheme for bringing 131 more villages irrigated by the Irwin Canal under the scheme for prevention of malaria. With this new scheme in operation, all the villages served by the Irwin Canal will have

been covered by a special Health Organisation, providing in addition to control of malaria, general Public Health Service.

Malaria control work by pyrethrum spraying in the 29 villages in Krishnarajanagar Taluk and in Krishnarajpet Taluk are also in progress.

The problem of malaria in the malnad has presented an epidemiological feature different from the problem in the irrigated areas of Mysore State. Methods for control of malaria in the Malnad Districts, have been under continuous investigation and naturalistic measures like shading, sluicing, etc., were under trial. With the advent of D. D. T. a new synthetic insecticide, the problem of rural malaria in the malnad presents a brighter prospect of solution. Groups of villages under the Health Units of Sorab, Anandapura, Koppa and Saklespur altogether 275 in number were for the first time sprayed with D. D. T. with very satisfactory results. Several other insects like bugs, cockroaches, flies, etc., apart from anophelino mosquitoes, which are common pests causing considerable annoyance to human beings, are also effectively controlled. Freedom from such insect pests in itself means a more comfortable life in rural areas and with malaria brought well under control, life is bound to have a new meaning to the rural population in the Malnad.

It is proposed to extend this work to bring down the ravages of this disease in the entire Malnad area which over centuries had defied sanitarians and held back the exploitation of this otherwise fertile land.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare was started in the year 1934 in Mysore and it had been in operation till 1938 and was then discontinued. The Bureau was revived in November 1944 in charge of a Lady Superintendent.

The Superintendent has been attending to the following functions:—

(1) Investigating the necessity and possibility of establishing maternity and child welfare centres and maternity homes in the State.

(2) Starting of child welfare centres and maternity homes wherever necessary.

(3) Regular inspection of the existing Maternity Homes and Health Units.

(4) Supervision and inspection of the work of the midwives and Public Health Nurses.

(5) Detecting the causes of maternal and infantile mortality in rural areas and to suggest ways and means and to employ preventive measures.

(6) Examining ante-natal cases and infants during the course of touring villages and to direct the midwives and health visitors as regards the treatment of cases that require attention.

(7) To arrange for the opening of milk centres for poor children.

(8) Giving useful suggestions to the Health Officers in rural areas as regards maternity and child welfare work.

(9) Visiting schools and addressing girl students on personal hygiene and other subjects best suited for their understanding and age.

(10) Visiting Industrial Establishments in the State in order to find out whether necessary amenities have been provided for women employees.

(11) Establishment of Creches and Nursing Schools.

(12) Educating the public by means of lectures on ante-natal, post-natal and infant care.

(13) To meet the local influential and wealthy people and to induce them to take interest and to contribute towards the construction of buildings, etc., for maternity homes and child welfare centres.

(14) To recruit suitable candidates and to arrange for training them as midwives.

The work is being appreciated in urban and rural areas throughout the State and the progress made is quite satisfactory. With a view to organising and expanding maternity services in the State, a tentative scheme has been drawn up.

Vaccination

The Government Vaccine Institute was founded in 1892 and was transferred from Medical to Health Department in 1918. This Institute produces Glycerine Vaccine Lymph (Anti-smallpox vaccine) to meet the entire demand of the State. In the year 1946 a total of about 1.4 million doses were manufactured and about 1.28 million doses were issued for vaccination purposes. Buffalo calves are made use of for the production of the vaccine lymph in view of higher yield. This Institute also undertakes to supply vaccine lymph to other provinces and States during emergency. Further, the Institute trains all the Medical and Public Health Personnel in the technique of vaccination. The Institute is run on up-to-date

lines making use of latest knowledge in testing and standardisation of the vaccine lymph. The income of the Institute is about Rs. 45,000 and the expenditure is about Rs. 25,000 per annum.

Health Education

"The Mysore Arogya" run as a Quarterly from 1933, is now converted into a 'Monthly' with effect from August 1947. This and the press notes, pamphlets and booklets issued every now and then is part of publicity work. The Propaganda Unit

gives cinema shows on health subjects in rural and urban areas. Jattras and other special functions are included in this programme. Health exhibitions are organised and the exhibitions at Shimoga and in Bangalore City which were recently held attracted much attention. Posters on Nutrition are being exhibited at these exhibitions. With the addition of a few Propaganda Units now under consideration health publicity and propaganda work can accomplish a great deal in the health education of the lay public.

Rural Development Drive

BY S. NARAYANA RAO, M.A. (Hons.),

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore

SANCTION was accorded by Government for a five year plan of Rural Reconstruction drive in Mysore in 1942 with a view to rousing the general standard of panchayat administration and of village amenities and directing that concentrated propaganda may be introduced into an entire hobli in each taluk during the first year and the scheme extended into other hobbis at the same rate each year and that more of non-official initiative and direction may be associated in the working of the Scheme. In pursuance of this object eighty one hobbis were selected for intensive work in 1943-44. One hundred and twenty-nine honorary workers were selected, trained and posted to these hobbis as "Gramasudharakas". Hobli Advisory Committees (now named Taluk Advisory Committees) were constituted in each taluk to review the progress made in the execution of the rural development scheme and guide the Gramasudharakas in carrying out the work according to a planned programme. A comprehensive programme of works to be undertaken in these hobbis was drawn up by the Hobli Advisory Committees on the basis of the preliminary statistics collected by the 'Gramasudharikas' and the same was approved by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. Almost all the improvement works that were taken up for execution in the first set of hobbis under the above scheme have been completed.

Government extended the scheme into second set of hobbis in 1944-45 and another batch of 127 "Gramasudharakas" were posted to these hobbis for work after the requisite training. Out of the several improvement works that were taken up for execution in these hobbis, some are completed and others are under various stages of progress.

In the year 1945-46, a Rural Development Court was opened at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and several articles of interest were displayed at the Exhibition. In addition to practical demonstrations in improved methods of agriculture and rural and cottage industries arrangements were also made for conducting propaganda on the "Rural Develop-

ment Scheme" through the "Akashavani" Broadcasting Station.

A rally of 'Gramasudharikas' in the State was held at Hassan in January 1944, and the occasion was availed of to run a Refresher Course of a week's duration for the benefit of Gramasudharikas. An exhibition was also held as an adjunct to the Rally which was mostly demonstrational and instructional. Several demonstrations in rural and cottage industries were also conducted during the occasion.

A fortnightly Journal in Kannada called the Gramasudharika Mysore is now being published by the Revenue Department to serve as a useful rural guide and 5000 copies of the Journal are being distributed free of cost to all the village panchayats in the selected hobbis and some other hobbis. To improve the general standard of the Journal and to run it on more efficient lines under expert guidance and advice an Editorial Board was constituted with the Special Officer of Rural Development as Chairman. A separate Editor with the necessary staff has also been sanctioned for the purpose.

Eighty four radio receiving sets were supplied at concessional rates to such of the village panchayats and municipalities as were recommended by the Deputy Commissioners. As an adjunct to the above scheme of distribution of radio sets, arrangements have also been made for arranging talks through "Akashavani", Mysore, on rural uplift and allied subjects, for the benefit of the rural population and the Officers of all the Development Departments have been asked to extend their co-operation in this behalf by deputing suitable persons to talk on subjects pertaining to their Departments through the "Akashavani".

With a view to extending the rural development scheme and intensifying propaganda in this behalf for the benefit of the rural population, Government have recently sanctioned a Scheme of publicity and propaganda as one of the activities under the Post war Reconstruction Plan at a total non-recurring cost of Rs. 2.28 lakhs and recurring cost

of Rs. 78,948 per annum. According to this scheme, each district will be provided with a propaganda van with a cinema film projector, radio set, magic lantern set with useful slides, public address systems and other equipment for carrying on propaganda in rural parts. The necessary staff has also been sanctioned for each van for the purpose. Action is being taken to give effect to the scheme.

As in previous years, arrangements are being made to open a Rural Development Court during the ensuing Dasara Exhibition at Mysore with a view to encouraging and developing several rural and cottage industries.

A brief account of improvement works executed under the more important headings in the two sets of selected hoblis since the inception of the Scheme up to the end of March 1947 is given below :-

Drinking Water Wells

Out of 3,352 drinking water wells programmed to be provided in the first and second sets of selected hoblis at the inception of the Rural Development Scheme, 1,134 wells were provided in the first set of hoblis and 395 wells in the second set of hoblis up to the end of March 1947. 712 well works are under various stages of progress in the first set of hoblis and 508 well works in the second set of hoblis. A sum of Rs. 18,09,774 has been spent for providing drinking water wells in the selected hoblis up to the end of March 1947.

As regards the formation of roads 956 interior roads of total length of 365.5 miles and 828 approach roads of total length of 475 miles were formed since the inception of the scheme up to the end of March 1947 in the first set of hoblis and 391 interior roads of total length of 328.5 miles and 286 approach roads of total length of 180.51 miles were formed in the second set of selected hoblis during the period. It is stated that a sum of Rs. 9,76,474 was spent under the head 'Inter-village Communications' in the selected hoblis up to the end of March 1947.

Tanks

Forty-two tanks were restored from the inception of the scheme up to the end of March 1947 in the first set of hoblis and 8 tanks in the second set of hoblis during the period.

Village Extensions

Out of 779 village extensions that were proposed to be formed in the first set of hoblis, as per

approved programme 428 extensions were formed up to the end of March 1947. As regards the second set of selected hoblis it is reported that extensions were formed in respect of 176 villages up to the end of March 1947 as against 452 villages in which they were proposed to be formed as per programme.

Drainage

With regard to drainage works 1,666 drainage works were completed in the first set of hoblis up to the end of March 1947 out of 2,098 works programmed for execution, 329 works are reported to be under various stages of progress.

Out of 1,180 drainage works proposed to be taken up for execution in the second set of hoblis 766 works were completed by the end of March 1947. One hundred and forty-seven works are under various stages of progress. A sum of Rs. 9,14,240 was spent towards drainage and other improvement works in the selected hoblis up to the end of March 1947.

Rural Libraries and Adult Literacy Classes

One thousand and forty-eight libraries, 873 reading rooms and 3,651 adult literacy classes are opened in the first set of hoblis up to the end of March 1947. As regards the second set of hoblis 1,566 adult literacy classes, 550 libraries and 389 reading rooms were opened up to the end of March 1947. Good progress has also been achieved in respect of formation of children's play-grounds, planting of *topes*, laying out agricultural demonstration plots and general village sanitation.

Seven hundred and eight-eight children's play-grounds were formed up to the end of March 1947 in the selected hoblis.

One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven *topes* have been formed in the first set of selected hoblis during the period under review and 1,367 *topes* have been formed in respect of second set of selected hoblis.

Five thousand one hundred and eighty-six agricultural demonstration plots were laid out and 1,490 crop experiments were conducted up to the end of March 1947 in respect of first set of hoblis. With regard to the second set of hoblis it is stated that 1,263 agricultural demonstration plots were laid out and 855 crop experiments were conducted.

Three thousand seven hundred and three soak pits and 475 latrines were constructed in the first set of hoblis up to the end of March 1947 and that

2,469 soak pits and 168 latrines were constructed in the second set of hoblis during the same period.

General Administration of Village Panchayets

The work of auditing Village Panchayet accounts and preparation of *Bakipattis* (arrows lists) have

progressed satisfactorily in both the sets of selected hoblis. The percentage of Village Panchayet collections in the selected hoblis works out to 28'5 per cent and 25'41 per cent in the first and second sets of hoblis respectively for the quarter ending 31st March 1947.

Imposing Building for Mysore Legislature

A NEW building estimated to cost about Rs. 10'00 lakhs to serve the triple purpose of a Convocation Hall, an Examination Hall and a Representative Assembly Hall is under construction in Mysore City near the District Offices, Mysore. *Rajasabhubhushana* Col. Crawford has generously donated a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs for the construction of this building.

This will be a stately and imposing structure when completed and it will have enough accommodation for all the three purposes mentioned above, with up-to-date provision for the Press, Visitors, gallery, spacious lobbies, party rooms, Luncheon halls, Post office, Secretariat offices and Library. It will provide accommodation for about 3,000 students when used as a Convocation Hall. The central part of the building will be octagonal in ground plan with a dome 140' high from ground level.

With a view to providing necessary accommodation and equipment for an up-to-date Medical

College and the hospitals at Mysore, the under-mentioned works have been taken up and they are likely to be completed early.

1. Extension of the Out-Patient Dispensary of Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, and constructing first floor over it costing about Rs. 2,10,000.
2. Constructing Radiology block at Mysore—costing about Rs. 1,41,000.
3. Constructing Nurses Quarters at Mysore—costing about Rs. 3,66,000.

A programme for cement concreting important trunk roads for a total length of 152 miles over a period of five years commencing from 1944-45 was approved by Government. About 43 miles between Bangalore and Mysore, between Bangalore-Nelamangala and beyond and between Mysore and Nanjangud have been concreted by the end of June 1947. Collection of metal for further work is in progress. Concreting of roads between Shimoga and Bhadravati and between Kadur and Chickmagalur is also in progress.

Edited by G. V. Rajaratnam, Publicity Officer to Government.

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Bangalore, November—December, 1947

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“RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT” DAY CELEBRATIONS

CHIEF MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE

Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister, issued the following Message to the People of Mysore on “Responsible Government” Day which was widely celebrated throughout the State on 1st November 1947

It is with great joy that I offer my fraternal greetings to my sisters and brothers of Mysore on the occasion of celebrating the success achieved in the matter of the establishment of full responsible Government in Mysore under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja.

A new epoch has dawned in Mysore. The foundations for a democratic system of Government are being well and truly laid. For a long time, and particularly during the last one decade, the people have been struggling for coming into their own and to take their due share in effectively administering the affairs of the State. The Mysore Congress, in particular, has unremittingly striven to secure the fulfilment of the peoples' aspirations. We have gone through the dark valley of suffering on several occasions and it is a matter for jubilation that at long last we have emerged into the plains of sun-shine and happiness. Let us remember with gratitude all those warriors, known and unknown, who have either suffered or sacrificed and laid down their lives for the great cause. The country will ever remember them with gratitude.

His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased, duly recognising the strength and intensity of the peoples' desire, to entrust the task of framing a constitution for full responsible Government to a

Constituent Assembly composed of chosen representatives of the people. The new Ministry which has come into existence is charged with the task of taking immediate steps in this behalf. This will be the first priority problem that the new Ministry will take on hand and I hope with the co-operation of one and all the new constitution will be an accomplished fact within as short a period as the circumstances will allow.

This is the age of the common man and it will be the endeavour of the new Ministry to do all it can to improve his lot, bearing constantly in mind that it is its sacred duty to see that equal opportunities, in the widest possible sense, are made available to the people as a whole.

Food, clothing, housing, education, medical-aid, security and a life of freedom and dignity should be vouchsafed to all. This is a stupendous task and cannot be accomplished over-night. The new Ministry will be in the saddle only for a short period of about eight months. It cannot possibly take up long-range programmes. It can but prospect the field and lay down the foundations for dynamic execution in due course by a Ministry which will come into being under the new constitution. Meanwhile, everything possible will be done to ease

the food situation and to eradicate corruption and black-marketing, to instil a sense of integrity and a spirit of service in the people as well as in the services.

'The peoples' Ministry has come into existence. Its motto will be, Service. I earnestly appeal to all to fully co-operate in the arduous task ahead of us and make the new regime a resounding success. I make a special appeal for communal harmony and peace in the land. Let Mysore be a shining example in this respect to other parts of India.

This has been a banner year for the people of Mysore in general and to the Mysore Congress in particular. India secured her independence on August

15th. It is a matter for great gratification that Mysore joined the Indian Dominion. The struggle for Responsible Government has had a glorious finale and to-day we are celebrating our success. Let us in this supreme moment of victory be humble, and dedicate ourselves to the service of the State and her people.

May God give us sincerity of purpose and strength and steadfastness to justify the high expectations of the Prince and the People and to make Mysore a democratic State occupying an honoured place in an independent India, contributing its share to the peace, progress and happiness of the world.

JAI HIND.

AFFORDING RELIEF TO REFUGEES

GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF MYSORE.

The Government of India are at present engaged in affording relief to refugees who have migrated to India from the Punjab and other areas and have appealed to every Province and State to make its due contribution in dealing with this urgent problem. The Government of Mysore are most anxious to do everything in their power to assist the Government of India, and have no doubt that the people of Mysore with their great traditions will respond most generously to this appeal and offer their wholehearted co-operation.

Winter has already started in the Punjab and the indications are that it will be most severe. It is, therefore, essential that a countrywide effort should be made at once to collect warm garments and blankets of all description.

In this humanitarian task, the Government request the co-operation of all voluntary organizations in the State and will welcome the launching of a State wide campaign for the collection of cash contributions, gifts in kind, warm clothing and blankets and other materials for the benefit of refugees. It is understood that several voluntary organizations are already taking interest in the matter. It is requested that information regarding the efforts made by such organizations may be furnished

to Government so that the Government of India may be informed of the same. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will be very glad to afford assistance to voluntary organizations and individuals who are prepared to offer their services in this behalf in forming local relief committees and in organizing local collection depots.

For the purpose of receiving cash contributions towards the relief of refugees, Government have issued instructions for the opening of a new head of account at all Government Treasuries and the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., and its branches. Intending donors are requested to remit their contributions under the head of account "W. Deposits, Other Deposits, 'Refugee Fund,'" to the nearest Government Treasury, the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., or one of its branches, under intimation to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, by means of a letter giving particulars of the challan number, the date and the amount of remittance.

Upon receipt of information through the Deputy Commissioner concerned as to the quantities and description of materials collected, despatch instructions will be issued by Government separately.

INDIA'S PRIME MINISTER GREETS MYSORE'S CHIEF MINISTER



THE HON. MR. K. T. BHASHYAM, MINISTER FOR LAW AND LABOUR, IS SEEN NEXT TO THE CHIEF MINISTER.

Photograph taken on the occasion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's reception to the Delegates of the recent Food and Labour Conferences held at New Delhi. Pandit Nehru is seen greeting Mr K. Chengalaraya Reddy, The Chief Minister of Mysore. Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, The Minister for Law and Labour, is seen next to the Chief Minister.

MYSORE'S PRESENT FOOD POSITION

CHIEF MINISTER STRESSES NEED FOR MORE IMPORTS

A Food Conference at the Minister level for considering the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee recently appointed by the Government of India in regard to the future policy to be adopted in respect of control of foodgrains was held at New Delhi on the 5th and 6th November 1947. It was attended by Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister, and Mr. K. Guru Dutt, Director of Food Supplies. While agreeing to a policy of gradual abolition of controls it was stressed in the Conference by the Chief Minister that controls over the principal foodgrains should continue during 1948 and adequate provision made for imports so that the minimum requirements of chronic deficit areas like Mysore could be met at least to reasonable extent, the net requirements of Mysore over and above the maximum local procurement being about 100,000 tons per year.

Among other important points stressed on behalf of Mysore in the Conference were (1) the necessity for fixing Government purchase prices of agricultural produce so as to ensure an adequate return to the producer, and, (2) that the Mysore State should share in any relief which the Centre is going to afford to the Provinces in regard to the subsidy incurred in connection with food supply operations.

The present stocks in Mysore are equal to about a fortnight's supply. Against the October allotment of 10,450 tons of foodgrains only 1,852 tons of

wheat were received during the month and a loan of 2,000 tons of rice was obtained from the Madras Government on the promise to replace it soon. The balance of the October allotment *viz.*, 1,100 tons of wheat, 3,450 tons of milo and 4,000 tons of rice are now being received from ships which are discharging at Madras and Mormugao. The Madras authorities have kindly agreed to give us some time for the return of the loan of rice.

For November Mysore was given an allotment of 20,000 tons of foodgrains. According to the latest messages however this allotment has been reduced to 19,000 tons as follows:—Twelve thousand tons of milo, 3,000 tons of rice and 4,000 tons of wheat. One of the steamers from which we are to get 2,000 tons of milo has already arrived at Mormugao, and the ship carrying 3,000 tons of rice is discharging at Madras. It is expected that the other milo ship "Sea King" carrying 9,750 tons of milo for us is expected at Madras about the middle of this month and the steamer "Indian Merchant" with 4,000 tons of wheat is expected at Mormugao about 18th November. In the result, the supply position so far as November and the early part of November are concerned is safe, although, relatively speaking, there will be some difficulty for rice the supplies of which are not adequate. Equitable distribution of the stocks over the various deficit areas has been arranged.

NOTE:—Since the issue of this note on 10th November 1947, the actual receipts were as follows. —Rice 4,213 tons, ragi, (from Orissa) 693 tons; milo (red jawar), 11,862 tons, wheat, 8,258 tons. Total 15,626 tons.

THE MYSORE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

TO MEET IN MARCH 1948

According to the directions contained in the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja, dated the 29th day of October 1947, that the Ministry shall set up a Constituent Assembly composed of elected representatives of the people and entrust it with the task of framing a Constitution Bill for the State of Mysore providing for Responsible Government under the regis of His Highness the Maharaja, the Government of Mysore propose to take immediate action for the setting up of the Constituent Assembly. With this end in view, the Government have directed the printing of electoral rolls based on the existing franchise in territorial constituencies for the Representative Assembly, and in respect of the Retroceded Area on the existing municipal franchise. It is expected that these preliminary rolls will be published by about the 2nd of January 1948 and after the disposal of claims and objections the rolls will be finally published by the end of that month.

Based roughly on one seat for one lakh of population, the Constituent Assembly will consist of seventy-six members. Of them five will be Muslim seats, elected by Muslim voters having the same qualifications as Muslim voters for the Representative Assembly except in the Retroceded Area where the existing municipal franchise will be the qualification.

The five Muslim Constituencies which will each return one member are—

1. District of Bangalore including Bangalore City and Civil Station.
2. Districts of Chikmagalur and Shimoga.
3. Districts of Mysore, Mandya and Hassan.
4. District of Kolar.
5. Districts of Chitaldrug and Tumkur.

The remaining 71 seats will be distributed among the nine districts and the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Retroceded Area, each of which will form a constituency. Of the seats allotted to a district, one seat for every district will be reserved for members of the Depressed Classes. For election to these reserved seats, the voters will be those on the territorial roll for Bangalore District, Bangalore City and Retroceded Area for the seat

reserved for the Bangalore District, those on the territorial roll for Mysore District and Mysore City for the seat reserved for the Mysore District and in the case of other districts, the voters on the territorial roll for the respective districts. The allocation of the seats among these constituencies is indicated in the following table.—

	General seats	Reserved seats for Depressed Classes
1 Bangalore District (excluding Bangalore City and Civil Station).	10	1
2 Bangalore City ...	2	Nil
3 Bangalore Civil Station	2	Nil
4 Kolar District ...	8	1
5 Tumkur District ...	8	1
6 Mysore District (excluding Mysore City).	7	1
7 Mysore City ...	2	Nil
8 Mandya District ..	5	1
9 Chitaldrug District ...	6	1
10 Hassan District ..	5	1
11 Chikmagalur District ...	3	1
12 Shimoga District ...	4	1
Total ...	62	9

Any person who is a subject of His Highness the Maharaja and is above 30 years of age will be eligible to stand as a candidate for election from any constituency except that a Muslim candidate can stand for election only from a Muslim constituency and for seats reserved for the Depressed Classes only members of the Depressed Classes can stand.

The system of voting will be the distributive vote.

Detailed rules will be published in due course.

The elections are expected to be completed by the first week of March and the Constituent Assembly may then meet by the second week of March 1948.

NEW MINISTERS TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE.



The New Ministers took charge of Office at the Secretariat, Bangalore, on 24th October 1947 amidst unparalleled scenes of popular enthusiasm. Picture shows Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, The Chief Minister talking to Mr. V. Vedavyasacharya, the Chief Secretary, after taking charge of Office. The magnificent oil painting of H. H. The Maharaja seen in the picture takes a prominent place in the Dewan's Chamber.

A SEA OF HUMANITY



(Photo - Fanta)

A typical view of the vast crowds which collected in front of the Secretariat to welcome the peoples' representatives taking charge of office as Ministers.

GRADUAL SYSTEM OF FOOD DECONTROL

GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT OF POLICY

Now that the War is over, there has been a general desire that normal conditions should be restored immediately and restrictions imposed on essential commodities be gradually relaxed. The Government of India, in consultation with the Governments of the Provinces and the States, are very anxiously pursuing this question and are finding suitable ways and means by which this can be done without, at the same time, inconveniencing the producer and consumer. The revision of Food Policy has been engaging the attention of this Government for some time past.

The Mysore State is a deficit area and during the last few years the system of 'Monopoly Procurement' of foodgrains by the State and individual rationing, except for producers, has been in force in both the urban and rural areas. The individual ration at the maximum was 12 ozs. per adult per day and during the last few months the scale has been successively reduced to 10 ozs. and recently to 8 ozs. The Government of India have promised to send 75,000 tons of foodgrains to Mysore, comprising of 24,000 tons rice, 18,000 tons wheat and 33,000 tons millets, and other coarse grains during the year 1948. On the present basis of procurement and with these imports, Mysore would still be short of not less than 25,000 tons of rice, if the 12 ozs. ration has to be restored. Taking all these facts into consideration, the Government of Mysore feel that it would be taking a grave risk if the present system of procurement and rationing were to be modified in any way. At the same time, they consider that decontrol in other areas in India, particularly surplus areas, may have a beneficial effect on the food situation in the Dominion and may permit the Government of Mysore to relax control in certain rural areas. This Government are prepared to consider later during the year 1948, to what extent, under the altered circumstances hoped for, a gradual system of decontrol may be adopted so as to bring about, if possible, a total elimination of such control.

The fixation of fair prices to the producers has also engaged the anxious attention of this Government for some time past and they have taken note of the various representations made in the Houses of Legislature and by the Press. In view of the increased cost of cultivation, cost of living and in the interest of procuring as much of the surplus of foodgrains as possible during the year 1947-48, this Government have decided that the purchase price of foodgrains be increased by Rupees Two per *palla* of paddy and Rupees Two per *palla* of millets over the present basic price. Government have also decided to allow a bonus of Eight Annas per *palla* of paddy and of Rupee One per *palla* of millets for a further period, in the interests of the quick procurement of foodgrains.

FRAMING THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF MYSORE

DEWAN'S ADDRESS TO THE ASSEMBLY

In his opening address to the Representative Assembly which met in session at Bangalore on 11th December 1947, Sir, A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan, said :—

ON behalf of myself and my colleagues, the Ministers, let me accord to you a most cordial welcome to this session of the Assembly. As you are aware, this session was originally scheduled to meet in October during Dasara in accordance with previous practice. But owing to events and circumstances of which you, no doubt, are aware and to which I shall refer briefly, the session had inevitably to be postponed to a later date. I trust that I shall be excused for the inconvenience which may have been caused to some of you by such postponement.

Since we last met at a regular session in May, events of the greatest moment have occurred in India and in the State of Mysore. At that time it was still hoped that India will be a united country. But pending the announcement which the Viceroy was expected shortly to make, no decision was arrived at regarding the participation of the State in the then Constituent Assembly. On June 3rd the unexpected decision which was accepted by the All-India leaders that there should be a division of India into the Dominion of India and Pakistan led to the inevitable conclusion that Mysore should play its part in the constitution-making for India and that its representatives should attend the next session of the Constituent Assembly. Meanwhile, it was also suggested that pending the framing of a Constitution for the Dominion of India which would take some time, every effort should be made to bring the Provinces of the Dominion of India and the States which are geographically situated within the Dominion into some constitutional relationship. It was indeed urged that this constitutional relationship should be brought about before the 15th of August when the British connection with India would cease. The terms on which the States should accede to the Dominion were the subject of careful thought and discussion at Delhi and ultimately there emerged the Instrument of Accession which enabled the States to accede to the Dominion on the three fundamental subjects of Defence, External Affairs and Communications. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore accepted the proposal and Mysore was one of the first States to accede to the Dominion and constitutionally form part of a greater India. Simultaneously with the signing of the Instrument of Accession by His Highness, an agreement called a Stand-still Agreement was arrived at between the Mysore Government and the Dominion Government, whereby in certain matters outside those which formed the subject of the Instrument of Accession, mainly relating to economic affairs, the arrangements which existed between British India and the State of Mysore were continued, till revoked by either party, between the Dominion of India and Mysore. These events are of vital importance to Mysore and the intervening period since August 15th has demonstrated both the wisdom of acceding to the Dominion and the wisdom of arriving at an agreement in this behalf.

I do not desire to dwell upon what has happened during the last few months in some parts of the Dominion, particularly in the north. The tragedy of it is still fresh. I would only like to say, and I am sure I am echoing the opinion of all

citizens of Mysore that to the utmost extent possible the State of Mysore and its citizens will do everything in their power to relieve the miseries and to alleviate the human tragedy and sufferings of our fellow-citizens.

Satyagraha.

In our own area, we have not been free from those popular movements which inevitably followed the declaration of independence on the 15th of August. The Mysore State Congress launched the Satyagraha movement on the 1st of September in pursuit of its objective of attaining full Responsible Government. It was not difficult to foresee that with the example of the Provinces and at the centre of the Dominion of India where self-government is functioning the urge for a similar status in Indian States would be strongly felt and will have to be provided for. In fact, His Highness the Maharaja foresaw the inevitable trend of events and in keeping with the traditions of the Royal Family in Mysore indicated as early as January 8th of this year, in a Message to his people, that further constitutional progress should be made in the State. In his Message of September 8th, His Highness reiterated this desire on his part and stated specifically that his intention was that the New Constitution should provide for the establishment of Responsible Government in the State. Finally in the Proclamation of the 24th of September His Highness declared in greater detail the scheme of constitutional reforms which may be contemplated for the citizens of Mysore.

The Agreement.

I do not think it will serve any useful purpose to go into the details of what has happened after the 1st of September. After nearly six weeks, on the 12th of October, an agreement was arrived at between the President of the Mysore State Congress and myself which enabled the Congress to call off the Satyagraha movement in view of the acceptance of the proposals by the Government regarding the constitution of a new Ministry, its work and powers and the convening of a Constituent Assembly. This agreement was accepted by His Highness the Maharaja and was also approved by the Congress. As I have already stated, in view of this agreement, it is unnecessary to dwell on anything that happened during the Satyagraha movement days. But I would be failing in my duty if I did not express one deep regret, a regret which I know His Highness the Maharaja shares—the regret that some valuable lives were lost during this period. I wish to convey on behalf of myself, of the present Government and of His Highness, our condolences to the families which have been bereaved by such losses and to assure them of our full sympathy. In fact, Government are now considering a proposal to grant some material compensation to those who have been deprived of their wage-earners, a small compensation as compared with the irreparable loss sustained.

Honourable members have heard with deep regret the sad demise of our late colleague Dr T. C. M. Royan within a few days of his relinquishment of office as Minister. Dr. Royan was essentially a kindly soul, a gentleman who had genuine sympathy for the low and the humble. The House would no doubt desire to have their sincere condolences conveyed to the members of his family.

The First Task.

Let me now turn to the work of the present Ministry. The first task of the new Ministry has been to consider the setting up of a Constituent Assembly so as to hasten the process of constitution-making and facilitate the introduction of the new Constitution as early as possible. The Constituent Assembly must, according to agreement, be composed of the elected representatives of the people and its task is to frame a Constitution Bill for the State providing for Responsible Government under the ægis of His Highness. The Ministry has considered how these elected representatives of the people may be chosen and has come to the conclusion that they should be chosen by direct election by the voters enfranchised under the existing constitution to vote for the Representative Assembly. So far as the Bangalore Civil Station is concerned which has now been added to the jurisdiction of His Highness and forms part of the Mysore State, the franchise qualifications will be the existing municipal qualifications of the Bangalore Cantonment area. The Ministry has decided that the Constituent Assembly should consist of 76 members, the strength being roughly based on allowing one representative for a lakh of the population. The constituencies will be purely territorial constituencies. The three urban areas of Bangalore City, Bangalore Civil Station and Mysore City will send two representatives each and the rest of the representatives will be elected by the voters of each district, the number being fixed according to the population of that district. The proposals provide for reservation of seats at one representative for each district for the Depressed Classes. The Muslim population in the State, however, will select its representatives through Separate Electorates, the constituencies being the same as the constituencies which exist now for their representation to the Legislative Council. This representation for the Muslims through Separate Electorates has been necessitated by the impracticability in the short time available, of having voters' lists on the basis of Joint Electorates for Muslims. The Ministry clearly desires it to be recognised that by providing for Separate Electorates on the present occasion owing to the practical difficulties that exist now, the principle of Separate Electorates in the new Constitution is not conceded. It is hoped that the programme scheduled for these elections will enable the Constituent Assembly to meet by the middle of March and that it may finish its labours by the end of April.

The Constituent Assembly will have the advantage of the proposals which would have emanated from the Dominion Constituent Assembly and would naturally take into consideration local conditions and circumstances in evolving a suitable Constitution. His Highness has reiterated in more than one of his Proclamations, his hope and confidence that the constitutional proposals ultimately evolved, will fulfil the great objective of ensuring equal opportunities for all and of promoting the security, contentment and happiness of all the people of the State. I venture respectfully to believe that this hope will be fulfilled and realised when the draft Constitution emanates from the Constituent Assembly.

Labour.

Pending the evolution of the Constitution and its coming into force, the new Ministry cannot be expected merely to mark time. In fact, the course of events will not allow any Ministry, whatever its term of life may be, to postpone decisions

on vital questions even though they sometimes may involve grave issues of policy. It is, therefore, not surprising that even in the short space of time which it has had since it took office several proposals have been considered and are now sought to be put before this august Assembly for its approval. Foremost among them is the policy regarding the terms of industrial labour. It is hardly necessary for me to refer to the chaotic conditions that prevail all over India, nay, all over the world, in regard to the relations between labour and employers. We are going through a period of intense disharmony. Many of the labour leaders, while striving to improve the conditions of labour and devoted to improving the very hard conditions under which many of them live, are equally acutely conscious that to a large extent the prosperity of the labourer and the employer is indivisible. Some at least of the more farseeing of the industrialists have realised and more are coming to realise that a new outlook towards labour is essential if the prosperity and the safety of the industry are to be ensured and both are looking up to the Governments to bring about such re-adjustments in their conditions and relationship as may ensure peace and progress to the industries in the country. Governments, on the other hand, have been forced to recognise that their intervention in these matters is urgently called for. Gravely dissatisfied labour is a weakness to the State. The falling in production in many industrial concerns is a menace not merely to the financial stability of the State but also to the contentment of the consumer. You will find the first fruits of this realisation by the Government of the important part it has to play in adjusting the relationship between the labour and employers and in promoting the greater contentment of labour, in the series of labour Bills which are before the House for consideration. The Ministry is confident that the principle of these Bills will meet with the approval of this Assembly.

Temple Entry.

The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation Bill is another measure of great significance which the Ministry has itself undertaken to introduce. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the principle of this Bill and I commend it for your very careful consideration. During the short time that the Ministry has had to consider various questions, it has not been possible to place before the House all the proposals pending consideration before Government. I would like, however, to refer to another measure of major importance which has been included in the agenda and which, I trust, the House will find time to give consideration. I refer to the Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill which has been long overdue and which seeks to put the co-operative institutions on a firm basis.

I do not propose to review the activities of the various departments or to forecast the policies which may be followed in the coming year in regard to these departments. With a new Ministry in office, it is not only possible but it is certain that there will be changes in several policies. New view points are constantly being brought forward and variations of old policies necessarily follow. While such changes are not only inevitable but in many cases eminently desirable, may I venture to express the view born of some experience, that a certain minimum amount of continuity of policy is not altogether to be deprecated.

Members of the Representative Assembly, a new era has dawned on this great country of India and on the State of Mysore. Responsible Government is even

now in operation and will be functioning fully when the new Constitution is set up. Such Responsible Government involves not merely the responsibility of Ministers to the representatives of the people and ultimately to the people. It involves and indeed postulates that every citizen feels a sense of responsibility towards his neighbour and to the State as a whole. That sense of responsibility will come to prevail throughout India and I am certain that nowhere will it prevail more fully and more consciously than in this State of Mysore where people have always evinced a consciousness of their obligations as much as of their rights, of their duties as much as of their privileges and where they have always evinced their loyalty to the Ruler of the State.

APPENDIX

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION OF THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

WHEREAS the Indian Independence Act, 1947, provides that as from the fifteenth day of August, 1947, there shall be set up an independent Dominion known as INDIA, and that the Government of India Act, 1935, shall, with such omissions, additions, adaptations and modification as the Governor-General may by order specify be applicable to the Dominion of India;

And WHEREAS the Government of India Act, 1935, as so adapted by the Governor-General provides that an Indian State may accede to the Dominion of India by an Instrument of Accession executed by the Ruler thereof;

NOW THEREFORE I, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Ruler of the State of Mysore in the exercise of my sovereignty in and over my said State, Do hereby execute this my Instrument of Accession and

1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor-General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purposes of the Dominion shall, by virtue of this my Instrument of Accession, but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the State of Mysore (hereinafter referred to as "this State") such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as in force in the Dominion of India on the 15th day of August 1947 (which Act, as so in force is hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

2. I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the Act within this State so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this my Instrument of Accession.

3. I accept the matters specified in the Schedule hereto as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for this State.

4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor-General and the Ruler of this State whereby any functions in relation to the administration in this State of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the Ruler of this State, then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part of this Instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

5. The terms of this my Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 unless such amendment is accepted by me by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.

6. Nothing in this Instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for this State authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but I hereby undertake that should the Dominion for the purposes of a Dominion law which applies in this State deem it necessary to acquire any land, I will at their request acquire the land at their expense or if the land belongs to me transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

7. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit me in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or to fetter my discretion to enter into arrangements with the Government of India under any such future constitution.

8. Nothing in this Instrument affects the continuance of my sovereignty in and over this State, or, save as provided by or under this Instrument, the exercise of any powers, authority and rights now enjoyed by me as Ruler of this State or the validity of any law at present in force in this State.

9. I hereby declare that I execute this Instrument on behalf of this State and that any reference in this Instrument to me or to the Ruler of the State is to be construed as including a reference to my heirs and successors.

Given under my hand this Ninth day of August, Nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR.

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.

Dated this Sixteenth day of August, Nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA

(*Governor-General of India*).



Seal of the Government of
India,
Ministry of States.

SCHEDULE:

The matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for this State.

A. Defence.

1. The naval, military and air forces of the Dominion and any other armed force raised or maintained by the Dominion; any armed forces, including forces raised or maintained by an Acceding State, which are attached to, or operating with, any of the armed forces of the Dominion.

2. Naval, military and air force works, administration of cantonment areas.
3. Arms ; fire-arms ; ammunition.
4. Explosives.

B. External Affairs.

1. External affairs ; the implementing of treaties and agreements with other countries ; extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's dominions outside India.
2. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India or subjects of any acceding State ; pilgrimages to places beyond India.
3. Naturalisation.

C. Communications.

1. Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication.
2. Federal railways ; the regulation of all railways other than minor railways in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and fares, station and service terminal charges, interchange of traffic and the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers ; the regulation of minor railways in respect of safety and the responsibility of the administrations of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers.
3. Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters ; Admiralty jurisdiction.
4. Port quarantine.
5. Major ports, that is to say, the declaration and delimitation of such ports, and the constitution and powers of Port Authorities therein
6. Aircraft and air navigation ; the provision of aerodromes ; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes.
7. Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons and other provisions for the safety of shipping and aircraft.
8. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.
9. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of the police force belonging to any unit to railway area outside that unit.

D. Ancillary.

1. Elections to the Dominion Legislature, subject to the provisions of the Act and of any Order made thereunder.
2. Offences against laws with respect to any of the aforesaid matters.
3. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the aforesaid matters.
4. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts with respect to any of the aforesaid matters but, except with the consent of the Ruler of the Acceding State, not so as to confer any jurisdiction or powers upon any courts other than courts ordinarily exercising jurisdiction in or in relation to that State.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE STATE OF MYSORE AND THE DOMINION OF INDIA.

WHEREAS it is to the benefit and advantage of the Dominion of India as well as of the Indian States that existing agreements and administrative arrangements in the matters of common concern, should continue for the time being, between the Dominion of India or any part thereof and the Indian States :—

NOW THEREFORE it is agreed between the Mysore State and the Dominion of India that :—

1. (1) Until new agreements in this behalf are made, all agreements and administrative arrangements as to matters of common concern now existing between the Crown and any Indian State shall, in so far as may be appropriate, continue as between the Dominion of India or, as the case may be, the part thereof, and the State.
(2) In particular, and without derogation from the generality of sub-clause (1) of this clause, the matters referred to above shall include the matters specified in the Schedule to this Agreement.

2. Any dispute arising out of this Agreement, or out of the agreements or arrangements hereby continued, shall, unless any provision is made therein for arbitration by an authority other than the Governor-General or Governor, be settled by arbitration according, as far as may be, to the procedure of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

3. Nothing in this Agreement includes the exercise of any paramountcy functions.

MYSORE STATE,
A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR,
Dewan of Mysore.

V. P. MENON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



Seal of the Government
of India,
Ministry of States.

SCHEDULE.

1. Air Communications.
2. Arms and Equipment.
3. Control of Commodities.
4. Currency and Coinage.
5. Customs.
6. Indian States Forces.
7. External Affairs.
8. Extradition.
9. Import and Export Control.
10. Irrigation and Electric Power.
11. Motor Vehicles.
12. National Highways.
13. Opium.
14. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.
15. Railways.
16. Salt.
17. Central Excises, relief from double income-tax and other arrangements relating to taxation.
18. Wireless.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MYSORE

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND INDUSTRIES

At a Press Conference held on the 14th November 1947 the Minister for Finance and Industries (Mr. H. C. Dasappa) observed:—

“Friends, I am very happy to meet you all here. This happens to be the first time that I am meeting the Press, at any rate, officially here. I must say two things before I get into the subject. The first thing is that this meeting is not of my own choice. Some of my Press friends insisted that I should give them something now that Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee, Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India, was lately here and that they would like to know what we conferred with him about. I did not want to put it off. However, I am giving something which will probably provoke some thought on industrial undertakings we have undertaken so far in the State and about the future schemes of development. After this I would be glad to answer some questions which you may put to me.”

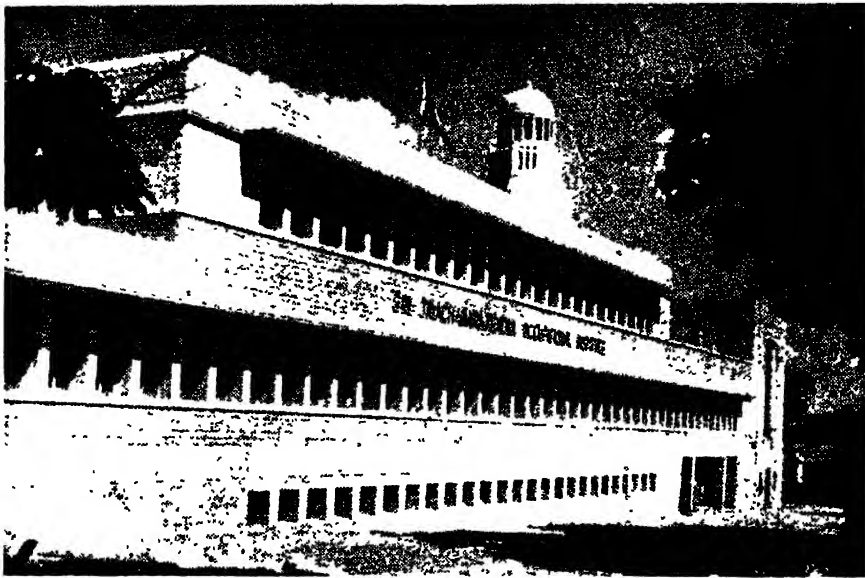
The Minister then made the following statement:

“Mysore has always been in the forefront of modern industrial development in India, thanks to the foresight of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, during whose regime the hydro-electric works at Sivasamudram were established at the dawn of the present century. Abundance of electrical energy, the “white coal,” made up for the lack of the real coal in the State and enabled successive Governments to launch various schemes of industrial development so as to utilise the rich and varied natural resources of the State. The Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati, the

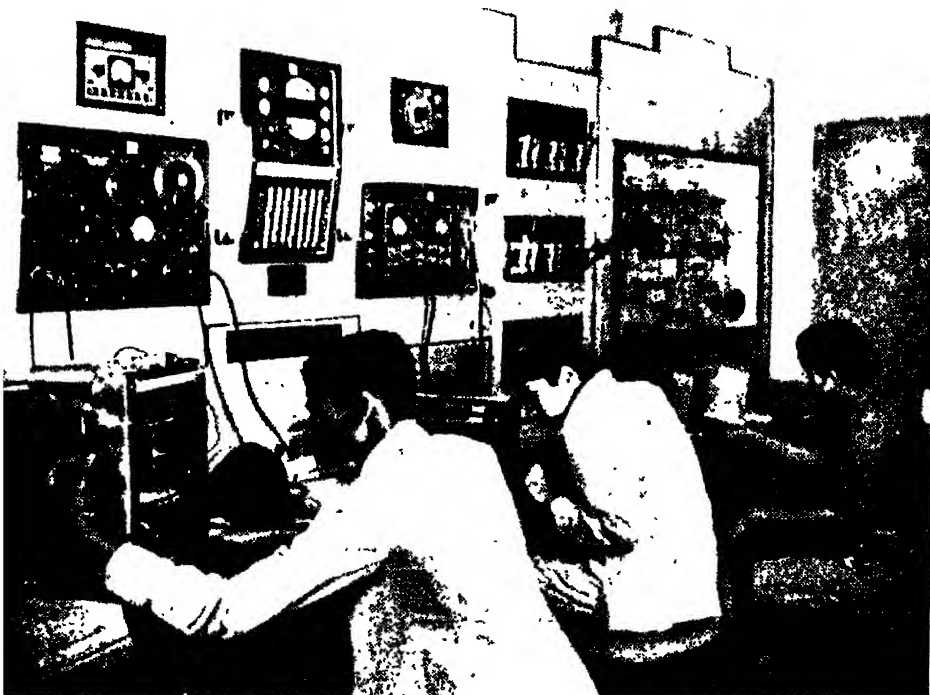
sandal oil, the soap, the porcelain, the electrical accessories and many other industries established during the last two or three decades are too well-known to need repetition. During the war these industries enabled the State to make one of the largest contributions in India towards the war effort.

“At the termination of the war too, Mysore did not lag behind in post-war industrial development. Attention was first paid to the expansion of the activities of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works in view of the large amount of new electrical energy that would be available on the completion of the Jog Hydro-Electric Scheme. Even while the war was in progress, it was decided to install electric pig-iron furnaces, which, with the same amount of charcoal, would produce three times the quantity of pig-iron as at present. Arrangements are well under way for the installation of two such furnaces of Norwegian design which are pre-eminent in this line. A strip mill was also installed for rolling baling hoops. About two years ago a special organisation was set up to consider the further developments that could be made at Bhadravati. As a result, it was decided to install a billet and light structural mill, to expand the production of ferro-silicon and of cement and to undertake the manufacture of carbide and acetic acid. All these projects are expected to utilise a good portion of the electric energy generated by the first stage of the Jog Hydro-Electric Scheme. For the second stage, schemes for the manufacture of steel tubes, stainless steel, ferro-alloys, etc., are under contemplation.

TRAINING TECHNICIANS FOR MYSORE



A view of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore which is now recognised as India's foremost Polytechnic. Out of its portals are coming out trained technicians to man our industries.

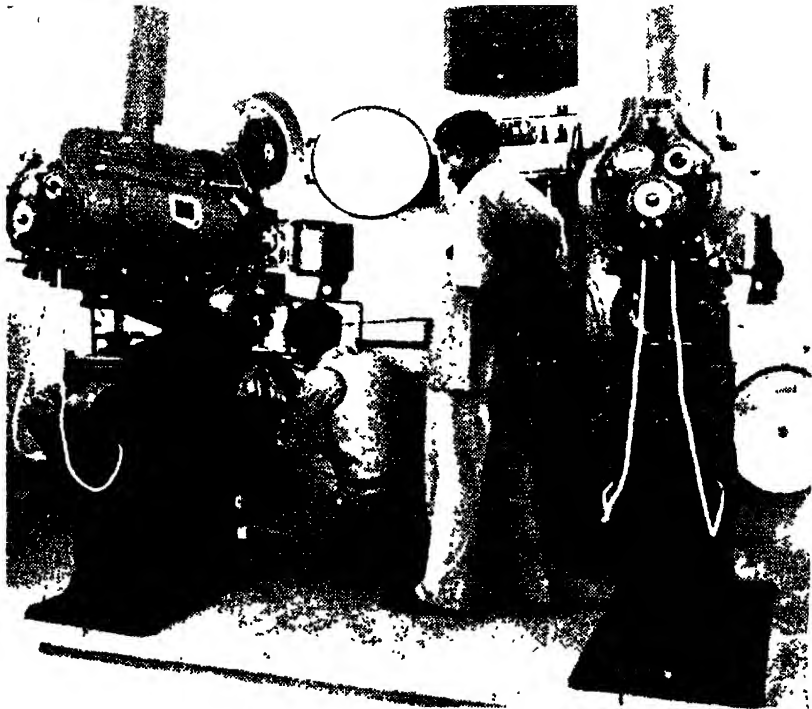


Students at work in the Radio Section.

TRAINING TECHNICIANS FOR MYSORE



Women are taught scientific tailoring in the Occupational Institute.
Tailoring will be no longer the profession of men only.



Students busy in the Cinema Projection Cabin of the Institute.

"In regard to other major industries, schemes recommended by the Policy and Finance Co-ordination Committee of the Economic Conference are being implemented. These include the expansion of the Mysore Silk Factory, the development of the cottage woollen industry, the manufacture of electrical rotary machinery and switchgear, etc. In addition, Government have also obtained a scheme from an American expert for the expansion of the Soap Factory on up-to-date lines. The plastics industry, now carried on a small scale in the Government Electric Factory, is also to be reorganised on modern lines. A scheme has also been sanctioned for the manufacture of chemical fertilisers on a large scale at Bhadravati.

"In regard to aided concerns, Government have granted necessary assistance to the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., for the duplication of their ammonia plant. The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., are also contemplating doubling the capacity of their plant. In consonance with their policy of encouraging private enterprise, Government have decided to hand over their Lac and Paint Works to a joint-stock Company formed for the purpose as in the case of the Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Ltd. The Government of India having been pleased to allot a sugar factory unit to the State, it is proposed to float a company for the purpose with Government aid and locate the factory at Shimoga. The question of the manufacture of rayon from bamboo pulp is also under consideration. Preliminary experiments conducted in the U. S. A. seem to show that our bamboo may be suitable for the purpose.

"In the midst of all these major projects, the interest of cottage industries has not been lost sight of. Government have recently sanctioned a three-year plan for the development of cottage industries

at a total cost of about Rs. 26 lakhs. This plan contemplates a detailed survey of cottage industries with a view to placing them on a firm basis.

"The chief difficulty in regard to our major industrial projects is the obtaining of the necessary Dollar and other hard currencies for the purchase of machinery. Advantage was taken of the recent visit to the State of the Minister for Industries and Supplies of the Government of India to discuss the matter with him and enlist his sympathy and support. We have also urged him to reconsider the question of allotting some more spindles to the State for the development of the cottage textile industry in addition to the two new mills they have kindly allotted to us.

"There will be an All-India Industrial Conference at Delhi in December to which are invited the Ministers of Industries of the Provinces and States. Mysore is likely to be invited also when it may be possible to secure from the Government of India facilities by way of import licenses and Dollar exchange for the purchase of machinery, etc., required for our industries."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q.—Will the Rayon Factory be located at Bangalore?

A.—We have not yet settled where exactly the Factory will be located. It is all in an experimental stage. No doubt the Dewan referred to the Rayon industry in his first speech. It all depends how successful the experiments ultimately prove.

Q.—With regard to the Hindustan Aircraft our information is that the Management considered at length the objectives of the concern and that in consultation with the Defence Department they are issuing a Communique from New Delhi. May we know whether any details are available about this?

A.—Well, when they are going to issue a Communique, don't you think that it will be more authoritative than any other information that is available at present? I may assure you that these matters will have to be considered from the point of view of all-India set up. The defence side of the country's need is uppermost and there being only one aircraft concern for the whole of India, they would certainly harness its services for the purpose of defence.

Q.—We understand that a proposal has been put forward by our Government to have their share increased from one-third to half?

A.—Very fanciful indeed. If India lives, Mysore lives. If India goes, Mysore goes. The question of defence is paramount. There can be no question of Mysore trying to compete with the Government of India with regard to shares. It becomes a huge undertaking.

Q.—Can you give us an idea regarding the type of aircraft that is proposed to be manufactured?

A.—The first stage will be the manufacture of what are known as Trainers. I believe they have already selected the type of aircraft for the purpose. It is the Percival Prentice Aircraft of the latest design which has been adopted by the R. A. F. in Britain. And what is good for R. A. F. may be deemed to be good enough for India too.

Q.—Mysore has set the best example about the nationalisation of industries. But Government are giving away some concerns to private hands?

A.—There are the large and the basic industries which are and will be nationalised. There are the small infant industries which have got to be nurtured and developed. When these are able to stand on their own legs, they may be passed on to private hands usefully.

Q.—Can we have some more details regarding the development of cottage industries at a cost of Rs. 26 lakhs?

A.—I will be glad to give you that information some time later.

Q.—We are mainly depending on foreign newsprint of special quality. Will that be solved by our own Mills?

A.—That is engaging the attention of Government of India as much as Mysore. Whether we can manufacture newsprint of foreign special quantity is more than I can say. It is not possible in Mysore at present at any rate. Whatever be the other considerations the development of industries in this country will go on.

Q.—Is it possible to consume all the fertilisers produced in our State?

A.—The demand and need for fertiliser are so great that there will not be any difficulty for their marketing.

LABOUR POLICY IN MYSORE

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, held a Press Conference on 1st December 1947, whereat he referred to the labour situation and the labour policy of the Government. He said :

Minerva Mill Strike

There seems to be an impression that the Congress Ministry in general and I, as Labour Minister in particular, have not exerted ourselves to resolve the Minerva Mill Labour Strike which is getting now to be two months old. Nothing can be farther from the truth.

The first thing I did on assuming the portfolio of Labour was to send for the workers. I told them that if they got back to work I would appoint a tribunal to go into their demands, whose award would be binding on the employers also. They said they would consider. I had to go away to Delhi and returned on the 9th instant. Meantime, I had asked the Labour Commissioner to bring about, if possible, some understanding. On my return I found the position the same as before. I, therefore, sent for the labour leaders again to know their reaction to my suggestion. They said that 27 workers who had been dismissed a couple of days prior to the strike should be taken back to work. I sent for the Mill Management and put it to them; they demurred on the ground that the dismissed workers were insubordinate and that discipline could not be maintained if they were taken back. Eventually, they agreed to take back about fifteen of them. But since the workers would not agree it fell through. There is no way of compelling an employer to take back workers whom he has dismissed unless by obtaining an award from an arbitration tribunal after satisfying it that the dismissal was unjustifiable in view of the standing orders accepted by both parties. I, therefore, suggested to the workers that if they got back to work and issued a notice of change, I could take it up as a dispute and refer the matter of the reinstatement of the 27 workers to the arbitration tribunal. I assured the workers that every dispute including wages for the strike period, Independence Bonus, etc., could be referred to arbitration and an impartial decision obtained which both parties could accept. The workers stated they would consult other workers and decide. Several others, leaders and workers, came to me and urged me to resolve the deadlock. I asked them how I could do so if the workers will not co-operate by resuming work and enabling me to get all the disputes settled by arbitration. Some suggested that I should get an ordinance passed taking over the mills and some others that I should threaten the employers that I will not give them water supply, electric power, etc., all of which were so patently arbitrary that I could not agree to any of them. I have again asked the Mill Management to take back the 27 workers. They have not intimated so far that they will do so. I have asked the workers to resume work and leave the entire matter to arbitration. They have not intimated so far their willingness to do so. The strike is legal and peaceful and the workers are entitled to hold out if and so far as they can. Meantime, I am always at their service and anxious to help them as far as possible. I am every day in communication with

the labour leaders and employers and exerting myself to bring about an amicable settlement. Reference to arbitration is recognised on all hands as the easiest and most effective way of settling disputes; and I invite both parties to accept the method.

I am glad to state that the strike in Kirloskar's Factory at Harihar has been resolved and the workers have resumed work—thanks to the intervention of Mr. Mulka Govinda Reddy, Member of the Assembly from Chitaldrug. I greatly appreciate the accommodating spirit shown by both parties towards each other and I hope they will maintain and develop the same cordiality of relationship. Should on any occasion in future any dispute arise, it can easily and promptly be settled by a tripartite tribunal whose decision may be accepted by all concerned. I am of opinion that for sometime to come a provision for compulsory arbitration will be helpful to avoid strikes and lock-outs; and I am glad to find that the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Bangalore is of the same view. I should suggest that every labour association and the management of the concern in question should enter into an agreement with each other that every dispute which they cannot settle by mutual discussions should be referred to a tribunal whose composition could be fixed from time to time, say, one year. There need be no strikes or lock-outs then. Given on both sides a desire to promote goodwill and mutual advancement, I see no difficulty in maintaining harmonious relationship between Capital and Labour. To this end, I appeal to all employers and labour leaders to devote their energies.

Rights of Labour

Our Labour Policy is based on the recognition of Labour as a partner with Capital in the production of national wealth and in the discharge of national service. The days are gone by when workers were considered as servants whom an employer could dismiss at his pleasure. The first thing that a worker demands—and rightly demands—is security of tenure; and he is entitled to it. The recognised principle, therefore, is that no worker shall be dismissed except for a good cause—for a cause, considered by an impartial tribunal, good enough to justify a dismissal. Then again every labourer is entitled, in return for honest work during prescribed hours, to wages sufficient to secure for himself and his family enough food, clothing, shelter, education, medical aid and leisure to enable them to lead a decent and comfortable life. It is our desire to bring up our Labour Laws into line with those obtaining in adjoining provinces and in India. We shall try to ratify, as far as possible, the conventions of the International Labour Organisation. It must be obvious to everyone that is conversant with these matters that we may not be able all at once to go the entire length of the recommendations having regard to the efficiency of labour in other countries and the enormous difference in the output per man-hour between our State and other advanced countries like America and England. Nevertheless, we shall push on with such labour welfare legislation as we can. For instance, social security schemes, labour housing, education of workers' children, etc., are all engaging the attention of Government. We propose to place before the ensuing Assembly in December, the general principles of the Payment of Wages Bill, the Holidays with Pay Bill, the Labour Canteen Bill and the Shop Assistants' Bill. We should have placed in this session itself a consolidated Labour Act in the place of the present Act, but

having regard to the fact that this will be the last session of the Legislature and it will not be possible to go through all the stages of legislation in one session—the three readings and the Select Committee—it has been reserved for the newly constituted Legislature. We may then introduce a Minimum Wages Bill and a Workers' Insurance Bill including provisions against sickness, unemployment and the like. Thus and in other administrative ways it will be our objective to create a contented labour population which may be expected to put its heart and soul into national production and national service, free from want and free from fear. I expect every labourer then will realise even more than he does to-day his duty to his country, to the protection of the State and the welfare of the people. The Government may be trusted to have an eye to the industrial advancement of the State consistently with the needs of Labour to promote such advancement. And it is the aim of the Government to find work for every able-bodied citizen and reduce the incidence of unemployment in the State. Contented labour is as sure a foundation as it is a *sine qua non* of industrial progress. I, therefore, invite and expect the co-operation of all employers in supporting the Labour Policy of the Government of Mysore.

Agricultural Labour.

Regarding agricultural labour and those working in plantations we are taking surveys with a view to taking necessary measures for improving their conditions of life and work. The recent Asian Labour Conference have given an impetus to this aspect of labour activity and the Government of Mysore will do everything in its power to fall into line with international standards. A detailed survey of labour conditions in plantations has just been completed and the report of the Labour Commissioner is expected to be before Government shortly. A Plantation Labour Conference is to be held in New Delhi at an early date and soon thereafter we shall be able alongside the Government of India to take necessary action to promote the welfare of Plantation Labour.

Research and Statistics.

We intend establishing a Labour Research Bureau to help us in the collection, compilation and publication of statistics relating to labour, the programmes and activities of Government, employers and employees in labour welfare and labour policy. The working class cost of living index is being issued at present regarding Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Field area. This work will be extended to other important places like Davangere, Mandya, Harihar, Hassan, etc. We have only a small statistical section doing the work. We intend reorganising the section into a Research Bureau. The publication of a quarterly "Labour Gazette" is under consideration. A Publicity Section of the Labour Department will be in charge of it.

Employment Bureau.

Regarding unemployment and the means of minimising it, we have at present an Employment Exchange Bureau primarily to help demobilised men from the army to rehabilitate themselves. It is the intention of Government to reorganise it into an Employment Bureau, to secure as a co-ordinating agency between

employer and employees. Vacancies will be notified and those seeking employment will be directed to places to which they may be found suitable. Obviously this work can only be effective and successful if employers and employees co-operate. I expect such co-operation will be forthcoming in an increasing measure in future, particularly when the bureau begins to do its work well.

Labour Secretariat.

The entire Labour Department has to be reorganised and a Labour Secretariat established. The matter is engaging our earnest attention. The success of the post-war period of all-round developments of Agriculture, Industries, Trade and Commerce in the State is bound up with the prompt and satisfactory solution of the ever increasing labour problems; and a separate well-manned and efficient Labour Secretariat is necessary.

Finally, I thank you for responding to my invitation. I need hardly add that the Press in any country plays an important part in shaping the policy of the Government; and the destiny of the people depends on the policy of the Government. The co-operation of the Press is needed also in educating the public. I am sure you will extend your assistance and co-operation in the great work before us, of raising the standard of life of the worker in the State.

WORKERS DISMISSED DURING THE 1942 MOVEMENT

GOVERNMENT ORDER RE-EMPLOYMENT

The Quit India Movement of 1942 was an All-India Movement in which the people of the States also took their part. The labourers of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, and certain other industrial concerns also participated in the movement. The Government Industrial Concerns at the time viewed such activities with disavour and quite a large number of the labourers, particularly of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, were dismissed on the ground of alleged misconduct. There were no charges framed against them nor any explanations taken and dealt with. The conduct of these labourers who actively participated in the freedom movement of India in 1942, cannot be deemed to

be misconduct, in any case, in the altered situation in the State and India.

Labourers who took part in the recent "Satyagraha" and whose services were dispensed with on that account have all been re-entertained without prejudice to their places and other rights.

On a further consideration of the matter, Government have directed that such of those labourers of Government Industrial Concerns as have been dismissed or whose services have been dispensed with in connection with the 1942 "Quit India" movement should be re-employed in their original posts, as far as possible, if they apply for such posts.

POINTS FROM SPEECHES.

Dr. SHYAM PRASAD MUKHERJI'S ADVICE

Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherji, Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India, replying to a civic address presented by the Bangalore City Municipal Council on 10th November 1947, said that he was happy to receive the address from the people of a "free city in a free country". While saying that, he wanted to remind them that by getting power and freedom, they had also a great responsibility to discharge. Representatives of institutions like the Bangalore City Municipal Council, which had dedicated itself to serve the needs of the people, had to realise that responsibility and serve the people to the best of their ability. It was a fact that in the midst of palatial buildings and beautiful gardens slums did exist, not only in Bangalore but also in his own city Calcutta, and hence the members of the Municipalities should concentrate their attention to improve the conditions of the poor people.

He paid a tribute to the work and sacrifices of the Congress leaders in Mysore, and said that their achievement had won the admiration, not only of the people of the State, but also of the whole country. He commended the wise action and statesmanship of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in handing over the responsibilities to the leaders of the people.

Dr. Mukherji congratulated the members of the Bangalore City Municipal Council on the development of the City, which, in his opinion, was one of the beautiful cities in India. He hoped that Bangalore would also be a model, in serving the real needs of the poor and down-trodden.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddi, Chief Minister, addressing the students of the St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, at the annual prize-distribution function held on 22nd November 1947, pointed out the need for the development of mother tongue in educational institutions, and said that, though he had no complaint against

English, which was an important international language, he had to stress that point in view of the changed conditions in the country.

Another fact which the Chief Minister stressed was the need for a change in the present system of education to suit the present day conditions in the country. Vocational training should be given in all educational institutions, and to start with, there should be, at least, one or two handicrafts. The managements might face some difficulty at the beginning, but in the longer run, such a trial was worth giving.

The Chief Minister also referred to the dawn of freedom which meant more responsibilities. The youth had to realise that and to equip himself with all qualities that make him a worthy citizen. Educational institutions were the preparatory ground for such training. If we want to build a better society and a greater India, our youths should develop a high sense of discipline and train themselves to be men of integrity and character, without which they cannot hope to do anything tangible.

The Chief Minister also advised the students to develop unity among themselves, and to give up the clamour for Government jobs, but to enter in all avenues and work for the future progress and peace of their country.

'MALAVIYA DAY'

Addressing the students of the St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, on 1st December 1947 on the occasion of the Pandit Malaviya Day, Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Law Minister, said: "He was a great man and what is greater still, he was a good man, simple, loving, benevolent and pure. He was one of whom any country may be proud. If we imbibe some at least of the many virtues which distinguished him, we shall not have lived in vain. He taught us to value neither riches nor power but service of suffering humanity as the noblest form of worshipping God. Such men are the salt of the earth and life becomes worth living because of their value."

ADDRESS TO TROOPS

Mr. T. Mariappa, Home Minister addressing troops on the occasion of his visit to the Mysore Infantry Lines on 22nd November, said that the time had gone when soldiers were treated as mercenaries, and it was up to them now to feel that they were patriotic soldiers, and they must be proud to defend the Freedom that has been won at great sacrifices.

The Home Minister added: "We can no longer depend on the help of the Foreign Bayonet and every soldier has to do his best to defend the honour of the State. There was a time when Mysore Forces were meant only for internal security purpose but that has now changed and there might be occasions when the help of the Mysore Forces might be requisitioned by the Indian Dominion. Therefore, they must be fully trained to meet all eventualities. I have heard that Mysore has acquitted herself well in battle fields. That tradition you must keep up. The Army must be loyal to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and to his people and to the Indian Dominion and on no account should lower the Mysore and the Dominion Flags. We cannot pay you in money for the sacrifices you might be called upon to make, but I believe the patriotic instinct in you will make you real soldiers and bring credit to Mysore when you are called in times of emergency."

INFLATION AND CONTROLS

In his opening address to the All India Arya Vysya Mahasabha Conference held at Anakapalli, *Rajasevasakta* Mr. P. Subbarama

Chetty, Minister for Municipalities and Muzrai, stated *inter alia* :—

"Strikes, and lock-outs have now unfortunately become the order of the day. In this hard and testing period of short-supply, strikes and lock-outs only tend to worsen an already worsening situation. It is therefore, high time that effective machinery is evolved to render strikes and lock-outs next to impossible. Patriotism requires that differences between the capital and labour must be referred to arbitration tribunals, whose awards must be made binding on both parties. No doubt there is a type of machinery working in that direction but that should be rendered more effective. Strikes and lock-outs are harmful to the country at this juncture." He appealed to all to bring about harmony and co-operation between capital and labour. Then only there would be economic salvation and freedom from want in India. He appealed to the audience not to look at things from the insular point of communalism and provincialism. In his opinion, provincialism was as bad as communalism, if not worse.

The Minister then referred to inflation and controls. As regards inflation, he opined, that it could be checked effectively only by a vigorous production drive in industry and in agriculture. He asserted that controls were misused and abused by officials and non-officials alike. It was a case of the remedy being worse than the disease. He favoured the immediate decontrol of non-essentials and gradual decontrol of essentials such as foodgrains, clothing, etc., which are needed by the common man.

"HEALTH, THE HIGHEST FORM OF WEALTH"

PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE

The new ministry that has been recently set up, thanks to the generous gesture of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in so kindly responding to his people's desire for constitutional progress, has amongst its programme and policy, the advancement of public health of the State. It is sadly alive to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the country in this matter, to the insanitary surroundings that people, especially of the rural parts, are living in and to the toll of life that Malaria, Plague, Cholera, Tuberculosis and other fell diseases are claiming in and out of season, in certain parts of the State. It is also aware of the problem of malnutrition that is sapping out the vitality of the people and making them fall an easy prey to various epidemics. It is determined to tackle these problems seriously and so formulate and shape its policy as to minimise, if not, to eradicate the ravages caused and promote a healthy and clean living. The various schemes of reconstruction covering other fields of activities also need its immediate attention but no advantages following the reform would avail, unless people secured the physical outfit and mental frame of mind to enjoy profit by them. To expect otherwise, would tantamount to putting the cart before the horse.

Health has been regarded as the highest form of wealth and no government worth the name, can afford to overlook this fact and fail to contribute towards the achievement of this object. It has been well recognised that public health has a preventive as well as a curative side, the former being as important as the latter, if not more, by reason of the fact that neglect in the former brings into operation the curative measures. In the circumstances, the responsibilities of those who man the former branch are more onerous than perhaps they imagine. It is given to them to examine the living conditions of the people, of the state

of their surroundings, the factors leading to their ill-health, the methods to educate them in the adoption of better modes of life and develop in them a cheerful and healthy outlook. It is given to them to examine the question of nourishment and the promotion of the necessary resisting powers to withstand pain and suffering. The result of my inspection of the health and medical institutions in Mysore for these three days was anything but happy, the suffering of men, women and children especially from malignant diseases like Tuberculosis, etc., creating a deep and painful impression on me. It set me thinking if we cannot achieve what human effort in other countries have done in minimising the incidence of disease by application, imagination and sympathy.

On curative side, the band of doctors who are contributing their mite towards the relief of suffering should extend their willing co-operation with their own and other colleagues so that in a true spirit of *Comaraderie* all of them would work for securing immunity from disease and at least make it more bearable than now. There is no need to point out the heavy responsibility which devolve on the shoulders of the people, employed in the health and medical departments, dealing as they do with such a precious material as human life. God has placed in their hands greater opportunities of service than given to others, and I dare say that they are keenly alive to their responsibilities and are discharging and will continue to discharge them in a spirit characteristic of their noble calling. No mundane consideration should soil the fair name of a real medical man, the rich and the poor equally claiming and receiving his beneficent care and attention. Service to him should be for its own sake, the solace that the discharge of his onerous duty affords him, being a reward in its highest form. Hereafter

the demand for service in various branches of public health is bound to be greater, the needs and requirements of the people, especially those living in rural parts would have to be attended to in greater measure, more hands would be needed in their service, more equipment would have to be found, and suitable buildings constructed to serve as centres of relief. The new Ministry would do its best to cope with the situation but assurances given in this behalf would be difficult of implementation unless they are accompanied by the active help and co-operation of the people. With the new constitutional set-up

and a form of Government fashioned after their own liking the responsibilities of the people also increase by leaps and bounds. I am sure that they will not lose sight of this fact and extend to them their moral and material help, suggest to them their needs and requirements and state to them the methods of improving the department so that hand-in-hand they could be able to serve the cause of the poor and the sick and thus deserve their blessings and good-wishes.

*Talk broadcast by Mr. Mohanood Sheriff, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Public Health and Excise to the Government of Mysore, on the subject entitled "Public Health in the State" from the studios of the Akashavani at 8.15 A.M. on Monday the 24th November 1947.

NEW SUGAR FACTORY AT SHIMOGA

ANNUAL PRODUCTION CAPACITY 10,000 TO 12,000 TONS

The existing sugar factory at Mandya of the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., has a production capacity of about 30,000 tons of sugar per annum. With a view to utilising the facilities available for the manufacture of sugar in other parts of the State, the Government of India were requested to permit the establishment of another factory in the State as this is one of the planned industries whose expansion, the Government of India control by their power to grant import licenses for capital goods. The Government of India have been pleased to allot a unit with a crushing capacity of 800 to 1,000 tons a day or annual production capacity of 10,000 to 12,000 tons.

Government have decided to locate this second factory in or near Shimoga Town within easy reach of which a sufficient acreage of sugar cane is available immediately, and later on, when the Tunga and other irrigation projects materialise the acreage would be considerably increased. They have also decided to float a joint-stock company for the purpose with an authorised capital of Rupees fifty lakhs and issued capital of Rupees forty lakhs, of which Government would take 55 per cent of the shares, as in the case of the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd. In allocating the remaining shares, Government desire that, as far as possible, preference should be given to those who own lands in the Shimoga District. They also consider it desirable that the company should itself have a minimum holding of land for planting sugar cane so that, it may have an independent source of the raw material.

Government have appointed a Provisional Board of Directors composed of the following

members to proceed with the work of floating the company, selecting a site for the factory and deciding upon the kind of machinery to be purchased etc. —

1. Mr. P. R. Balakrishnan, B.A., Director and Vice-Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works (Chairman).
2. Mr. B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar, B.A., B.Sc., etc., Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
3. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A., (Hons.), Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore.
4. Mr. Bhoopalam R. Chandrasekharaiah, B.A., M. R. A., Managing Director, The Mysore Agricultural and Allied Industries, Ltd.
5. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
6. Mr. B. T. Kempanna, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd.
7. Mr. M. Hayath, B.E. (Mech.), Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore.
8. Mr. K. H. Halappa, B.A., Merchant and Zamindar, Nallur.
9. Mr. H. S. Manjappa Gowda, Arecanut Merchant and Zamindar, Shimoga Town.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 from the Industrial Development Fund is placed at the disposal of the Provisional Board for preliminary expenses, to be adjusted later on by the Company when it is formed.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

VISITORS TO NOTE

Owing to the food position in the Mysore State, the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, has notified for the information of the public that the issue of ration cards or rations to persons coming from outside into the State has been definitely stopped until further notice. Intending visitors to the State are advised to note that, except in very essential cases, no rations will be issued to visitors whether temporary or permanent.

POST OF DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ABOLISHED

In June 1944, the post of the Director of Engineering and Chemical Industries was created and the late Mr. Viswanath, was appointed to the said post with the charge of the following Government Industrial Concerns :—

(1) The Central Industrial Workshop. (2) The Government Soap Factory. (3) The Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory. (4) The Mysore Implements Factory. (5) The Government Lac and Paint Works, and (6) The Government Dichromate Factory.

Since the demise of Mr. B. Viswanath in September 1946, the post of the Director of Engineering and Chemical Industries has not been filled up, but Mr. M. S. Ramachandran, Convener, Board of Management of Industrial Concerns, has been placed in charge of the routine duties of the Director of Engineering and Chemical Industries in addition to his own duties. Of the concerns under the control of the Director of Engineering and Chemical Industries, the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, since been converted into a Joint-Stock Company, and it has also been ordered that the Government Lac and Paint Works should be handed over to a Joint-Stock Company formed for the purpose. Mr. E. V. Ganapati Iyer, Director of Sandal Wood Oil Factories, has been appointed Government Director and Chairman of the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., and the Mysore Kirloskar, Ltd. The remaining concerns except the Government Dichromate Factory, have been transferred to the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. Thus, almost all the

Government owned and aided concerns which were under the control of the Director of Engineering and Chemical Industries have since been transferred to the charge of other officers, Government feel that there is no necessity to continue the post of the Director of Engineering and Chemical Industries. They therefore, direct that the post of the Director of Engineering and Chemical Industries be abolished and the charge of the Dichromate Factory be transferred to the control of the Director of Sandal Wood Oil Factories, who will also attend to any matters connected with the Government Lac and Paint Works, till this concern is finally transferred to the Company to be floated for the purpose.

SINKING IRRIGATION WELLS

On the representations made during the recent Budget Session of the Representative Assembly and of the Legislative Council urging the continuance of the scheme for grant of subsidy for sinking irrigation wells, Government have decided to continue the scheme for a further period of three years. According to existing orders, the subsidy admissible was half the estimated cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per well in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldurg and only 25 per cent of the estimated cost in the remaining districts. In view of the representations made for the removal of the discrimination between the two groups of districts regarding the amount of subsidy to be paid, Government have decided to adopt a uniform basis, *viz.*, half the estimated cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per well in all the districts throughout the State.

"POTGI" TO SHANBHOGS

An increase by four annas in the rupee of the *potgi* to Shanbhogs and Patels was sanctioned in Government Order, dated the 16th October 1942 in view of repeated requests made to Government from time to time and as a token of the appreciation of the loyal and valuable services rendered by these officers. Having regard to the representation made to Government urging a further increase in the remuneration of these officers in view of the increase in the cost of living, Government have been pleased to sanction a further increase of four

annas in the rupee of the *potgi* to Shanbhogs and Patels, calculated on the permanent *potgi*. This increase has been ordered to be given effect to from 1946-47 so that these Village Officers may get some immediate benefit.

MANURE DEALERS' LICENSING ORDER

In supersession of the Mysore Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1944, the Government have promulgated an order called the Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1947. The main provisions of the order are summarised below.—

No person shall carry on business as a dealer in manure except in accordance with a license issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies or any other officer authorised by him. A license fee of Rs. 25 (rupees twenty-five) is provided for and the applications are to be in the prescribed form. The order provides for freezing the stocks of manure, acquisition of stocks, movement of such quantities of manure from surplus to deficit areas in the State or for export outside the State on permits granted by the Controller or any one authorised by him, exception however being made in respect of quantities not exceeding two local maunds of 24 lbs. each for *bona fide* personal use or retail traders and hawkers. Provision has also been made in the order for the price to be paid in the event of any person being directed to deliver the manure to any other person or class of persons or in case the Government acquires it. Further, the order provides for forfeiture by a court of law of the stocks regarding which an offence is committed without prejudice to any punishment that the Court may inflict. (Press Note, dated 9th October 1947).

BONUS FOR FOOD GRAINS

In view of the present critical food situation, it is considered necessary to extend the term for the payment of bonus sanctioned in 22nd February 1947, so that every individual having stocks of food grains in excess of his requirements may come forward and voluntarily surrender the grains to Government Depots. Government have accordingly directed that the term of payment of bonus be extended till the end of November 1947. (Press Note, dated 30th October 1947).

"V. O. P."

As the raw material used for manufacturing V. O. P. is groundnut oil, control over which has since removed thus making it not possible to maintain a ceiling price on the finished products, viz., V. O. P. or Vanaspathi or Hydrogenated

Vegetable Oil and as there were frequent complaints from the Mysore V. O. P. Company about the necessity of having to approach Government for a revision of prices of their finished product every time there was a rise in the price of the raw material, the Government of Mysore have, after examining this question in detail, removed the control over V. O. P. from 31st October 1947. (Press Note, dated 3rd November 1947).

ONIONS

In view of several representations received from the merchants and growers of onions in the State requesting removal of the ban imposed on export of onions from the State as heavy stocks of this commodity are deteriorating and as the new crop is expected to be reaped in good quantities within a short time, Government have permitted free export of onions to places outside the State till the end of December 1947. (Press Note, dated 3rd November 1947).

NEWSPRINT CONTROL (No. 4) ORDER, 1947

The Government of Mysore have, in their Notification No. C. 1427—C O 25-47-4, dated the 4th November 1947, promulgated the Newprint Control (No. 4) Order, 1947, the provisions of which are the same as those of the Newprint Control (No. 2) Order, 1947, issued with Notification No. C. 329—C. O. 2-47-2, dated the 18th July 1947. The Order is in supersession of the Newprint Control (No. 3) Order, 1947 issued with Notification No. C. 1282—C. O. 25-47-1, dated the 11th October 1947. The chief features of the new Order are:—

1. (1) Permission from Government will no longer be necessary for the printing or publication of any new daily newspaper or weekly, fortnightly or monthly magazine on newsprint. Press Law Regulations will, of course, continue.

(2) The existing quota system will be abolished. Newspapers and Magazines will be free to build up any paid circulation.

(3) Both newspapers and dealers will be required to submit the usual monthly returns to the Newprint Controller.

(4) The use and consumption of newsprint will be restricted to the production of periodicals alone, namely, daily newspapers and weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines. Permission will not ordinarily be given for books.

(5) Following these relaxations on the use of newsprint, in view of the difficult situation as to ordinary paper, no permission will be granted for the publication of the newspaper, bulletin,

magazine or periodical on paper other than newsprint.

2. The effect of these relaxations therefore is to restrict the printing of all new periodical publications to newsprint and to make more white paper available for general consumer purposes.

3. Applications for permission to print periodicals on printing paper will not henceforth be considered except to the extent that newsprint is unsuitable for the purpose. All pending applications for both newsprint quotas and permission to use paper other than newsprint for periodical publication will be treated to have lapsed and will not be attended to in the light of the new Newsprint Control Order. (Press Note, dated 4th November 1947.)

HORSEGRAM.

There have been several representations from the merchants stating that they have large stocks of horsegram with them which are deteriorating, as they are not finding a sale locally, further the prospects of the new crop of horsegram are said to be quite good and the same is due soon and thereafter there may not be a good demand for the old stock of horsegram. In view of this, Government have permitted the free export of horsegram to places outside the State till the end of December 1947. (Press Note, dated 10th November 1947.)

HOUSING SCHEMES

Mr. H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, accompanied by the Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board, the President of the City Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner, Engineer Officer of the Trust Board, inspected on 6th November the areas covered by the several schemes of the Trust Board. The Slum Clearance Scheme of Dobbspot, Vasanthanagar, the Kumara Park West Extension Schemes where 104 tenemental quarters and 50 houses for middle classes are in the course of construction, the Palace Guttahalli areas for which a layout is prepared, the area of the proposed Vyalikaval Extension, the Yeswanthapur Colony area, the area of the Industrial Suburb and Labour Housing area where 6,000 families are proposed to be located, were all inspected with reference to maps and plans. The Minister finally went to the area of the Kanakampalya Extension where 6,000 sites were proposed.

The Minister expressed concern at the terrible overcrowding in Bangalore City and added that things must be done quickly to solve the housing problem and to give immediate relief to the houseless poor people. The rate of progress of the

various schemes was gone into and the bottle-necks examined. The Minister said that the schemes were taking too much time and the pace must be quickened. So far as Government were concerned, he assured that they would extend the fullest support to the schemes of housing and development. He made several suggestions for the quickest despatch of business.

"ID" MESSAGE.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, issued the following "Id" Message:—

"To my Muslim Brethren I send my heartiest greetings on the occasion of Bakrid. The search for God is universal and we seek him in many ways and under different names. We may differ in our modes of approach, in our observances and ceremonies, Nevertheless the fact remains that we seek the same God, the same Universal Father of everything and everybody. We are brothers and it behoves us each to delight in the other's rejoicing and share each other's sorrows. United we must fight out common enemies—poverty, ignorance and disease. There is great and good work before us and we must set about doing it. We have no time for factions and feuds. It is a sin to look upon each other as strangers. We are members of one family and sons of one motherland. Let us take delight in the service of each other and of humanity, irrespective of a caste, creed, colour or sex.

Let us dedicate ourselves anew on this sacred occasion to the service of mankind which is the highest and noblest form of worshipping God."

As a gifted poet has said.—

"He prayeth best who loveth best
Both men and bird and beast."

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND ORDER

The Chief Secretary issued the following Press Communique on 17th November 1947:—

"Government learn with regret the cases of wilful disobedience of the provisions of the Police Act and of the Traffic Regulation are on the increase and that it is mostly youngmen who have been committing these offences. There appears to be an impression that they may behave now as they like or break any law they choose, as the Government, functioning at present is a peoples' Government believe that this attitude of mind is based on a wholly erroneous appreciation of the position and would like to impress on all those concerned, the imperative need to respect law and order, in the interests of society. While the Government will sternly put down any high handedness on the

part of the Police, they will not permit any wilful disobedience of the lawful directions of the Police or any other competent authority in their task of maintaining public peace and order."

ASST. COMMISSIONERS IN MYSORE SERVICE

Government have ordered that the departments of Police and Agriculture be included in the course of training prescribed for the Probationary Assistant Commissioners. Experience had shown that a training in these departments was necessary to enable the officers to get sufficient insight into the working of those departments, which would be of great help to them while in charge of a Sub-Division. According to the revised course of training the Probationary Assistant Commissioner will undergo training for two years in the following departments.

District and Sub-Division Offices for four months, Police for one month, Taluk Office for one month, Accounts Department for three months, Survey for two months; Agriculture for one month, four months' training as III Class Magistrate, two months, training as II Class Magistrate. Engineering Department for two months; and independent charge of a Taluk for four months.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

The following Ministers of the Government of Mysore have been appointed Chairmen of the Committees noted below:

Chief Minister. The Gold Reviewing Committee.

Finance Minister: Standing Committee for Finance and Taxation, Board of Management of the Iron and Steel Works; the Public Accounts Committee.

Law Minister. Local Service Examination Board.

Minister for Public Works Standing Committee for Railways, Electricity and Public Works; Standing Committee for Recruitment to Public Services, the K. R. S. Working Committee.

Home Minister. Traffic Board.

Minister for Local Self-Govt.: Standing Committee of Local Self-Govt. and Public Health.

Minister for Public Health: The Public Health Board.

Education Minister: The Exhibition Committee.

Minister for City Municipalities: The Capital Issues Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS

Government have sanctioned the opening of a Municipal High School at Saligrama with effect from the school year 1947-48.

Government have approved the proposal of the Public Service Commissioner that Government candidates, who have passed the Mysore Middle School Leaving Certificates Examinations, be declared eligible for assignment in the approved lists for appointment as primary school teachers.

EXPORT OF HE-BUFFALOES

The Government of Mysore have, in their Notification No. S.D. 6012—C. 145-44-72, dated. 2nd April 1945 prohibited the movement of cattle from any place in the State to any place outside, except under permits issued by the District Magistrates of Districts concerned. But as he-buffaloes are seldom used in agricultural work and there seems to be a very large number of these animals in some parts of the State and particularly in the Hassan District and as the raiyats are finding it difficult to sell them locally, Government have permitted free export of he-buffaloes from any place in the State to any place outside the State till the end of December 1947. (Press Note dated 19th November 1947.)

TAMARIND

As considerable stocks of tamarind of last year have been held up in several districts without being sold and as a fairly good crop is expected this year, Government have permitted the free export of tamarind to places outside Mysore State till the end of December 1947. (Press Note dated 17th November 1947.)

PARBOILED RICE

The State is now largely depending for its food supplies on grains received from outside. The entire quantity of about 4,000 tons of rice recently received from overseas imports, Ex. S. S. Jalarajan, happens to be parboiled rice and we have had to accept it as supplies of raw rice are not available. In this connection it may be stated that the Rationing Officer of Bangalore City has made arrangements for the issue of raw rice to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the quota from available stocks in Depots to the ration card-holders in Bangalore City for the benefit of those who do not use parboiled rice on account of old-age and religious sentiment.

CLOTH FOR RURAL AREAS

The Government of India have made an additional allotment of 1,186 bales of mill cloth to Mysore State for the month of November 1947.

The entire quantity will be utilised for distribution only in the rural parts of the State.

GOVERNMENT PORCELAIN FACTORY.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, accompanied by the Development Secretary, Mr. C. E. Noronha, spent about three hours on 20th November in a detailed inspection of the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore. He found that the work of the Factory was not all smooth running and things especially in the Clockery Section were not up to mark, a number of workers in the Section being idle without work and they were so for over a fortnight. He is taking steps to remedy the defects. The Minister also gave a patient hearing to the grievances of the employees and promised sympathetic consideration of the same. (Press Note, dated 21st November 1947).

CEMENT.

The Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, has notified for the information of public, that due to the inadequate supply of cement to the Mysore State, all pending and fresh applications, for quantities over ten tons will not hereafter be considered till the supply position improves.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

The Government of Mysore have in their notification No C. 1614—Co 29-47-1, dated 1st December 1947, promulgated the Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1947. This order provides for directions to be issued to manufacturers or dealers in Woollen Goods and also for fixation of prices when considered necessary.

THE BIGGEST OFFICE IN THE WORLD

TIME SAVING DEVICES AT LONDON EXHIBITION

"The largest office ever installed in a single building" was one of the recent attractions for Londoners and the many overseas visitors to Britain. This collection of all the heart's desires of a business chief or secretary was known officially as the "Business Efficiency Exhibition, 1947", and reopened a tradition which had been interrupted since 1938.

The total price of "the world's largest office", if any one had wished to buy the whole Exhibition as it stood, would have exceeded £500,000. What would the buyer have got for his money?

Multi-purpose Duplicator

First, there were new machines to relieve over-worked secretaries and shorthand typists of the laborious work of copying and duplicating, for instance, there was the "Copycat", produced by a famous British aircraft firm, since they converted their plant to the manufacture of peace-time equipment. The "Copycat" will reproduce in facsimile anything written, drawn or printed, from a sales contract to an illustration for a book, at the mere pressure of a pedal. There was another means of perpetuating documents on a continuous strip, the Microfilm, this equipment works so rapidly that documents can be photographed faster than the nimblest of office-boys could feed them into it.

The storage of original documents and their protection from theft and fire has always been a problem. A London firm showed modern safes and strong-rooms at the Exhibition, full-size exhibits and neat little models, so constructed that no conceivable catastrophe could harm their contents. There were photographs from the days of the "blitz" in World War II to show that even Hitler's heaviest land-mines would bounce off these

steel fortresses ineffectively. Yet anyone who has the key can open them like magic at the touch of a finger.

Voice Recorder

But perhaps we lay too much stress upon the written word in business affairs. On a little table at one of the stands was a kind of small suitcase with a handle and a lock. On opening it, a voice recorder appeared, ready to take down every word the chief cared to speak on to a thin, flexible, unbreakable disc which can be put into an envelope and sent through the post. This new instrument is called the "Copytone".

Nor does this Exhibition omit the welfare of the girls, who will no doubt keep the world's offices going for many years yet, however much they are mechanised. Bending over typewriters and files, many of them have adopted a drooping posture. The new office chair exhibited by a London firm is the result of scientific research. It can be adjusted so as to fit exactly its occupant's anatomy, and gently compel her to adopt a sound working position.

Shorthand-typists will also be glad of the latest innovations in carbon papers. One type which appeared on the market recently has a white border which saves the typist from making her fingers dirty, another type is covered with a film of a wax which makes it quite impossible to smudge the fingers. These humane inventions have been made accessible to the public by two Birmingham firms.

This Machine Counts Money

Too much money often causes headaches, specially when it has to be sorted and counted quickly. A machine which did this work with breath-taking rapidity was shown at the

Exhibition ; it can count and sort all kinds of silver coins at a rate of roughly £1,000 an hour, even making up the coins into a neat bags ready to be sent to the bank.

There are other aids for office girls, produced by the same firm ; machines which fold letters, put them into envelopes and stick them down, as for opening letters, the same stand shows a little machine which opens as many as 10 envelopes per second—an ideal Christmas present for a Cabinet Minister

Card-index cards are machine-sorted by colours with equally incredible rapidity these days, by Hollerith machines ; and ultra-modern, streamlined, gaily-painted comptometers, which might almost be called "electric brains", work out the most complex arithmetical problems in a split second. One of them was running quietly on its own in a corner. I watched what it was doing ; it was working out the new prices of British railway tickets, which have been increased since October 1. Not far away, another machine was ejecting endless bunches of labels—Some 9,000 of them every hour !

Ingenious Inventions.

Clocks with coloured lights around their dials to transmit special messages to certain factory employees, huge production panels showing all a firm's problems at a single

glance ; broadcast installations which call employees to the telephone, play gramophone records broadcast radio news bulletins and even chase away burglars were all seen. There were no limits, indeed, to the ingenious inventions at this Exhibition.

But the greatest surprise must have been that experienced by Mr. J. W. Belcher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, when he arrived 20 minutes late for the Exhibition's opening ceremony as a result of a traffic jam. The Exhibition Secretary innocently asked him to test the new time recording machine. Unsuspectingly this important visitor punched his card. He looked at it. It read "Belcher, John, 19½ minutes late."

The exhibition gave a prompt answer to the recent appeal of the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, to support Britain's export drive by even greater economy and drive in production and administration ; while, on the other hand, it also gave the new generation now being assimilated into industrial and Commercial administrative offices, a complete survey of the technical achievements of recent years, many of which were developed in World War II for war purposes. The Exhibition's main value lay in the fact that this new generation of "chiefs" consists of men and women who were beginners in (The British Information Services)

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ECONOMY IN PETROL CONSUMPTION SPECIAL ENDORSEMENT ON COUPONS NECESSARY

The Chief Rationing Authority, Mysore State, has issued the following instructions in view of the communications received from the Central Government, requesting economy in the consumption of petrol and effecting 25 per cent cut on the allotment made during May-July 1947 quarter in order to conserve petrol for meeting the present emergency. In these circumstances, as suggested, a system of special endorsement of coupons has been adopted with effect from 14th November 1947. Cuts in respect of all allotments made to Government, public and private bodies are made as follows to balance the expenditure to the allotment allowed.—

(1) The following cuts in the petrol allotments—special, ordinary and supplementary—have been made and the Area Rationing Authorities must strictly issue the quotas as per reduced scales only.

	per cent
(1) Supplementary to cars and motor cycles (Including standing allotments)	60
(2) Taxis-Bangalore City .. Mysore City .. (Not more than 20 gallons in other places.)	30
(NOTE.—Taxis running in Agumbe Ghat Section may be allowed petrol for two trips only.)	
	per cent
(3) Stage carriages (Buses) ... (Mail carriages have been excluded.)	33 1/3
(4) Supplementary to Lorries (Private and public carriers including other industrial concerns) ..	60
(5) Excise Contractors--toddy and arrack transport	40
(6) Electrical Department ...	30
(7) Food and Fuel Transport ...	30
(8) Forest Department ...	50
(9) Crawford Hall Works ...	30
(10) Sericulture ...	50
(11) Manickavelu, Ltd. ...	30
(12) Jog Power Scheme ...	30
(13) Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works and Ferro Alloy Plant.	30
(14) P. W. D. & P. W. D. Contract Works ... (Both Irrigation and Road Works).	30

	per cent
(15) Coffee, Manure, etc. Transport.	30
(16) Sugar Factory ...	25
(17) G. M. P. Campaign (Agricultural Department) ...	25
(18) Timber Transport ...	60
(19) Sandal Oil Factories ...	30

NOTE.—Issues made in excess of the reduced scales will be deducted in the next monthly issues during the quarter, if the coupons issued have already been cashed or otherwise, endorsements may be made for the actual quantity on the reduced scale and the balance carried over for subsequent months.

(2) Issue of Supplementary coupons for cars to non-essential services should be sparingly allowed, only in exceptional cases subject to cuts noted above

(3) The coupons issued (special, ordinary and supplementary) by the Area Rationing Authorities will not be valid unless they bear special endorsement on each unit of the coupon book duly attested by them as 'Countersigned' with their full signature. The Bunk-owners should not honour coupons from 14th November 1947 which do not bear special endorsement.

(4) The issues of petrol authorised on 'B' receipts are reduced by 25 per cent and only the reduced quantity should be issued by the Oil Companies.

NOTE.—(i) The special endorsement does not affect the authorisation and issues of petrol under 'A' Receipts.

(ii) Coupons issued in the Retroceded Area and the State should be honoured in the Civil Area also on special endorsement. Coupons issued outside the State should not be cashed in the State unless they bear the special endorsement by the jurisdictional A.R.A.

(5) The concerned departments, public bodies and private individuals and bus-owners are accordingly advised in the matter and instructed to obtain necessary endorsements on all petrol coupons issued to them already or to be issued during the current quarter.

NOTE.—Oil Companies should instruct all the Bunk Owners outside the State within a radius of 30 miles not to encash coupons issued by the State Rationing Authorities unless they bear the special endorsement.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE:

Founded in 1916.

Chancellor

His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.B., Maharaja of Mysore.

Vice-Chancellor

Adeeb-ul-Mulk, M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed.

Registrar

D. S. Gordon, M.A., LL.B., B.T., A.M., Dip. Edn.

Number of Students

8,837

Deans.

Faculty of Arts ..	...	W. G. Eagleton M.A.
Faculty of Science ..	...	Vacant
Faculty of Engineering and Technology		C. Gopalakrishnan, B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.E.
Faculty of Medicine	...	<i>Sastravaidyaprovina</i> T. Seshachalam, L.M.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond)

Professors.

Appaji, Y., B.A., M.B.B.S., M.Sc., (Anatomy).
 Anantharamiah, K. M.A., (English)
 Audikesavalu, M., M.B.B.S., M.Sc., F.R.C.E. (Canada) (Clinical Surgery).
Abdul Qadir Sarwan, M.A., LL.B., (Urdu Persian and Arabic).
 Bondade, S. B., B.A., LL.B., B.Sc., Hons. (Physics).
 Captain, Miss K. S., M.D., B.S., D.T.M., L.M., (Midwifery).
 Das, J. P., B.A., M.Sc. A.M.I.E.E., Ch., E.E., M.I.E., (Electrical Engineering).
 D'Souza, V. L., B.A., B.Com., (Economics).
 Eagleton, W. G., M.A., (English).
 Gopalakrishnan, C., B.Sc., B.E. A.M.I.E.E., (Civil Engineering)
 Gopalaswami, Dr., M.V., B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., (Psychology)
 Krishnan, B. T., *Rao Bahadur*, B.A. M.B.B.S., M.Sc., (Physiology).
 Lakshminarasimhiah, M., M.A., (Sanskrit).
 Madhava, K. B., M.A., A.I.A., (Mathematics, Economics and Statistics).
 Mandre, S. E., M.A., B.Com., F.S.A.A., R.A., (Commerce).
 Madhava Rao, Dr. B.S., D.Sc., F.R.A.S., (Mathematics).
 Manjunath, Dr. B. L., B.A., M.Sc., D.Phil., (Chemistry).
 Nagappa, P. H. M.Sc., (Lond) A.I.A. (Lond.) (Mathematics).
 Nagendran, Lt, Col., R., B.Sc. M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng) (Surgery).
 Naidu, V. R., M.B.B.S., M.C., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., F.A.S.O.P. (Pathology).
 Narasimhaiah, Dr., A. N., M.A., L.T., Ph. D. (Lond.) Philology-P.T.
 Narayana Rao, Dr. L., M.Sc., Ph.D., (Botany).
 Prabhakar, B.Sc., B.Sc., (Ind. Chem.) M.Sc. (Tech.) Dip. (Germ.)
 Purushottam, Dr. T. A., M.A. Ph.D., (Philosophy).
 Puttappa, K. V., M.A. (Kannada).
 Ramachandra Rao, Dr. S., D.Sc., Ph.D., (Physics)
 Ramakrishna Rao, B. K., B.Sc., M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P. (Medicine).
 Rama Rao, L., M.A., F.G.B., F.N.I., (Geology).
 Ramaswami, B. K., B.Sc., A.C.G.I., M.A., S.M.E., M.I.E., A.M.I.E., (Mechanical Engineering).
 Ranganna, S. V., M.A. (English),
 Rangaiah, R., B.A., LL.B., (Mercantile Law-P.T.).
 Sanjiva Rao, Dr. B., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.N.I., (Chemistry).
 Seshachar, Dr. B. R., D.Sc., (Zoology).
 Siddalingaiah, Dr. M., M.A., B.T., Ph.D., Dip. Edn. (Education).
 Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. C. N., D.Sc., (Mathematics).
 Subba Jois, H., M.Sc., (Chemistry).
 Venkatasubba Sastri, K. N., Dr., M.A., Ph.D., (History).

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th OCTOBER 1947

There were good showers all over the State during this fortnight. The standing crops are fast improving and average yields may be expected.

The following figures indicate the progress in the procurement of quotas under the Basic plans up to the end of 15th October 1947.

Commodity	Quotas (in tons)	Progress (in tons)
I. Rice—		
1 Coorg ...	13,730.59	7,771.53
2 Punjab ...	3,000	2,860.2
3 Sind ...	5,000	4,988.3
4 Overseas imports.	38,000	24,198.46
II Millets.—		
1 Baluchistan ...	5,973	3,082.6
2 Orissa ...	166.8	33.8
3 Overseas imports.	5,000	4,912.2
III. Oats—		
1 Calcutta ...	767	767
2 Karachi ...	233	233
IV. Wheat.—		
1 Sind ...	500	504
2 Overseas imports.	3,000	...
V Bengalgram.—		
1 Sind ...	19,000	16,416.4
2 Punjab ...	3,000	...
3 Patiala ...	1,000 (whole)	761
	1,000 (dhal)	821.3
4 Bikaner ...	500	...
5 Rajputana States.	500	...
VI. Pulses.—		
1 Hyderabad ...	10,000 (Moong)	3,940
	7,930 (Tur)	1,272
	1,000 (Urd)	...
2 C. P. & Berar ...	3,000 (Tur)	3,000
	3,000 (Urd)	3,000
3 U. P. ...	5,000 (Tur)	2,000
		(Tur dhal)
4 Bhawalpur ...	300 (Urd)	...
	250 (Moong)	...
5 Dholpur ...	540 (Tur)	64 (Tur)
		90
		(Tur dhal)

The 3,000 tons of rice ex. S. S. JALADUTA and 1,000 tons of wheat ex. S. S. RUGHELEY have since arrived during the fortnight. The loads of grain products and pulses which had been held up at the borders of the State owing to the railway strike, have also since commenced to arrive. The allotments of rice and millets for October 1947 from the overseas imports have not yet commenced to move as the steamers have not yet arrived.

The following figures indicate the progress made in the local procurement of foodgrains during the period from 1st January 1947 to 15th October 1947 :—

	Tons
(i) Paddy ...	1,17,706
(ii) Ragi ...	38,073
(iii) Jawar ...	4,177
(iv) Wheat ..	157
(v) Other grains	1,915
Total	1,62,028

The procurement (both local and foreign) has been very low because of the close of the collecting season. Necessary inspection staff has been detailed in all the outside areas where procurement operations are going on. Adequate storages are kept ready under the supervision of trained men.

Statutory rationing has been working satisfactorily in the three cities and sixteen towns of the State.

The anxiety which was prevailing during the last fortnight has not materially lessened notwithstanding the arrivals of some rice and wheat from overseas imports. But for the valuable help of the Government of Madras in having agreed to spare 2,000 tons of rice on a loan basis the situation would have been completely out of hand. The second reduction of the overall scale of rations has adversely affected all consumers. Even to keep up this small scale it is necessary to secure the supplies promised. The Government of India are being kept informed of the gravity of the situation and assistance is being repeatedly asked for.

FORTNIGHT ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1947.

There were slight showers in the early part of the fortnight. The standing crops are reported to be good.

The following figures indicate the progress in the procurement of quotas under the Basic Plans up to the end of 31st October 1947 :—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quota (in tons)</i>	<i>Progress (in tons)</i>
I. Rice.—		
1. Coorg ...	13,730'59	7,949'37 ⁺
2. Punjab ...	3,000	2,860'2
3. Sind ...	5,000	4,988'3
4. Overseas Imports	38,000	26,377'7
II. Millets.—		
1. Baluchistan ...	5,973	3,082'6
2. Orissa ...	165'8	33'8
3. Overseas Imports	5,000	4,912'2
	3,450	
III. Oats.—		
1. Calcutta ...	767	767
2. Karachi ..	253	253
IV. Wheat.		
1. Sind ...	500	504
2. Overseas Imports	3,000	1,852
V. Bengal-Gram —		
1. Sindh ...	19,000	16,416'4
2. Punjab ...	3,000	...
3. Patiala ...	1,000 (Whole)	761
	1,000 (Dhal)	821'3
4. Bikaner ...	500	
5. Rajaputana States	500	
VI. Pulses.—		
1. Hyderabad ...	10,000 (Moong)	3,940
	7,930 (Toor)	1,272
	1,000 (Urd)	
2. C. P. and Berar	3,000 (Tur)	3,000
	3,000 (Urd)	3,000
3. United Provinces	5,000 (Tur)	2,000
		(Tur-dhal)
4. Bhawalpur ...	300 (Urd)	...
	250 (Moong)	...
5. Dholpur ...	540 (Tur)	64 (Tur)
		90
		(Tur-dhal)

About 420 tons of ragi were received during October 1947 from Orissa against the allotment of 2,500 tons; further despatches are awaited.

The second instalment of 1,000 tons of wheat allotted from the Cargo ex. S. S. Rugeley has since been despatched from Mormugao. During the acute position of rice in the State 2,000 tons of rice have been obtained from the Government of Madras on the loan basis. Intimation has since been received of allotments of 6,000 tons of rice, 4,000 tons of wheat and 10,000 tons of millets to Mysore for the month of November 1947.

The following figures indicate the progress made in the local procurement of foodgrains during the period from 1st January 1947 to 31st October 1947 :—

	<i>Tons</i>
(i) Paddy ...	1,18,481'2
(ii) Ragi ...	38,354'2
(iii) Jola ...	4,558'8
(iv) Wheat ...	151'6
(v) Other grains ...	1,916'2
Total ...	1,63,462'0

Statutory rationing has been working satisfactorily in the three cities and sixteen towns of the State.

Local procurement out of ensuing harvest will commence for rice from January and for Millets from March and till then the State has to depend almost entirely on imports. The assistance of the Government of India will be sought for.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

JANUARY 1947

The month under survey witnessed a steady rise in the prices of food grains and pulses, oils and oil-seeds. The prices of Thr-dhall, Avate, Horsegram, Castor Oil, Cotton Seeds, Till Seeds, Castor Seeds, Hutchellu, Honge, Groundnuts, Tamarind, Corander, Chillies, Peppar, Cardamoms, Silk (raw), Soapnut, Turmeric, Bricks and Tiles, Teak advanced while the prices of Sweet Oil, Coconut Oil, Brown Sugar, Copra, Arceanuts, Ghee, Salt, Cotton (raw), Hides, Bran, Skins (raw) and Tobacco declined as compared with the previous month.

The General Index Number of prices during January 1947 was 392 as compared with 375 in December 1946 and 317 in January 1946.

The following statement furnishes details :—

Sl. No	GROUPS	JAN 1947	DEC. 1946	JAN 1946
1	Food-grains and pulses	490	438	332
2	Oils and oil seeds	391	351	330
3	Other food articles	384	378	239
4	Textiles	257	247	211
5	Others	400	400	343
6	General Index Numbers	392	375	317

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during January 1947 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State pressed 1,036 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during January 1947 as against 757 bales in the previous month.

Consumption of Indian Cotton—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State :—

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in January 1947	6,117
Do in December 1946	5,951
Do in January 1946	6,816
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1946	29,631
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	36,449

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 290-0-0 during January 1947 as compared with Rs. 295-0-0 in December 1946 and Rs. 231-4-0 in January 1946.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during January 1947, as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the preceding year :—

Mill-woven goods.	Average of Jan. for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	January 1947	December 1946	January 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of Jan 1927-29	Dec 1946	Jan. 1946
Lbs (000)	5.47	1,973	1,261	1,321	+116.8	+0.9	-3.6
Yards(000)	1,806	4,421	1,390	4,697	+115.0	-0.7	-5.8

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1940-41 to 1945-46 (Yards in thousands) :—

Months	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
April	4,653	3,103	4,037	4,103	4,289	4,220	4,005
May	4,107	2,815	4,210	4,341	2,865	4,129	4,747
June	4,113	2,570	4,533	4,510	245	4,656	4,736
July	3,814	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,736+
August	3,937	3,753	3,238	4,500	4,461	4,926	4,739
September	3,468	4,133	3,039	4,731	4,005	4,835	4,839
October	3,884	4,283	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	4,090
November	3,955	4,202	4,135	4,415	4,342	4,961	4,417
December	3,918	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,221	4,838	4,890
January	3,152	4,178	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697	4,424
February	2,708	3,788	4,018	4,320	3,519	4,178	
March	3,768	3,992	4,295	4,636	3,993	4,695	
Total	44,477	45,885	47,895	52,785	48,679	56,179	

The total production of woven goods during January 1947, was 4,423,879 yards as compared with 4,389,956 yards in the previous month and 4,696,937 yards in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 33,923 yards or 0·7 per cent as compared with December 1946 and a decrease by 273,058 yards or 5·8 per cent as compared with January 1946.

The demand for mill cloth including fine quality goods continued to be heavy as in the previous month, but the supply was too inadequate to meet the demand. Prices remained unchanged.

The following table shows the *ex-mill* prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month under survey :—

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Rate per	Prices in Jan. 1947.
			Rs. a p.
1.	Dhoties—Mysore Mills (No 5038) ... Pair of 8 yds	...	5 0 6
	3338	...	4 0 0
	7178	...	3 8 3
	7177	...	3 1 3
2.	Shirtings—Mysore Mills 7721	...	0 6 3
3.	Coating— Do (22 Range).	...	0 8 0
		2 0 9	2 0 10 8
4.	Long Cloth— Do 954	...	0 8 8
5.	Towels— Do 188	...	1 8 0
6.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (Gold Standard— striped)	Per yard	0 14 1
6.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills (Gold Standard Check)	...	1 0 6

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during January 1947 as compared with December 1946 and January 1946 :—

	Jan. 1947	Dec. 1946	Jan. 1946	Percentage change (+ or —) as compared with	
				December 1946	January 1946
Yarn lbs. (000)	2,247	2,268	2,499	+0·4	—10·4

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during January 1947, was 2,247,151 lbs. as compared with 2,257,541 lbs. in December 1946 and 2,499,057 lbs. in January 1946. There was thus a decrease in production by 10,390 lbs. or 0·4 per cent as compared with the previous month and by 251,906 lbs. or 10·4 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20^s per bundle of 10 lbs. during the month under survey was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

The production of sugar in the State during January 1947 was 1,119 tons as compared with 2,170 tons in the previous month.

Gold

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during the month under survey was 14,771 ozs., and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 41,65,771. The corresponding quantity and value figures for the previous month were 13,714 ozs. and Rs. 37,57,636.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of January 1947 as compared with December 1946 :—

Description of Chemicals	January 1947		December 1946	
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	...	...	488	12
Do (fuming)	...	...	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	245	5	359	8
Do (Acid)	...	...	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	1	7	0	10
Nitric Acid (do)	3	14	6	11
Aluminium Sulphate	...	...	...	...
Copper Sulphate	62	5	50	12
Ferrous Sulphate	...	...	...	...
Magnesium Sulphate	2	9	4	10
Alum	8	0	20	12

Alcohol

Production of absolute alcohol in the State during the month under survey was 19,720 gallons as compared with 20,002 gallons in December 1946.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of glass and enamelware during January 1947 as compared with December 1946 was as follows :—

	January 1947	December 1946
	Rs.	Rs.
Glassware	33,000	68,200
Enamelware	5,800	7,700

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—There was a perceptible improvement in the general condition of the Silk Market. Consequent on enquiries from the consuming centres prices indicated an upward. Supplies were moderate. Prices ranged from Rs. 25 to Rs. 32 per lb.

Kashmir Silk.—Stocks in Koties were normal. Demand and transactions were moderate. Prices remained unchanged.

Spun Silk.—There was some improvement in the silk from the consuming centres. Prices remained stationary.

Cocoons.—The highest price quoted for Mysore cocoons was Rs. 2-4-0 per lb. while the lowest was Rs. 1-14-0 per lb. The prices of cross breed cocoons ranged from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of Industrial and Commercial enquiries received and dealt with by this Department during the month under survey was 45 as compared with 36 in December 1946. Enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies from both within and outside the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

- (1) Starting of a Soap Factory in Bangalore on Home Industry basis.
- (2) Burning of Limestone on modern lines.
- (3) Import of vegetable seeds from Australia.
- (4) Supply of fine Quartz powder.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this Survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore during the month January 1947. It is seen therefrom that 11 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month with a total authorised Capital of Rs. 1,04,60,000 of which a sum of Rs. 2,32,610 was subscribed and paid up.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by Rail during the month of January 1947 was 2,317,061 maunds as compared with 2,436,290 maunds in December 1946 and 2,968,886 maunds in January 1946.

The earning of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 13,73,467 as compared with Rs. 15,01,542 in the previous month and Rs. 14,82,963 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of January 1947.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in December 1948	Ratio
Food-grains and Pulses.							
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. a. p.	100	Rs. a. p.	210
2	Paddy	Coimbatore sanna	640 "	15 8 0	100	No sale.	...
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	640 "	36 0 0	100	04 9 0	290
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	84 14 0	511
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	195
6	Ballar or Avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	87 0 0	1,200
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	46 0 0	657
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	44 0 0	867
Total					800		
Average							
Oils and oil seeds							
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs	5 8 0	100	15 13 6	288
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	17 12 0	394
3	Cocconut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	25 7 2	339
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	906
5	Cotton seeds	By-ginning factories	24 lbs.	0 12 0	100	4 12 0	633
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	90 0 0	391
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	36 0 0	100	134 1 0	378
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	100 0 0	526
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	56 0 0	386
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	80 0 0	377
Total					1,000	3,918	
Average						391	
Other food articles.							
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	2 0 0	100	8 8 0	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	7 7 0	397
3	Cocconuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	248 12 0	565
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	26 0 0	416
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	144
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	42 0 0	442
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	40 8 0	476
8	Coriander	Local	30 local	4 8 0	100	13 3 2	293
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	20 0 0	762
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	82 4 0	379
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	25 8 0	250
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached—Saklespur	24 "	42 8 0	100	140 0 0	282
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds. of	28 0 0	100	132 8 0	473
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	32 lbs.	16 0 0	100	46 10 0	291
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	7 11 2	171
Total					1,500	5,766	
Average						384	
Textiles							
1	Yarn	Grey—20' local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	322
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	29 0 0	184
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 13 9	267
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—charaka reeled	1b.	7 14 0	100	81 0 0	894
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhories	Grey—average of 88"×4 yds. wg., 40 tolas and 44"×7 yds., wg., 41 tolas.	Do	1 1 6	100	9 8 0	299
Total					500	1,286	
Average							

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in December 1946	Ratio
	Others.			Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.	
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt.	57 0 0	100	107 0 0	188
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	"	54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	1/4 lbs.	1 0 0	100	2 14 6	290
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	6 0 0	100	12 12 0	208
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26 1/2 "	2 12 0	100	18 4 0	482
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turmeric	Imported	25 "	4 8 0	100	14 0 0	311
8	Skins—goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	347 8 0	386
9	Bricks	Wire cut burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	100 0 0	526
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	145 0 0	372
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt.	6 12 0	100	30 0 0	444
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	0 13 0	100	6 4 0	769
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C ft.	2 10 0	100	12 8 0	478
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	31 0 0	459
	Total				1,500		6,004
	Average						400

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	January 1946	Ratio	General Index No.
1	Food-grains and pulses.	8	800	3,433	440	992
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1,000	3,913	391	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	5,766	384	
4	Textiles	6	500	1,286	257	
5	Others	15	1,500	6,004	400	
				

APPENDIX II.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of January 1947.

Number	Class and Name	Name of Agents and Secretaries	Objects	Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up	Situation of the Registered office
	III. Trading and Manufacturing—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	(c) Chemicals and Allied trades.						
1	Mysore Medical supplies, Ltd.	Director, Mr. M. V Kamath.	To carry on the business of chemists druggists and to manufacture and deal in surgical instruments.	5,00,000	17,7000	17,000	705, Chickpet, Bangalore City.
	(d) Iron Steel and Ship building.—						
2	Mysore Hardware and Metal products, Ltd.	Director, and Managing Agent, Mr. A. Kamalakara Rao.	To carry on the business connected with hardware materials.	10,00,000	30,500	30,500	66, Gandhinagar, Bangalore City.
	(e) Engineering—						
3	Social Service and Service Corporation, Ltd.	Director, Mr. N. Sarabojia	To carry on the business of Automobile engineering in all the branches.	1,00,000	11,000	11,000	Shanti Bhavan, Seshadri Road, Bangalore City.
	(1) Agencies (Including Managing Agent Companies).—						
4	Camcos (Bangalore), Ltd.	Director, Mr. M. V Kamath.	To carry on the business of Managing Agents and Commission Agents	20,000	6,010	6,010	600, Visveswara-pur, Bangalore City.
	(s) Others.—						
5	Chellaradh & Co., Ltd.	Director, Mr. S. R. Ramakrishnan	To deal in Typewriter and its appliances	5,00,000	9,500	9,500	Long view, White field, Bangalore.
6	Coffee Lands and Industries Mysore, Ltd.	Managing Director, Mr. Ivor Bull	To carry on the business of producers, preparers and curers manufacturers and traders in coffee	50,00,000	31,400	31,400	Hunsur, Mysore State.
7	Diamond Mesh Manufacturing, Co. Ltd.	Managing Director, Mr. E. J. Pereira	To carry on the business of manufacturing of wire netting and meshing of all descriptions of all articles and things.	20,000	20,000	20,000	Home stead White-field, Bangalore.
8	Rural Trading, Co., Ltd.	Managing Director, Mr. T. Srinivasachar, Kundalagiri.	General Trading	20,000	4,500	4,500	Kayatasandra, Tumkur Taluk.
	(2) IV. Mills and Presses.—						
	(a) Cotton Mills.						
9	Ramkumar Mills, Ltd.	Managing Director, Mr. Y. S. Gopala Krishna Setty.	To carry on the business of cotton spinning and weaving.	25,00,000	41,000	41,000	268, Mohan Buildings, Chickpet, Bangalore City.
10	Gita Silk Mills, (Mysore), Ltd.	Managing Director, Mr. V. Srinivas	To manufacture and deal silk.	5,00,000	26,000	26,000	59, Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore.
11	Kisan Silk Industries, Ltd.	Director, Mr. H. G. Anantaraman.	Do	3,00,000	32,000	32,000	Mellur, Sidlaghatta Taluk.
			Total	1,04,60,000	2,32,610	2,32,610	

FEBRUARY, 1947.

During the month under survey, there was a further increase in commodity prices as compared with the previous month. The prices of Turdal, Avere, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Hlonge seed, Groundnut seed, Cocoanuts, Copra, Arccanut, Tamarind, Corriander, Chillies, Ghee, Salt and Cast non advanced while the prices of Horsegram, Coconut oil, Til seed, Potatoes, Cotton (raw) Silk (raw) and Hides and Skins (raw) decreased as compared with the previous month.

2. The General Index Number of prices during February 1947, was 401 as compared with 392 in January 1947, and 323 in February 1946. The following statement furnishes details :—

Sl. No.	GROUPS	FEB 1947.	JAN 1947.	FEB 1946.
1	Foodgrains and pulses	504	490	352
2	Oils and oil seeds	397	391	343
3	Other food articles	404	384	315
4	Textiles	217	257	238
5	Others	403	400	329
6	General Index Numbers	401	392	323

3. Appendix I of the Survey shows the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during February 1947 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State pressed 661 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during February, 1947 as against 1,036 bales in the previous month.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and un-pressed) by the Mills in the State :—

Particulars.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	
Consumption in February 1947	...	5,454
Do in January 1947	...	6,117
Do in February 1946	...	6,239
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1947	...	35,085
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	...	42,687

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 283-12-0 during February 1947 as compared with Rs. 290-0-0 in January 1947 and Rs. 283-12-0 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during February 1947 as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year —

Average of Feb for three years ending 1927 to 1929	February 1947	January 1947	February 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
				Average of Feb. 1927-29	January 1947	February 1946
Mill-woven goods.—						
Lbs (000) 547 ...	1,060	1,273	1,148	+ 93.8	-16.7	- 7.7
Yards (000) 1,746 .	3,710	4,424	4,178	+112.5	-16.1	-11.2

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State since 1940-41 to 1946-47 (yards in thousands).—

Months	1940- 41	1941- 42	1942- 43	1943- 44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
April	3,653	3,403	4,037	4,103	4,283	2,225	4,005
May	4,107	2,815	4,210	4,344	2,885	4,129	4,747
June	4,113	2,570	4,533	4,510	245	4,556	4,736
July	3,814	4,259	4,796	4,777	8,426	4,968	4,785
August	3,937	3,768	3,238	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,789
September	3,468	4,133	3,039	4,731	4,005	4,835	4,839
October	3,884	4,283	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	4,090
November	3,955	4,202	4,135	4,415	4,342	4,961	4,417
December	3,918	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,221	4,838	4,390
January	3,152	4,173	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697	4,424
February	2,708	3,788	4,018	4,320	8,519	4,178	3,710
March	3,768	3,992	4,295	4,636	3,998	4,695	
Total	44,477	45,886	47,395	52,785	43,579	56,179	

The total production of woven goods during the month of February 1947 was 3,709,682 yards as compared with 4,423,879 yards in the previous month and 4,178,492 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 7,14,197 yards or 16.1 per cent as compared with January 1947 and by 4,68,810 yards or 11.2 per cent as compared with February 1946.

There was no perceptible change in the condition of the Cotton Cloth Market compared with the previous month. The demand for the Mill Cloth continued to be heavy and the prices remained unchanged.

The following table shows the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month of February 1947 :—

Description of cloth	Unit.	Prices.
		Rs. a.
Dhoties—Mysore Mills (No. 5038.) pair of 6 yards.		5 0
Dhoties—Mysore Mills, (No. 338b) pair of 8 yards.		4 0 0
Dhoties—Mysore Mills, (No. 7188) pair of 8 yards.		3 8 3
Dhoties—Mysore Mills, (No. 7177) pair of 7 yards.		3 1 3
Shirts—Mysore Mills, (No. 7721) per yard.		0 6 3
Coating—Mysore Mills, 22 Range per yard.		
Longcloth—Mysore Mills, (No. 964) per yard		
Towels—Mysore Mills, (No. 188) per yard.		1 8 0
Shirting—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., :—		
Gold standard striped yard		0 11
Check yard		1 1

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of February 1947, as compared with January 1947 and February 1946 :—

Yarn	Feb. 1947	Jan. 1947	Feb. 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				Jan. 1947	Feb. 1946
Yarn Lbs. (000).	2,078	2,247	2,281	-7.7	-9.1

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during February 1947 was 2,072,567 lbs. as compared with 2,247,151 lbs. in January 1947 and 2,281,193 lbs. in February 1946. There was thus an decrease in production by 174,854 lbs. or 7.7 per cent as compared with January 1947 and by 208,626 lbs. or 9.1 per cent as compared with February 1946. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20^s per bundle of 10 lbs. during February 1947 was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

The total quantity of Sugar produced in the State during the month of February 1947 was 2,700 tons as compared with 1,119 tons produced during the previous month.

Gold

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during the month under survey was 13,703 ozs and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 37,40,919 as compared with 14,771 ounces of the estimated value of Rs. 41,65,422, produced during the previous month.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of February 1947 as compared with January 1947 :—

Description of chemicals	Feb. 1947		Jan. 1947	
	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwt
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	601	7	...	...
Do (fuming)	...	...	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate (neutral)	357	3	245	6
Do (acid)	...	...	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (ordinary)	1	8	1	7
Nitric Acid (")	2	11	3	14
Aluminium Sulphate	19	15	...	...
Copper Sulphate	68	16	62	5
Ferrous Sulphate	...	...	...	...
Magnesium Sulphate	...	10	2	9
Alum	...	...	8	...

Alcohol

During the month under survey, the production of absolute alcohol in the State was 18,600 gallons as compared with 19,720 gallons produced during the previous month.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of glass and enamelware during the month of February 1947 as compared with the previous month was as follows :—

	Feb. 1947	Jan. 1947
	Rs.	Rs.
Glassware	54,500	33,000
Enamelware	22,800	5,800

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—There was a fall in price as compared with the previous month. Fresh supplies from producing Centres Were received in moderate quantities. Owing to the slackness in the demand from the consuming Centers, the transactions were poor as compared with the previous month. The highest price quoted was Rs. 30 per lb and the lowest was Rs. 25 per lb.

Kashmir Silks.—There were limited stocks in Kotis. No fresh business was reported during the month.

Spun Silk.—Though there was piecemeal movement, the tone of the Market was steady. There were fluctuations in prices according to Market conditions and demand.

Cocoons.—The prices of Mysore Cocoons ranged from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-14-0 per lb. while those of Cross breed cocoons ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-2-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of Industrial and Commercial Enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the month under survey was 31 as compared with 45 during the previous month. These enquiries were received as usual from the merchantile bodies from both within and outside the State and the information sought for by them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following.—

1. Export of oil Mill Machinery abroad.
2. Control over prices and movement of Mysore Copra and Coconuts.

3. Collection of statistics relating to Live-stock products produced in the State.
4. Grant of Railway Priority Certificate for importing Sugarcane crushing Mills into the State.
5. Preparation of dry ginger from wet ginger.
6. Oil Mill Machinery Importers in the State.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this Survey furnishes particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and Registered during the month of February 1947. It is seen, therefrom that three Joint Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month with a total Authorised Capital of Rs. 60,000 of which a sum of Rs. 35,500 was subscribed and paid up.

One Company incorporated outside the State established a place of business in the State and filed the documents required by section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act during the month under survey.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of Merchandise and Mineral Traffic carried by rail during the month of February 1947 was 1,971,136 Railway Maunds as compared with 2,317,061 Railway Maunds during the previous month and 3,064,477 Railway Maunds during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 14,35,142 as compared with Rs. 13,73,467 during the previous month and Rs. 14,03,944 during the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of February 1947.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in February 1947	Ratio
	Food-grains and pulses			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	15 8 0	100	82 9 4	210
2	Paddy	Combatores sanna	6'0 "	36 0 0	100	No sales	
3	Ragi	Black and red varieties	6'40 "	36 0 0	100	104 9 0	290
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	99 0 6	600
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	195
6	Ballar or avare	Pulses locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	90 0 0	1,241
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	43 10 0	623
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	44 0 0	867
	Total				800		8,526
	Average						504
	Oils and oil seeds.						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs.	5 8 0	100	16 1 2	292
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	18 8 0	411
3	Cocoonut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	25 0 0	386
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	206
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	24 lbs	0 12 0	100	4 12 0	633
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	90 0 0	391
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	36 0 0	100	131 14 0	872
8	Muchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	100 0 0	526
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	60 0 0	414
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	31 8 0	894
	Total				1,000		8,972
	Average						397
	Other food articles.						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	2 0 0	100	8 8 0	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 1 0	100	7 7 0	397
3	Cocoonuts	Assorted sizes	No 1,000	44 0 0	100	311 4 0	707
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	29 0 0	464
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay.	196 "	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	144
6	Areca nut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	48 0 0	505
7	Tamarind	Husked and 60 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	40 12 0	479
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measures.	4 8 0	100	13 12 9	307
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	20 4 0	771
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	32 4 0	379
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	25 0 0	250
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached—Saklespur	24 "	42 8 0	100	120 0 0	282
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds of 82 lbs.	28 0 0	100	130 12 0	467
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26½ lbs	16 0 0	100	49 0 0	306
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	8 3 3	182
	Total				1,500		6,065
	Average						404
	Textiles.						
1	Yarn	Grey—20's, local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	223
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	283 12 0	180
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 13 9	257
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charaka reeled	lb.	7 14 0	100	27 8 0	849
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhooties.	Grey-average of 38" x 4 yds. wg. 40 tolas and 44" x 7 yds. wg. 48 tolas.	lb.	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	229
6	Piece-goods (Foreign) H. K. Shirtings.	34" x 40 yds. wg 8½ lbs. imported	lb.	1 2 6	100	...	...
	Total				500		1,237
	Average						247

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in Feb. 1947	Ratio
	Others.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt.	57 0 0	100	107 0 0	188
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	Do	54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	4½ lbs	1 0 0	100	2 12 0	275
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	6 0 0	100	12 12 0	208
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26½ "	2 12 0	100	13 4 0	482
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	14 0 0	311
8	Skins—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No 100	90 0 0	100	325 0 0	361
9	Bricks	Wire-cut, burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	100 0 0	526
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	145 0 0	372
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt	6 12 0	100	35 0 0	519
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholanabadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	0 13 0	100	6 4 0	769
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C.ft.	2 10 0	100	12 8 0	476
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	31 0 0	469
	Total				1,500		6,039
	Average						403

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No	Feb 1947	Ratio	General Index Number
1	Food-grains and pulses	8	800	3,526	501	401
2	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	3,972	397	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	6,065	401	
4	Textiles	5	500	1,237	247	
5	Others	15	1,500	6,039	403	
				

APPENDIX II.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies, incorporated in Mysore and Registered in the month of February 1947.

Companies Limited by Shares.—

No	Class and Name	Name of Agents Secretaries, etc.	Objects	Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up	Situation of the Registered
	III Trading and Manufacturing.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	(c) Others						
*1	General Utilities Co., Ltd	Director Mr. K. Poomah	General Trading	20,000	20,000	20,000	68, Silver jubilee Park Road, Bangalore City.
	V. Tea and Other Planting Coy.						
	(d) Others.						
*2	Mysore Casuarina Plantations Ltd.	Director Mr. M. Velluri.	To carry on the business of planting exporting and importing of Casuarina trees.	20,000	10,000	10,000	146, Kalasipalyam Main Road, Bangalore City.
	X. Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments.						
*3	New Bharat Cafe (Mysore) Ltd.	Mg Director Mr. P. Venkataraya Pai	To carry on the business of Hotels in the City of Mysore.	20,000	5,500	5,500	53, Twin Road, Mysore City.
	Total			60,000	35,500	35,500	

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY FOR THE MONTH OF
JUNE 1947—A rise of 4.3 Points.**

The working class cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of June 1947, works up to 269.0 points which is higher than the previous month's figure by 4.3 points.

The Index Number of the Food group, as compared with the previous month advanced by 8.4 points to 300.5 points owing to a rise in the prices of Sugar, Ghee, Onions, Vegetables, Fruits, Gingelly oil, Tamarind Chillies and ready-made Coffee

The Index Number of the Fuel and Lighting group declined by 1.3 points to 210.6 points on account of a fall in the price of castor oil.

A fall in the price of supari accounted for the fall of the index number of Miscellaneous group by 0.6 points to 299.3.

The Index Number of Clothing and House Rent group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportion to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity								Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1936		May 1947		June 1947		May 1947	June 1947			
<i>Food.—</i>	Seer		Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.		
Raw Rice	... (Measure)	14.0	0	2	2	0	4	7	0	4	7	212	212
Boiled Rice	...	22.6	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	4	7	204	204
Ragi	...	6.6	0	1	1	0	2	8	0	2	8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	...	0.7	0	3	1	0	8	0	0	8	0	259	259
Tur Dhal	...	3.4	0	2	8	0	10	8	0	10	8	400	400
Bengalgram Dhal	...	1.4	0	2	11	0	6	9	0	6	9	231	231
Avare Dhal	...	0.6	0	2	7	0	15	5	0	15	1	597	584
Greengram	...	1.2	0	2	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	375	375
Sugar Wt.	...	1.9	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	2	9	200	206
Jaggery	... Viss	1.9	0	3	6	0	12	9	0	12	9	364	364
Coffee seeds	... Seer (Wt.)	1.4	0	3	11	0	12	3	0	12	2	313	311
Meat	... 21 lbs. (Weight)	7.2	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	457	457
Curds	... Seer (Measure)	1.9	0	1	7	0	6	0	0	6	0	379	379
Milk	...	0.4	0	3	7	0	8	0	0	8	0	223	223
Ghee	... Seer (Wt.)	2.7	0	6	0	1	10	5	1	11	4	440	456
Onions	... Viss	1.0	0	1	3	0	8	6	0	9	5	680	753
Vegetables	...	1.6	0	2	6	0	10	3	0	11	1	410	443
Fruits	... Doz.	0.9	0	2	0	0	5	1	0	5	5	254	271
Gingelly oil	... Seer (Wt.)	2.5	0	2	0	0	8	1	0	8	5	404	421
Groundnut oil	...	0.4	0	1	8	0	7	4	0	7	2	440	430
Salt (Measure)	...	1.1	0	1	3	0	1	7	0	1	7	127	127
Cocanutt	... Each	1.0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	4	4	500	433
Tamarind	... Viss	0.9	0	3	3	0	10	3	0	10	4	315	318
Chillies	...	2.0	0	7	1	2	11	9	2	13	1	597	615
Coriander	... Seer (Measure)	1.3	0	1	5	0	6	9	0	5	8	476	400
Garlic	... Seer (Wt.)	0.7	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	6	6	350	325
Wheat Flour	...	1.4	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	163	163
Soji (measure)	...	1.2	0	2	5	0	7	6	0	7	6	310	310
Ready made coffee	... Cup	6.3	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6	200	300
Total	...	100.0	...		...		...		...		...		...
Index Number of All Food Articles			...		...		...		...		292.1		300.5

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			May 1947			June 1947			May 1947	June 1947
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Fuel and Lighting.—													
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72.0	0	2	6	0	4	11	0	4	11	197	197
Castor Oil ...	Seer (Wt.)	7.7	0	1	11	0	8	8	0	8	4	452	435
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle	16.0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	156	156
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen .	4.3	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	240	240
Total ...		100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting												211.9	211.4
Clothing.—													
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds.	14.6	2	0	9	3	13	3	3	13	3	187	187
Coating ...	Per Yard .	22.5	0	5	6	0	10	9	0	10	9	195	195
Shirting ...	" ...	21.5	0	4	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	188	188
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	" ..	3.0	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	10	1	252	252
Sarees ...	Each ...	22.4	3	0	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	275	275
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ...	16.0	0	5	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	197	197
Total ...		100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Clothing												212.3	212.3
House Rent.—													
House rent ...	...	100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total ...		100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—House Rent												100	100
Miscellaneous.—													
Shaving ...	1 shave	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Washing soap ...	1 Bar	17.5	0	4	0	1	0	9	1	0	9	419	419
Supari ...	Seer Wt.	8.4	0	3	6	1	6	11	1	6	8	655	648.5
Beedi ...	Bundle of 25	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Amusement ...	One show	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	188
Education ...	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Medicine ..	Btle. of mix.	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175
Flowers ..	One bunch	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Household Necessaries	Seer Wt.	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	7	0	15	7	312	312
Total ...		100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous												287.5	299.9
Group			Weight proportional to the total expenditure			Group Index Numbers							
									May 1947	June 1947			
Food	...	...	53.5			292.1			292.1	300.5			
Fuel and Lighting	...	...	7.0			211.9			211.9	210.6			
Clothing	...	...	13.8			212.3			212.3	212.3			
House Rent	...	...	6.4			100.0			100.0	100.0			
Miscellaneous	19.3			299.9			299.9	299.3			
Total		...	100.0					
Cost of Living Index Number			...			264.7			264.7	269.0			

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List of Books Added from 1st September 1947 to 1st November 1947.

General and Reference Books

Esdaile, A.	...	...	...	The British Museum Library. (200).
Rothenberg, I.	...	...	...	The Newspaper-A Study in the workings of the daily press and its laws. (070)
Aitken, J.	...	...	...	English Letters of the XIX century. (Pelican Books—A164) (080).
Nobles, B.	...	...	...	English Essayists. (080)
Locke, J.	...	...	...	An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. (Everyman's Library Srs. No. 984. (060).

Psychology

Eysenck, H. J.	...	...	...	Dimensions of Personality (141)
Horney, K.	...	...	...	Our Inner Conflicts—A Constructive Theory of Neurosis. (149h).
Boddington, H.	...	...	...	The University of Spiritualism. (149k).

Logic

Crawshaw-Williams, R.	...	...	...	The Comforts of Unreason. (150 4)
Cargill, S. T.	The Philosophy of Analogy and Symbolism. (151 .

Religion

French, W. E.	The Gospel in India. (224)
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Sociology—General

Cousins, N.	Modern Man is Obsolete. (300 4)
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Politics

Bullitt, W. E.	The Great Globe Itself (320-4).
Carter, B. B.	Itlay Speaks (325).

Economics

Douglas, T. S.	...	...	...	The Wealth of the Sea. (330-4)
Young, M.	...	...	...	Labour's Plan for Plenty (330 4)

Education

Hutchinson, F. E.	...	...	...	Milton and the English Mind (370-8)
McKown, H. C. and Roberts, A. V.	...	...	...	Audio-Visual Aids to Instruction (370 8)
Johnson, W. W.	...	...	...	The Gramophone in Education. (371).

Commerce and Communication

Evans, A. D.	Transport—Its History and Economics. (380-4).
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Philology

Moore, E. A. and Struve, G.	Practical Russian, Book II. (490).
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Natural Science

Davidson, M.	The Stars and the Mind. (520)
Browne, M.	The Atom and the Way. (541-1).
Gamow, G.	...	...	...	Atomic Energy—In Cosmic and Human Life (541.1).
Duncan, F. M.	...	...	...	Wonders of Migration. (590).

Useful Arts

Masters, D.	...	...	...	Miracle Drug. (610)
Curwen, E. C.	...	...	...	Plough and Pasture (630).
Sharp, P. H.	...	...	...	The Common Cold. (616).
Fleck, H. R.	...	...	...	The Story of Plastics. (668)

Architecture

Haggar, R. G.	...	...	...	Recent Ceramic Sculpture in Great Britain. (720).
Sadler, A.	Paper Sculpture. (720).

Painting

Gray, N.	Fossetti, Dante and Ourselves. (750).
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Photography

Wenney, K.	Colour Photography for the Amateur. (770).
Coton, A. V.	The New Ballet (790-8).
Morley, I.	...	...	...	Soviet Ballet (792-8).

Literature—General

Pinto, V. D. S.	...	...	.	The Teaching of English in Schools. (807).
Bradshaw, P. V.	..	...	...	Lines of Laughter (808-2).
Clouston, D.	...	...	...	Let the People Laugh (808-2).
Garrod, H. W.	...	...	...	Scholarship Its Meaning and Value (810-4).
Farren, R.	...	...	...	Towards an Appreciation of Poetry. (811).

English Literature

Wiley, B.	.	.	...	Essays and Studies. (820-6).
Frye, N.	...	...	...	Fearful Symmetry—A Study of William Blake. (821-48).
Knight, G. W.	...	...	...	The Crown of Life (822-31).
Moor, R (ed)	Modern Reading 14—First Volume of the New Srs. (829).

Norwegian Literature

Bradbrook, M. C.	Ibsen the Norwegian. (835a).
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Oriental Literature

Arberry, A. J.	Kings and beggars (862-81).
Guest, R.	Life and Works of Ibn 'Ar Rumi--'Ali Ibn E. Abbas, Abu El Hassan. (863-81).

History—General

Morton, R.	Shall We Live Or Die ? (904).
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Biography

Bullett, G.	George Eliot—Her Life and Books. (928).
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Italian History

Sforza, C. C.	Contemporary Italy (944-09).
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History—India

Sorenson, R. W.	My Impression of India (960-4).
Dodd, E. E.	The New Malaya. (991).

History—America

Bonsal, S.	The Cause of Liberty. (970-9).
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Philosophy

Reinhardt, K. F.	A Realistic Philosophy. (104).
Schwarz, O. L.	Average Man Against Superior Man. (104).
Williams, D.	...	..	...	The Ground of Induction. (104).
Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, N. S.	...	...	..	Vol 46, 1945-46. (106)
Saksena, S. K.	...	...	...	Nature of Consciousness in Hindu Philosophy. (130-4).

Psychology

Evans, W. A.	...	...	...	Introduction to Human Technology. (140-4).
Sargent, S. S.	...	...	...	The Basic Teachings of the Great Psychologists. (140-4).
Young, K.	...	...	...	Social Psychology. (143).
Brown, W.	...	...	...	Personality and Religion. (149e).

Religion

Atkin, B. A. (ed.) Lay My Burden Down. (390).

Sociology—General

Harver, T. M. Essays in Social Justice. (300'4)
McMillen, V. Community Organization for Social Welfare. (360'4).

Politics

London, K. Backgrounds of Conflict: Ideas and Forms in World Politics. (320'4).
Christian, J. L. Modern Burma: A Survey of Its Political and Economic Development (Inst of Pacific Relations Inquiry Series). (320'6).
Greene, K B C. An Economic Survey of the Pacific Area. Part II. Transportation. (Inst of Pacific Relations Inquiry Series). (320'6)
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iffin, R. Monopolistic Competition and General Equilibrium Theory. (333).

Law

Hyde, C. C. International Law, 3 Vols. (345).

Education

row, L. A. A. Our Teen-Age Boys and Girls. (370'4).
ational Society for the Study of Education 46th Year Book, Parts I and II (370'6).
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Anthropology

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Philology

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... .. Monographies Sanskrites, 2 Parts. (451).
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Natural Science

Clark, C. C. and Hall, R. H.	This Living World, Vol. II. (504).
Hilbert, D. and Cohn-Vossen S.	Non-Euclidean Geometries. (510).
Jahukke, E.	Tables of Functions with Formulae and Curves. (510).
Klar, A. A.	Trigonometry Refresher for Technical Men. (510).
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Smith, C. A.	The Physiology of the Newborn Infant. (618-92).
Abbot, W.	Handbook of Broadcasting (621-33).
River, M. S.	Television Simplified. (621-38).
Windung, C. C.	Plastics, Theory and Practice. (668).

Fine Arts

Ivins, W. M.	...	...	Art and Geometry (704).
Venkatachalam, G.	...	...	Dance in India. (704).
Kramrich, S.	...	...	The Hindu Temple, Vol. I (720).

English Literature

Proceedings of the British Academy	...	...	Vol. 29 1943. (820-6).
Narayan, R. K.	...	...	An Astrologer's Day and other Stories. (823-6).
Wells, H. G.	...	...	The Croquet Player (824-6).

Oriental Literature

Kunhan Raja, C.	...	...	Dr. C. Kunhan Raja Presentation Volume A Volume of Introductory Studies. (860-4).
Kane, P. V.	...	...	History of Dharmashastra, (Vol. III) (860-6).
Shama Rao, T. S. and Others	...	...	Kannada Mahabharata, Adiparva Samgraha. (869k).
Shankaranarayana Rao, H. M.	Chandragupta Vijaya (869l).

History—General

Turner, R.	The Great Cultural Traditions, 2 Vols. (904).
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Biography

Casey, R. G.	An Australian in India (923-2).
Nettercot, A. H.	Sir William D'Avenant Port Laureate, etc (928).
Stebbins, L. P. and R. P.	...	...	The Trollopes The Chronicle of Writing Family (923).

Russian History

Harper, P. V (ed)	...	...	The Russian I Believe In (946).
Trotsky, L.	...	...	The First Five Year of the Communist International, Vol. I. (946).

Asia—General

Laskar, B.	...	...	Peoples of South East Asia. (950-9).
Seeger, E.	...	...	The Orient, Past and Present. (950-9).
Taylor, G. E.	America in the New Pacific. (950-9).

Indian History

Sardesai, G. S.	New History of the Marathas, Vol. I (968-9).
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